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SIR JOHN WINS BY A HEAD.

Canada's Tory Premier Is Returned to Power.

HIS MAJORITY IS REDUCED.

It Probably Will Be Less than Twenty When Returns Are All In.

AMOUNTS TO A LIBERAL VICTORY.

Three Cabinet Ministers Defeated—Laurier's Great Success.

MACDONALD PULLS THROUGH AT KINGSTON

TORONTO, Ont., March 5.—[Special.]—Sir John returns to power by a reduced majority. At this hour it seems that it cannot be more than fifteen, possibly twenty. Three of the Ministers are defeated. The Tory party lost in Ontario, Quebec, and Prince Edward Island. It holds its own in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and the Northwest Territories. The majority of the Government at the time of dissolution of Parliament was 51. Sir John Macdonald is elected in Kingston by 500 majority.

At midnight the vote by provinces stands as follows:

	Conservatives.	Liberals.
Ontario	44	47
Quebec	37	36
New Brunswick	11	2
Nova Scotia	14	4
Prince Edward Island	2	4
Manitoba	4	1
Northwest Territories	4	0
British Columbia	5	0
Total	111	94
Majority for Conservatives	17	

Majority for Conservatives 8, with twenty-five constituencies to hear from.

Victors and Vanquished.

The Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, is elected for Victoria, New Brunswick.

Thomas McGreevy (Conservative) is defeated in Quebec City. Gibson (Liberal) is elected in Lincoln. C. J. Ryckert (Conservative), who was connected with some questionable land transactions for which he was censured by Parliament, formerly represented this county.

Peter Mitchell, one of the leaders of the opposition, is defeated in Northumberland, New Brunswick.

C. H. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has been elected for Pictou. Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, has been elected for Antigonish. Sir Donald Smith (Conservative) has been elected for Montreal Center. Dalton MacCarthy, a leading Conservative, is elected in North Simcoe.

Sir Richard Cartwright, the prominent Liberal, is elected in South Oxford by over 800 majority.

Robert Beith (Liberal) is elected in West Durham, defeating C. T. Blackstock (Conservative). Mr. Blackstock, it will be remembered, defended Birchall in the celebrated murder trial at Woodstock last summer.

William Mulock, Liberal leader, is elected in North York by a large majority.

John Ellis (Liberal), editor of the St. John *Globe*, who was running for St. John City, is defeated by 400 majority.

William Patterson, a prominent Liberal, is elected in South Brant, by a large majority.

The Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, is elected for Terrebonne, Que., by a large majority. J. C. Patterson, Conservative organizer for Ontario during the present campaign, who was running for North Essex, has been defeated. John Haggert, Postmaster-General, is elected for South Lanark by 500 majority.

The Conservatives have a large majority in the City of Halifax and will undoubtedly carry the county.

The City of Ottawa has elected two Conservatives. Toronto City has elected three Conservatives.

Willard County returns a Reformer. London City has elected Hyman (Liberal) over John Carling.

Hamilton City has elected two Conservatives, giving each about 300 majority. This city a few days ago elected Gibson (Liberal) for the local House.

Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, has been elected for Richelieu.

J. A. Ouimet, ex-Speaker of the House of Commons, is elected.

David Mills, Minister of the Interior in the Mackenzie Government, is elected for Bothwell by 2 majority.

George Landerkin, a leading Liberal, is elected for South Grey.

P. B. Casgrain, a leading Liberal, is defeated in Lisle, Province of Quebec.

Sir Adolphe Caron, Minister of Militia, was elected for Rimouski. He was also running for Chicoutimi. The returns show that he has been defeated for the latter county.

J. D. Edgar, a prominent Liberal, is elected by over 500 majority for West Ontario.

The Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, ex-Premier, is elected in East York.

The Defeated Ministers.

The defeated Ministers of the Government party who went down with the old flag were George E. Foster, Minister of Finance, well known in Chicago; John Carling of Ontario, Minister of Agriculture, and C. C. Colby of Quebec, Minister of the Privy Council. But Sir John will reward them with appointments, as that has always been his policy. The Liberals made their gains in Ontario and Quebec, getting ten in the former and ten in the latter province. The Conservatives made their gains in the maritime provinces. Prince Edward Island at the last election returned six Liberals. The Conservatives got four of these seats this time. The Conservatives also gained in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

An election is to be held March 7 in Algoma, which returns one member. He will be a Conservative.

There remain now to be heard from eight constituencies, of which five will return Conservatives. The Provinces of Ontario and Quebec redeemed the promises made to the Liberals, and it was in these two provinces that the agricultural vote was heaviest, so that the election shows that the farmers are the ones who are most discontented, just what the Liberals have claimed from the start.

The first difficulty over the election in this city occurred about midnight. A crowd of Conservatives marched down King street with the "old flag," Britain's banner, singing all the campaign songs, when they were attacked by a crowd from the other side, who attempted to make them lower their colors. The Tories stood by their standard, and after a few hoots and below-the-belt hits the police interfered and peace reigned, but the Tories stopped their music.

It was 10 o'clock tonight before the electors of Toronto began to warm up. By 6 o'clock they began assembling about the newspaper offices, which displayed returns—some from the windows and some by stereopticon. It was the same old election crowd, so far as its characteristics were concerned, which is seen about the streets of Chicago on the night following a general election. It traveled from one newspaper office to another, each side doing the utmost to out yell the other. As the list of favorites on either side appeared on the big canvases each received a compliment. Even the boy with the tin horn took his place in the jam, and then it was that an American knew there had been an election.

The crowd was good natured as such crowds generally are. The ladies were conspicuous on the street corners and in the business offices of the various newspapers. The hotels were not so crowded as they are in Chicago on election nights. It is creditable to the Queen City that not a disturbance occurred within its limits during the day and not an arrest is reported up to a late hour.

There are in this city about 300 colored people, nearly all there are in the Dominion. One hundred of that number voted today, and 95 per cent cast their ballots in one constituency and for the Conservative candidate.

KINGSTON, Ont., March 5.—Later returns show that Sir John Macdonald is elected by 500 majority. The Conservatives are wild over the result. They did not expect such a victory. The returns were received with wild cheers at the newspaper offices and city-hall. Nearly every polling-booth in the city gave Macdonald a majority. The Conservatives were addressed in jubilant terms by the Rev. W. W. Carson, Senator Sullivan, Capt. Gaskin, J. H. Metcalf, and others.

ONTARIO FOR RECIPROCITY.

Liberals Make Surprising Gains Throughout the Province.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 6.—[Special.]—Ontario has stood true to reciprocity and Liberalism. When Parliament was dissolved the Conservatives held 56 in that province to 36 held by the Liberals. At 1 o'clock this [Friday] morning the figures stand: 43 Conservatives, 46 Liberals. The most striking blow delivered by the Liberals was the defeat of the Hon. John Carling, the Minister of Agriculture, in London, Ont. The defeat of J. C. Patterson in Essex and Dr. Ferguson in Welland, two prominent Conservatives, is also considered surprising. Both were able men and frequently mentioned as probable occupants of Ministerial positions. Both are border counties and reciprocity seems to have swept them. Indeed, the whole Niagara Peninsula, which is a fruit-growing section, has gone for reciprocity.

Among the interesting features of the campaign was the fate of the thirteen Equal-Righters who voted against the Jesuit bill. All were elected, with the exception of McNeill in North Bruce and Scriver in Huntington, whose election has not yet come off. In North Simcoe McCarthy, the able and eloquent leader of equal rights opinion in the Dominion, was opposed by the whole might the church could bring against him, but in spite of this he was elected by a handsome majority. McCarthy is a Conservative, although he voted against his leader on the Jesuit bill. It is quite evident, however, that Liberals must have broken from the party ranks to vote for him and save him from being made a victim of the vengeance of the irate hierarchy.

Another odd result of the election is that Hamilton, which returned Mr. Gibson, member of the Liberal Provincial Parliament of Ontario, by over 700 majority, turned around today and returned McKay and Ryckman, two Tories.

The returns in all the cities show that these are still the strongholds of the opponents of reciprocity. Kingston, in which it was expected the contest would be close, elected Sir John Macdonald by over 400. Toronto returned three members by rousing majorities, and Ottawa did likewise.

There was great excitement here, where there are hundreds of Government employés, over what was tantamont to a Liberal victory. Sir John Macdonald received the returns at his home here, where he returned from Kingston this morning. He was seen a little before midnight by a correspondent. He professed to be hopeful that the Government would have a good working majority. Other leading Conservatives did not conceal their chagrin. The feeling is that it will be impossible for Sir John to carry on the Government with the small majority that he appears to have.

FOSTER AND CARON BEATEN.

Two More Conservative Ministers Fall by the Wayside.

MONTREAL, Que., March 5.—[Special.]—The Hon. George Foster, another Cabinet Minister and Minister of Finance in Sir John Macdonald's Government, has sustained defeat in Kings County, New Brunswick. Mr. Domville, the Liberal candidate, according to the latest returns, has a good round majority. Mr. Foster came into prominence lately by marrying a divorced woman in the States and bringing her back to Canada with him. He has sat for many years on the Conservative benches and during the last Parliament acted in his Ministerial capacity as the holder of the financial strings of Canada. His defeat is a hard blow to the Government. Still another Cabinet Minister is defeated in Quebec Province. Sir A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, has been beaten in Chicoutimi. This makes three Ministers that have sustained defeat in this province alone. Caron has never been a success as Canada's militia representative, and his defeat was expected by the Liberal party. In fact he evidently expected defeat himself, as a few days ago he was successful in receiving his commission from the Government as Collector of Customs at the port of Quebec. He will not seek another constituency, but will enter upon his new duties immediately.

Quebec has gone Liberal, as in the local elections for the Quebec House held last year. In 1887 Quebec sent a Conservative majority of nine to the Dominion Parliament. Tonight it has redeemed itself and so far has returned thirty-five Liberals against twenty-three Conservatives, with seven seats to hear from. Thus the Liberals have gained seven seats from the Conservatives, with the probability of further increasing that number. In 1887 there were thirty-seven Conservatives and twenty-eight Liberal members sent from the Province. The farmers have voted in favor of the Liberals, while the manufacturing towns have gone almost solid for the Conservatives. The influence of the Catholic Church has been felt with great severity in Liberal constituencies where it was directed against the Liberals.

The Hon. Mr. Mercier, Premier of Quebec, and the Hon. Wilfred Laurier are jubilant and confident of success. Mr. Mercier says Quebec will give the Liberals a majority of 20. If this be so, and Mr. Mercier has exceptional facilities for knowing, the unrestricted reciprocity party have carried the day.

Mr. Laurier is the happiest man on the continent tonight. He says that even if Sir John Macdonald gets a majority it will be so small that he will be unable to carry on the Government. In the last House there were 133 Conservatives and 82 Liberal members. The defeat for the Conservatives even now is a crushing one.

New Brunswick in 1887 returned eleven Conservatives and five Liberals. Up to midnight nine Conservatives and two Liberals have been returned, with five constituencies to hear from. In 1887 fifteen Conservatives and six Liberals were sent from Nova Scotia. At midnight twelve Conservatives and fifteen Liberals had been returned, with four seats to hear from.

Fights were of frequent occurrence tonight, and a large posse of police is doing duty and endeavoring to quiet the maddened crowd.

KNOCK-OUT FOR COLBY.

He Spoke Against Reciprocity and His Constituency Left Him at Home.

MONTREAL, Que., March 5.—[Special.]—One of the surprises of the election is the defeat of the Hon. C. C. Colby, President of the Privy Council it Ottawa. For years he was elected by acclamation in the County of Stanstead, Quebec, and no one could be found daring enough to enter the lists against him. He is

[Continued on fifth page.]

CHICAGO GETS A PRIZE.

A RARE COPY OF THE GUTENBERG BIBLE COMES TO THIS CITY.

It Is Purchased by Mr. J. W. Ellsworth at the Brayton Ives Sale in New York for $14,800—Dodd, Mead & Co. Secure a Valuable Columbus Letter for $4,300—Bold Moonshiners in the Heart of Brooklyn—Miscellaneous News from New York.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—The sale of the Brayton-Ives collection of books and manuscripts was begun this afternoon at the American Art Galleries before a large audience of bibliophiles and booksellers. Among them were Robert Hoe, Judge Truax, J. W. Ellsworth of Chicago, President Harris of the Nassau Bank, J. Fairfax McLaughlin, ex-Judge W. H. Arnoux, William Evarts Benjamin, President of the Police Board Charles F. McLean, and many others equally prominent. The first day of the sale was rendered especially interesting by the presence on the program of the Gutenberg Bible and the "Columbus letter," which is claimed to be the earliest published account of the discovery of America. Mr. Ives' claims for his "Columbus letter" have been assailed from many quarters, notably by Mr. Quaritch, a well-known London bookseller, who declares himself ready to prove the superior antiquity of a Columbus letter now in his possession and which he says antedates both the Ambrosian and Ives letters.

When Auctioneer Kirby reached the Columbus letter on the catalogue he read a letter from Mr. Ives in, which that gentleman referred briefly to the doubts which had been cast upon the genuineness of his Columbus letter, and pronounced all such insinuations utterly without foundation. Mr. Ives concluded by saying that if the purchaser of his Columbus letter could, within one year from date of sale, produce proof of the spuriousness of the letter he would buy it back from him at the figure he had given for it. Auctioneer Kirby said that the guarantee would be sold with the book, and called for bids. The bidding opened at $1,000, and jumped along with great spirit $500 at a breath until the $3,500 mark was reached, when it proceeded more cautiously. One hundred dollars was as big a raise as any bidder made. In this way the figures grew from $3,700 to $4,300, at which price the letter was knocked down to Dodd, Mead & Co.

Mr. Ives' rare copy of the Gutenberg Bible goes to Chicago tonight, being bought by Mr. J. W. Ellsworth of that city for $14,800, or $7,400 a volume. The only other copy of this Bible in the United States is in the Lenox Library, and this is generally regarded as later than Mr. Ives' copy. A copy of the Bible was sold in December, 1884, in London, for $3,900. This, however, was smaller than Mr. Ives' copy, and was in modern binding. Mr. Ives gave $16,000 for the Bible which was today sold for $14,800.

John Eliot's translation of the Bible into the Indian language, printed at Cambridge in 1663, was bought by a Mr. Mitchells for $1,650. A copy of the first edition of the poems of Robert Burns, in the Scottish dialect, was knocked down to William Evarts Benjamin for $430.

Two copies of the Cambridge platform brought $210 and $200 respectively. A translation of the history of the first voyage of Jacques Cartier brought $1,000, and was secured by Dodd, Mead & Co. Robert Hoe gave $1,000 for a fine edition of Castiglione called the "Golden Book." This is regarded as a bargain by dealers, who expected that the book would not go under $1,500 at the least. Two rare copies of "The Voyages of Champlain" were secured by Dodd, Mead & Co. at $400 and $240 respectively.

Another of the original letters of Columbus brought $1,000, and was knocked down to Dodd, Mead & Co. This letter sold for $2,200 in the Barlow sale. Dodd, Mead & Co. paid $1,500 for a third letter of Columbus, and $165 for a fourth.

IMPUDENT LOT OF MOONSHINERS.

They Carry On Their Business in the Heart of Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—Revenue officers today raided an illicit distillery which was in full operation in the heart of Brooklyn, right under the shadow of the big bridge. The still was located in the four-story brick building, Nos. 38 and 40 Front street, and extended all the way through to Mercein street. There were three stills, with a capacity of ten barrels, or 400 gallons a day, all in full blast. The place was equipped with a complete plant, comprising all the latest improvements for making contraband whisky. It was the most valuable plant, the officers say, they had ever seized. The moonshiners evidently thought they were secure from detection, so openly and defiantly had they conducted the still.

Deputy Collectors heard about two weeks ago that the still was in operation and have had the place under surveillance ever since. They laid their plans for the seizure carefully, and today they went to the place and demanded admittance. Repeated knocks at the front door were answered by a man who opened the door several inches and seeing a crowd of strange faces immediately closed and bolted it before Uncle Sam's agents could force their way in. An entrance was finally forced, but the inmates had made their escape and no arrests were made. Some arrests will, however, follow, as the officers have learned where some of the whisky was disposed of. They say the stuff was produced at a cost of about $16 a barrel and sold for $50.

PLANS FOR CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Prof. Harper Explains Some of His Ideas of the Institution.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—The monthly meeting and dinner of the Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island, which occurred tonight at Clark's, in West Twenty-third street, was rendered notable by reason of the fact that it was made the occasion for the first unfolding of the plan and scope of the great Baptist University of Chicago. The medium through which the plans were disclosed was Prof. William R. Harper of Yale University, the President-elect of the new university. The university expects to start on its active course Oct. 1, 1892, and it is expected that its endowment will then have reached $10,000,000. "The new university," said Prof. Harper this evening, "will be in some and we hope many respects the model university of the future. I shall speak of it as the Chicago plan of educational work. As yet it is a plan entirely on paper, but it will be put into execution. Once opened, our university will never thereafter close, unless the funds give out. The year will be divided into four terms of twelve weeks each and there will be one open week preceding and succeeding each term. There will be no summer vacation, but a student can take a twelve weeks' vacation at any time, if ill, or if he needs it. By this plan a student can complete the entire old-fashioned four years' course of study in three years. He can enter at any time and finish at any time. Our college work will be almost exclusively local; our university work will be cosmopolitan. We will not try to build up a large college in Chicago, but will leave other colleges in neighboring cities and States to do their share of the college work of that section. We will, however, enter into affiliation with surrounding colleges. It is the university work that we aspire to. In connection with our work of affiliation we will lend or hire our professors on opportunity to neighboring colleges for periods. As for our course of study, each term of twelve weeks will be divided into two periods of six weeks each. Each student will pursue but two studies at a time, a major study and a minor study, and he will devote all of his time for at least six weeks, and it may be longer, to these two studies. Other studies will be taken up in succession, two by two, so that instead of diffusing his mental energies among six or eight simultaneous studies, as is the case under the present system of teaching at colleges and universities, he will concentrate and cover the same ground in the same time and reap a much better result. Our faculty will, like those of other universities, be practically confined to our regular corps of salaried teachers. Under the six weeks period system we can take distinguished specialists for a brief period from other colleges, or import them from abroad. Thus we can do what no other university is able to do; we can command all of the best talent in the world. The university will adopt the plan of university extension, and we will teach thousands, mainly ministers and teachers, who never did and never could attend a college, by correspondence and otherwise. There is no reason why our university should limit its teachings to its immediate students, and it will not. It is said that a sectarian institution cannot be broad. The University of Chicago will not be an institution devoted to the perpetuation of the peculiarities of the Baptist faith. It will be owned and controlled by Baptists, but it will stand merely as that denomination's contribution to the education of the world."

PRICE OF TEA TO ADVANCE.

A Shortage of 27,000,000 Pounds in This Year's Crop—Its Effect.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—The tea crop this year is 27,000,000 pounds short, and this shortage will cause an increase in price to the consumer of 10 cents a pound. Harold Weddle, a tea grower and importer, whose main office is in New York, said today that late advices were to the effect that the shortage was caused by the "blight," a disease which attacks only the tea plant, and which breaks out at irregular periods in the tea plantations of China, India, and Ceylon, which produce nearly all of the tea that is used in the world. Each year in advance the growers estimate what the year's crop will be. The tea is now being harvested and reports from all points of the tea growing districts of China show that the actual amount of tea harvested will be 24,000,000 pounds less than the estimated amount. India and Ceylon have not fared so badly, the crop in those countries combined being only 3,000,000 pounds below the estimate.

GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

Locked-Out Cloakmakers Cause a Riot—Brief Mention.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—Today the trouble which has been in progress in the cloakmakers' trade developed into a riot. Some three weeks ago Messrs. Blumenthal & Co. ordered their subcontractors to "lock out all the union men in their employ and in the future to engage only non-union men." This was carried out to the letter, and some fifteen hundred men and women were thrown out of work. Fearing a demonstration Messrs. Blumenthal have had the police guard their main shop at No. 452 Broadway, where over 300 men are daily at work. The union strikers assembled this morning as usual in front of Messrs. Blumenthal's store and grew bold. About 7:30 o'clock Allen McDona, the timekeeper and a particularly unpopular man with the strikers, appeared and was detained in conversation while several of the union men crept behind him and made earnest efforts to smash his skull with clubs. Four of the striking union men were arrested and taken to the Tombs. Today 1,000 or 1,200 more union men went out on strike.

Does Not Identify Hamilton.

Schuyler Hamilton Jr., the Commissioner sent by the Surrogate Court to Pau, France, to obtain the deposition of J. O. Green, who found what is supposed to be the body of Robert Ray Hamilton in Snake River last September, has returned to this city. His report has been given under seal to the Surrogate. When the next motion for the probate of the will of Robert Ray Hamilton is made the evidence embodied in Mr. Green's statement will be presented. The testimony of Mr. Green is of such a character as to prove disappointing to the Hamilton family and their counsel. Nothing has been obtained from Mr. Green which can be legally construed into an identification of the body found in Snake River as that of his former friend, Robert Ray Hamilton.

Was Lonely and Wanted to Die.

Mrs. Emma Frances Walker, a widow 25 years old, committed suicide in her apartments at No. 153 East Forty-third street today by taking a dose of arsenic. She had been a dressmaker and had been living alone since April. A letter was found on the center-table addressed to her brother in which she said: "When you read this I hope to be cold in death. I am so sick and lonely after all my loved ones have gone. Do not have any wake or liquor or beer. I want a cloth-covered casket with simply my full name on it; no age nor date. I want to be buried in the grave with my mother."

Railroad Officials Held Responsible.

The Coroner's jury which has been investigating the causes of the disaster in the Park avenue tunnel in this city recently, by which six persons were killed, tonight rendered a verdict holding the officers and directors of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford railroad company, and engineer Fowler responsible for the disaster. The officers and directors of the company will be required to give bail tomorrow to await the action of the grand jury. Engineer Fowler is already under bail.

A Theater for Nat Goodwin.

Nat Goodwin's success has led to some talk about a theater for him in New York. Dixey, Wilson, and Goodwin have all been trying to get into town for a season of comedy here, after the fashion of Wyndham in London. Wilson has secured the Broadway Theater for next year, beginning in October. There is some talk about a theater on Forty-first street, on the corner of Broadway, opposite the theater where Wilson is to play. It is known that Goodwin has been offered this theater.

Burning of a Steamer.

The Hartford steamer City of Richmond burned at the dock this afternoon. The loss on the steamer was about $60,000 and on the cargo $40,000. The body of a colored man was found tonight on the main deck among the débris of the cargo and it was identified as that of Sammy Lampson, a waiter. The vessel sank late tonight, and is resting on the bottom. It will not be known if other lives have been lost until the hull is raised.

Electric Light Companies Claim Damages.

The Brush Electric Light company and the United States Illuminating company have begun proceedings in the Supreme Court to recover judgments amounting to $875,000 against the city for damages done to their business by the removal of poles and wires by order of Mayor Grant in 1889.

Bernhardt Plays Camille.

"La Damae ux Camelias" was revived tonight at the Garden Theater with Mme. Sarah Bernhardt in the part of the erring but eternally attractive Marguerite. There were few dry eyes in the house tonight when Margeurite expired. As Mme. Bernhardt played it the death scene was unspeakably affecting.

Decided Against the Associated Press.

In the case of the Buffalo *Express* and *Courier* against the Associated Press, in which the Associated Press endeavored to compel those papers to cease taking the news of another agency, on the grounds that to do so was against one of the rules of the Associated Press, Judge Corlett today decided in favor of the papers.

President Wilson Re-elected.

The annual election of officers of the Brooklyn Union League Club, which was held tonight at the club-house, resulted in the reelection of President Francis H. Wilson, who now enters upon his fourth term.

PRESIDENT PALMER IS SERIOUSLY ILL.

He Must Rest Ten Days and Then Take a Southern Trip.

DETROIT, Mich., March 5.—[Special.]—President Palmer, who is sick with an attack of a modified form of the grip, was better this morning, but in the afternoon suffered a relapse and had to go to bed again. The doctors prescribe absolute rest and quiet and say that about ten days from now, when he will be able to leave the house, he must go South for his health.

IT HAS ONLY THE PLANS.

THE QUEEN ISABELLA ASSOCIATION SHORT OF READY MONEY.

It Has Designs for a $75,000 Building but Not the Cash to Pay for Its Construction—Its Officers Claim, However, That It Will Be Able to Raise All That Is Necessary in Time—Would Not Guarantee a $10,000 Building When It Applied for Space.

Will the Queen Isabella Association be able to carry out the promises it has made to its subscribers?

Members of its Board of Directors say unhesitatingly that it will, but others, not members of its Board of Directors, but who are acquainted with its financial affairs, say that there is no money in the association's treasury, and that if the Queen Isabella Pavilion is ever built it will have to be constructed out of private funds donated by wealthier members of the association.

"The Treasurer is in a peck of trouble," said a member of one of the departments yesterday. "She has been advancing the money to pay the expenses of organization, and as fast as the subscriptions came in they have been credited to her. But as yet there has been scarcely enough money received to pay the printing and stationery bills."

The alternative of wealthy women furnishing the necessary funds, Mrs. C. B. Waite, Treasurer of the association, said, would be resorted to before the association would be allowed to collapse. All of which apparently shows that while the zeal and enthusiasm of the projectors are great, the available building fund is a mere bagatelle and the thousands of dollars necessary to construct the pavilion are not forthcoming.

It is pretty authoritatively stated that the association has not at this time the names of 5,000 members on the roster. If it had as many as that it would have received but $5,000 in membership fees and $1 additional for each member who went into a department. As the funds thus far received have been practically exhausted, the gravity of the situation becomes apparent.

What Its Plans Were.

The Queen Isabella Association has been two years in the field taking $1 membership fees with which it has proposed to build a Queen Isabella Pavilion and in it hold women's congresses during the period of the World's Fair. It has further organized departments among its members, according to their professions, and provided that for every 300 or more who would each contribute $1 the association would provide a special committee-room in the pavilion. This committee-room was to be for the exclusive use of the 300 or more members paying for it. The association has proposed all along to erect a $75,000 building, but now, after two years' effort it has been unable to secure little more from subscribers than it has paid out in necessary expenditures. The balance is so trifling as to be scarcely worth mentioning.

Meanwhile the Board of Lady Managers of the Exposition, backed by the Government, supplied with $36,000 for annual expenses and $200,000 for a woman's building, has mapped out on a comprehensive scale the work which the Isabella Association has been intending to do.

Representatives of the Isabella Association some time ago went to Director-General Davis and asked for a site on the Exposition grounds for the pavilion. They were told by the Director-General that nothing less than a $10,000 building would be allowed on the grounds. He asked before granting a location that the association guarantee to put up at least a $10,000 structure. This the representatives declined to do and subsequently withdrew their application for space.

But the serious phase of the question is, "How will the Isabella Association make good its promises to those who have already subscribed?" It has made a heroic effort and its Board of Directors has worked unceasingly and without remuneration, but the funds have not come in and some of its strongest members have been invited to coöperate with the Board of Lady Managers. President Julia Holmes Smith of the Isabella Association has been appointed a member of one of the lady managers' committees. Corinne S. Browne and Dr. Frances Dickinson, two members of the Board of Directors, have also been placed upon committees. Dr. Dickinson has declined, but President Julia Holmes Smith has not. Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, a nominal member of the medical department of the Isabella Association, has accepted the Chairmanship of a lady managers' Congress Committee.

Still Hopeful.

"Still, we shall come out all right," said Mrs. Waite. "There are 1,000 members of the association who could put up $2,000 each and never miss it if it were necessary. We may not build a $75,000 building. We may not build anything like so expensive a building. We withdrew our application for space because we got an idea that we were going to be fought at every step if we went on the grounds."

"Will you be able to meet the obligations to your subscribers?"

"Yes, every one. We may yet build a permanent club-house down-town, and in it our members would be better off than in a temporary building."

It has been suggested that if the association be unable to carry out its pledges some provision be made in the woman's building of this Exposition. Some of the lady managers say, however, that the Isabella Association, as such, may not be quartered in the regular building. The Isabella Association is in no way connected with the Exposition or Board of Lady Managers. The latter body is going straight ahead on its own lines.

The Isabella Association, besides its pavilion plan, has in view the construction of a statue of Queen Isabella. The cost of this has been variously estimated from $500 to $25,000. Harriet Hosmer has been selected to design the statue. The funds for this have yet to be secured.

The building design as described contemplated an outlay of $75,000. This is what the association had in mind at one time. The plans were gratuitously submitted by Miss Minerva Parker of Philadelphia and are on a rather grand scale. A part of the architecture is designed to represent the Court of Queen Isabella. The congress hall in the center was designed to seat 500 women, where it was proposed to hold the Isabella Congress.

EVIDENCE AGAINST THE MAFIA THUGS.

Further Testimony in the Trial of Hennessy's Alleged Assassins.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 5.—[Special.]—The Hennessy case continues to furnish sensational testimony. This morning the courtroom was jammed and it remained so as long as the court was in session. Amos Scott, a colored boy, told how the 14-year-old boy Asperi Marchesi met him in the Poydras market three days after the shooting. Scott knew Asperi had been arrested, so asked him how he got out. The boy replied that he had turned State's evidence and told on his father; that on the night of the shooting the men had told him to go out to Basin and Rampart streets and watch for the Chief. When Hennessy came he got in front of him, walked down by the house and whistled, thereby giving the signal of the victim's approach. Joseph Williams, another colored boy, corroborated Scott's testimony.

Mrs. Peterson identified Joseph P. Machecs as the man who had rented the house in which the assassins lay hidden and from which they fired the fatal volleys.

Fannie Deckert, keeper of a bagnio, said Matranga and Machecs had called on her and solicited her aid in proving an alibi for themselves.

MET DEATH IN A HIGH-SCHOOL FIRE.

Two Young Men Perish in the Flames—Panic Among Students.

MONROE, N. C., March 5.—Fire was discovered in the Monroe High School early this morning. An alarm was at once sent in and the students were at once aroused, but it was too late to save the building. Thomas Pemberton of Little Rock, Ark., and Albert Bost of Bost's Mills, N. C., perished in the flames. At the first alarm the young ladies, who roomed on the ground floor, made their escape. The young men roomed on the third floor, and when the alarm reached them the means of escape were partially cut off and the building filled with smoke and flames. Albert Bost and A. C. Rhodes were in a room together. Albert awakened first, and, discovering fire, awoke Rhodes. In trying to escape Albert started for the west entrance, which was in the part of the building where the fire originated. He was suffocated by smoke, overcome by heat, and went down with the building. Rhodes sought the east entrance and managed to escape after being severely burned about the neck, head, and arms. Thomas Pemberton was not seen at all, and his remains were found on the wire springs of his bed, leading to the belief that he did not awake at all. The head, arms, and legs of the bodies were burned off, leaving a mass of charred flesh. The building was completely destroyed, together with the school furniture, four pianos, and the library. The origin of the fire is not known. Loss, $15,000.

HE HAS DISCOVERED A NEW METAL.

George A. Clarke of Boston Makes a Wonderful Claim.

BOSTON, Mass., March 5.—[Special.]—George A. Clarke, an experienced ironworker of this city, claims to have discovered an ore in the Rocky Mountains which he believes is new to the world. He says of it:

I took specimens of the ore to assayers in Cincinnati, Chicago, and Boston and no one of them could tell me the name of the mineral. Then I began here a series of experiments myself, mixing it with molten iron. It combined perfectly with the iron, and I found that only a small quantity was necessary to increase the fluidity of the metal. It rendered the iron ductile, and in low grades acted as a purifier. The product of the alloy was a homogeneous metal of very fine pores, capable of higher finish than before. The slag expelled by its use contained no metal and was very light. In the treatment of iron with only 1 per cent of this new ore the former's tensile strength was increased from 10 to 25 per cent. Using only half of 1 per cent of this or in a mixture with copper, I found that it gave the metal greater density and a great increase—from 60 to 100 per cent—of tensile strength. The resulting metal, too, is capable of a high polish. In a word, I found that the ore increased the tensile strength and the fluidity under heat of both these metals and makes them both of finer grain. It is noncorrosive.

Mr. Clarke produced a handful of the ore—a substance that looked like a fine sandstone, save that it was black and many pieces of it presented highly polished surfaces as smooth as a bit of glass. Mr. Clarke refused to state the location of the field, which, he said, was exposed over the space of an acre, as he is trying to get control of it first.

WANTED TO DO THE KISSING HIMSELF.

Why Justice Lamar's Nephew Broke His Engagement with an Ohio Girl.

COLUMBUS, O., March 5.—[Special.]—A nephew of Justice Lamar, Mr. Cooke Farnum, now a prominent attorney at Santa Paula, Cal., created a sensation here today. He was to be married to Miss Emma E. Layton, No. 259 Waverly avenue, an aristocratic section of the East End, but at noon, when the guests had arrived, the prospective husband coolly sent two letters saying that he could not fill his engagement. In the letters he said that he had concluded not to marry her, and that he did not want to marry any one whose affections were divided. In one letter from Springfield he said that "Ere this reaches you I will be dead in some ignoble way." Miss Layton became acquainted with Farnum two years ago, when he was a resident of Atlanta, Ga., and an engagement soon followed. Last Sunday a large number of Miss Layton's friends called at the house and bade her goodby. In the evening, while her affianced was there, a young gentleman called. When he left Miss Layton assisted him in putting on his overcoat and said good-by to him, when the young man took hold of her and drawing her to him kissed her farewell. The young lady did not think anything of this, as she felt toward the young man as a sister. But this seems to have awakened Farnum's jealousy, as that was the last time he called.

FOUND WITH HIS HEAD TORN OFF.

Horrible Murder of an Important Witness at Bay City.

BAY CITY, Mich., March 5.—Andrew Poulson was found several miles from this city this morning by a gang of woodchoppers lying upon his face with the whole top of his head torn off. He had been murdered during the night, a rope tied around his body under his arms, and then dragged several miles to the lonely spot in the woods, where his body was placed behind a wood pile and left. Poulson was arrested several months ago for writing to green goods dealers and his case is now pending in the United States Court. The theory is that the green goods men were afraid of him and determined to get him out of the way. He lived in a house five miles from where the body was found. He must have been dragged behind a wagon for the entire distance. Later today Henry Holskie was arrested on suspicion of being the murderer, as he was with Poulson last night. Holskie was lodged in jail, but refused to make any statement.

Victory for the State of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 5.—[Special.]—The suit of Hope & Co., the Amsterdam bankers, to compel the Board of Liquidation to fund over $4,000,000 State bonds was decided today by Judge King in the District Court in favor of the Board of Liquidation.

Getting After New Orleans Beer Dives.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 5.—[Special.]—The State of Louisiana today instituted suit against Shoenhauser Plant company, the proprietors of the Royal Palace and Eden beer dives, for $10,000 for licenses due as concert saloons.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Bishop Bowman was prevented by trustees and officers from entering to preside yesterday at the Central Pennsylvania Conference at Berwick.

Gov. Stone of Mississippi has received information that W. J. Cowar, the ex-Collector and Sheriff of Marion County, had absconded with the public funds.

Funeral services were held at Cincinnati yesterday afternoon over the remains of Frauenthal and Salinger, the young men who committed suicide Wednesday.

The first of a series of meetings to be held throughout the country by Union prisoners of the war to raise money for a memorial hall at Washington was held last night in New York.

The Freeport Bank at Freeport, Pa., was robbed Wednesday. Less than $2,000 in money was secured, but securities to the amount of $15,000, a portion of them negotiable, were taken.

A suit involving over $1,000,000 has been filed in the United States Court in El Paso by the towns of San Elizaro and Socorro for the possession of land held by them in what is known as the La Prieta grant.

A party of United States officials from Georgia, Florida, and Alabama have just completed a raid through West Florida, resulting in the capture and destruction of twenty-six illicit stills engaged in the manufacture of rum from molasses.

The schooner Elsie Smith of Portland is reported lost with all on board on the beach off Cape Cod, between Newcomb's Hollow and Nansett. On board were eighteen, men and the latest report is that twelve bodies have been washed ashore on the beach.

Mrs. Josephine M. Smith of Columbus, O., yesterday passed the requisite examination to entitle her to practice law in the courts of Ohio. She was not granted a certificate, as this being the first case of the kind in the State the Supreme Court wished to consider the matter.

LAST EDITION.

COMING STREETER'S WAY.

Indications That He Will Be Elected United States Senator.

MAY REACH THE GOAL TODAY

The State Central Committee Indorses the F. M. B. A. Man.

FIVE REPUBLICANS HOLDING OUT.

A Belief, However, That They Will Be Whipped into Line.

GEN. PALMER'S CHANCES FADING AWAY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—Astute politicians recognize that there are but two Senatorial possibilities in the State of Illinois tonight. They are A. J. Streeter and John M. Palmer. Every indication which can be based upon the uncertainties of political elements points to the election of Mr. Streeter as the next United States Senator. The action of the Republican Senatorial steering committee in supporting Mr. Streeter was formally indorsed by the Republican State Central Committee today, and the indications tonight are that the five recalcitrant Republicans who have been standing out against Mr. Streeter are to come into line and assist in the election of the Independent candidate.

Two meetings of the Republican State Central Committee were held today, at which the political situation was discussed at great length. The advisability of the committee taking the responsibility of urging the Republican legislators to vote for Mr. Streeter as a un

Twelfth, Paul of the Thirteenth, Clark of the Fifteenth, Campbell of the Seventeenth, and Brueggemann of the Eighteenth.

Chairman Jones was, of course, the leader of the discussion, and his views were generally supported with practical unanimity by the committee. While not attempting to dictate the conclusions of the committee, his explanation of the situation plainly indicated to the committee that the Senatorial choice of the Republicans was in the face of the present emergency strictly limited to Palmer or Streeter.

The effect of all the discussion was that the committee almost unanimously accepted Chairman Jones' judgment as to the best solution of the contest, and the debate was then directed to the exact action which it would be appropriate for the committee to take.

Early in the discussion it became evident that the committee was opposed to indorsing Streeter in so many words, but favored merely the indorsement of the action of the steering committee. Of course this was equivalent to the indorsement of Mr. Streeter, but it did not place the party organization on record as urging him by name.

Indorsing the Steering Committee.

Mr. Fullerton finally offered a resolution indorsing the conduct of the Republican legislators in acting "under the direction of the steering committee." This was construed by Messrs. Chott, Evans, and Edwards as being equivalent to a criticism of those Republican legislators who had refused to obey the mandate of the steering committee and the resolution was modified in accordance with their suggestions. As finally adopted by a unanimous vote the resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That we congratulate the Republican members of the General Assembly upon the magnificent campaign which they have conducted during the present contest for the election of a Senator in Congress.

Resolved, That we express our entire confidence in the ability of the members of the joint steering committee and of the other Republican members of the General Assembly to deal with the Senatorial question, and that we leave the matter in their hands, and be it further

Resolved, That we believe it was to the best interest of the Republican party organization in the State that our representatives in the General Assembly endeavor to act as a unit with respect to the election of a Senator in Congress.

Senator Evans, being in the committee as the proxy of Congressman Frazier, did not oppose the indorsement of Mr. Streeter with the vehemence that was expected. He took the position that he should as nearly as possible represent the sentiment of the absent committeeman whom he represented, and Senator Evans merely contented himself by asking some pertinent questions as to the consistency of the State Committee recommending the election of any one other than a recognized Republican, but did not indicate how he would finally vote on the question in the House.

After the adjournment of the committee the Streeter boom received a new impetus, and it was not long before it became generally known that Senators Bacon, Crawford, and Evans and Representatives Hutchings and Stoker were all prepared to submit to the inevitable and act with their party in the election of Mr. Streeter. It is only after an almost phenomenal party pressure, local and general, has been brought to bear upon these men that they have finally shown evidence of accepting Mr. Streeter.

Will Come Into Line.

It is believed that one or two of these gentlemen will vote for the independent tomorrow, thus giving him 99 or 100 votes, but the others will probably hold out till next week on the plea of desiring to go home to consult their constituents before taking the final step. Every pressure, however, is being brought to bear to force the contest to a close this week, and the three F. M. B. A. men are urging a full vote Saturday. But the indications are that they will be unsuccessful, and that pairs will be arranged tomorrow for an armistice over Saturday and Monday. This will give the dissenters an opportunity to consult their constituents and by acting upon their suggestions to display apparent consistency in finally yielding to the popular demand in voting for Mr. Streeter.

As near as any future political event can possibly be predicted with confidence the ultimate election of A. J. Streeter to the United States Senate seems to be assured.

PALMER'S CHANCES SLIPPING AWAY.

The Democrats Believe It to Be All Day with Them Now.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—The chances for Palmer's election are going out like the fag end of a five-cent Roman candle on Fourth of July night. The sting of approaching defeat cannot be mollified or abated by medals, or honeyed words, or talk about devotion to party or principle. It's all day with Palmer, and every Democrat at all broad between the eyes recognizes the inevitable. Some other Democrat might be elected, but the chances even of this are getting smaller and smaller.

It really seems as if it would be too late in the game for any coalition between Republicans and Democrats antagonistic to Streeter, assuming that there are Democrats who would leave Palmer rather than be beaten altogether. The F. M. B. A. men have up to this minute acted in perfect good faith with the Republicans. Every agreement relative to adjournments and pairs has been lived up to the letter. The Republicans have gone a little too far in this direction to retract their steps.

There are some phases of the situation not particularly pleasant to the Republicans, especially that of James Cockrell, who has lately developed a disposition to throw the metaphorical gad into the Republicans by telling them they had better get into line for Streeter and do it quick. Mr. Cockrell illustrates or exemplifies his remark by drawing the forefinger of his right hand in a horizontal direction over the pronounced Adam's apple in his throat and saying: "If you don't do it, look out—kawheck." When he makes the "kawheck" noise and winks, he does the finger drawing act. The old man of the sea, Streeter himself, is intensely interested. He works among the Republicans hour after hour telling them he is not the worst fellow in the world, and all that sort of thing. The Republicans tolerate him and that is all. They seem to prefer him to Palmer, and the Democrats have steadily refused to offer any compromise candidate.

Streeter is a nauseous dose to every Republican here without exception. All but five have accepted the situation and gulped him down, just as in childhood days one held one's nose and took the extract of castor bean from the tipend of a tablespoon. The taste of the bean remained in one's mouth for days and days. So it will be with Streeter.

The Republican State Central Committee has indorsed the actions of the steering committees in their advocacy of Streeter. All but five Republicans have gotten into Mr. Streeter's ark. These are Senators Evans, Crawford of Cook, Bacon, and Representatives Hutchings and Stoker.

What Praying and Singing Do.

Howe in his novel, "The Story of a Country Town," tells of the old-fashioned revival meetings and how, after almost everybody had been converted, a handful of unregenerate and hard-hearted sinners resisted the efforts of the good folks and refused to accept terms. The recalcitrants were persistently followed wherever they went by little bands of women and men, who prayed for and sang to them at morning, noon, and night. They were not allowed to eat or sleep, much less be merry, until they were converted. The result was always the same. They surrendered and joined the church rather than be prayed and sung to their graves.

And so it is with those who fail to do as the party decrees, so it was with Johnny Chott today. He told the committee he would vote for Streeter, although he believed the policy was suicidal. Then he came into the House to do as he had promised. Johnny wriggled in his chair and twisted around, his face was red and white by turns. He did not vote at all on the first roll-call, and a delegation of Republicans went over to pray and sing him into line. There were Senator Kerrick and "Roaring" Dan Paddock, Mr. Whitehead and Brother Prince.

Little Gus Nohe held Johnny Chott's head while he voted for Streeter, and then he gave Johnny Chott a drink of water to clear his throat of the taste of oil and the vinegar that always goes with the oil. Col. Kochsperger, the Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee of Cook, and Sheriff Gilbert are at this writing up in Room No. 105 laboring with Charley Crawford. Now Charles Crawford has strong will power and ideas of his own. He won't come in as easy as Johnny Chott did and some days will be required to get him. The missionary work will probably tell on him in time.

Says He Won't Come Over.

Gus Hutchings says he won't come over to Streeter or the Whitechapel Club will disown him.

Mr. Stoker lives in Southern Illinois, where the F. M. B. A. played havoc with the Republicans. He is anxious to please the State Central Committee, but knowing the sentiments of his constituents is afraid to face them if he votes for Streeter.

The Republican steering committee is laying for Hutchings and Stocker, telling them the interests of party demand that the seventy-three Republicans of the House act with the three F. M. B. A. men, and if any kicking is done lay the blame on the Senate. Senator Bacon said tonight he had in nowise changed his ideas as to the question, and saw no reason why he should.

Henry H. Evans seems to be firm in his determination never to vote for Streeter. He has no hesitancy in saying so, and it is safe to say he has not made up his mind to vote for Streeter. He may do so, but a vast deal of praying and singing will be necessary to bring about his surrender. Henry Evans is not much of a man to be frightened or cajoled. He will work out his own salvation.

Now, back of all this movement in Streeter's favor is the element of practical politics, at least so some of the Republicans say. They claim that the election of Streeter would bring the F. M. B. A. over to the support of the ticket next year. This may be true and it may not. One of the most prominent Republicans in Illinois said tonight:

"The days for sentimentality in politics are gone. The Republicans have paid too little attention to the masses of the people, and mediocrity has not been recognized. All of our leaders have been taken from the higher planes in life, and it is time other and more substantial elements were noticed and given representation."

This expression is in the same vein with hundreds of others heard here now. It is not the question of Streeter being the man but of the party faction that is indorsing him.

Today's Probable Vote.

Streeter will probably get an even hundred votes tomorrow, as delegations of constituents of the five who have refused to support Streeter have been telegraphed for and will be here in the morning. This is the course always pursued in such cases. The Democrats have notified their men to remain here and force the fighting Saturday and Monday. The Republicans may be willing to meet them, but the better opinion seems to be that the usual adjournment will be had. The F. M. B. A. men are delighted with the progress Streeter is making, and will probably allow the fight to go over to next week, particularly as their chances of success grow brighter and brighter. Time is not of the essence of the contract with them now.

MEDALS FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

The "101" Have a Love Feast—A Letter from Palmer.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—The much-advertised Palmer medals were presented to the 101 Democratic legislators tonight. The presentation was made the occasion of quite an interesting little Democratic love feast. The speeches were limited to two in number. The presentation speech was made by James A. Graham of Springfield, and Speaker Crafts responded on behalf of the 101. Gen. Palmer was not invited to speak, and the invitations to the press were strictly limited to the representatives of Democratic newspapers. The following letter from Palmer was read at the meeting:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—Clayton E. Crafts, Speaker—Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from my Democratic friends to meet the 101 at the parlors of the St. Nicholas Hotel at 7:15 p. m. today. Although the invitation does not disclose the object of the meeting, yet I feel at liberty to guess its most interesting purpose. I waive the invitation and in this mode express my grateful acknowledgments for the honor tendered me.

Assuming that I correctly anticipate the object of the meeting to which I am invited, I beg to tender to my Democratic friends my most profound and sincere thanks for the honor they propose to the "101" in the beautiful and appropriate testimonial they have caused to be prepared for their acceptance.

The present contest in the General Assembly for the election of a United States Senator has obtained such widespread importance that it has attracted the attention of not only this State, but of the whole country, and all its leading incidents, including that which will occur this evening, will be historical. It will hereafter be noted in the political annals of the country that in the year 1890 the Democratic voters of this State, recognizing the well-known fact that from social and political changes not anticipated by the framers of the Constitution of the United States, the Senate had ceased to be a representative body in their local primaries and by the action of their State convention made the attempt to recall to popular attention first principles by submitting to the voters of the State a proposition to elect Senators by the votes of the electors, as far as was possible, under the Constitution, and at the same time named a candidate for the consideration of the free men of the legislative districts.

The voters of the State, responding to this manifestly wise and patriotic call, by a plurality claimed upon good grounds to exceed 30,000, indorsed the principle of the election of Senators by the people and approved the candidate recommended to them.

From various causes, amongst which in a number of districts which were carried by the Democratic party, Senators who disregard the opinions of their constituents hold over from the election of 1888, the election of 1890 was not decisive, and notwithstanding numerous efforts of the "101" members of the General Assembly elected to give effect to the popular will, the pending election for Senator is characterized by more than the ordinary evils of the caucus system, from which it was hoped by the action of the Democratic party the people of the State would escape.

Connected as my name is with the pending Senatorial contest, I have not words sufficient to express my sense of the honor which has already been done me by the unfaltering support of the members of the General Assembly, and assure them that I ask nothing more than to share with them the thanks of the grateful people, which they will certainly receive for their invincible fidelity to duty and for their devotion to the essential republican principle that the rights of the people are only safe when defended by themselves.

Relying upon the judgment of the patriotic people of the State the Democratic members of the General Assembly leave others to accept their own responsibilities. Respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER.

IN THE JOINT SESSION.

Chott Falls Into Line for Streeter—The Ballots.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—Every member of both political parties was present when the joint assembly convened.

On the first ballot, the 141st of the joint session, Chott failed to vote on the first roll-call, and the steering committee chided him for refusing to record himself. Chott became angry and informed the steering committee that he would vote when he pleased and as he pleased.

On the call of the absentees, however, Chott came to the relief of his party, and not only voted, but voted for Streeter amid great Republican applause. This was the only change, and the first ballot gave the following result: Palmer, 101; Streeter, 98; Oglesby, 5. Those voting for Oglesby were Senators Bacon, Crawford, and Evans, and Representatives Hutchings and Stoker.

The one hundred and forty-second ballot showed no change.

On the one hundred and forty-third and one hundred and forty-fourth ballots strong efforts were made to give Streeter 100 votes, but the five recalcitrant Republicans were immovable and the result was the same as on the preceding ballots.

Senator Fuller, Chairman of the Republican steering committee, moved to adjourn and it prevailed, the F. M. B. A. men voting with the Republicans.

Keeping Her First Husband Cool.

If an Arab woman who has lost her first husband decides to marry again, she visits the grave of her husband the night before her second marriage and prays him not to be offended. As, however, she feels that he will be offended she takes with her a donkey laden with two goat skins filled with water. The prayer ended, she proceeds to pour the water on the grave to keep the first husband cool under the circumstances about to take place, and, having well saturated him, departs.

Trouble Over a Company's Finance.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 5.—[Special.]—The arrest of Walter Jones, President of the Niagara Wood Paper company of Niagara Falls, is the social as well as business sensation of the day. Jones' arrest was caused by James Davy, a wealthy pulp manufacturer and stockholder in Jones' company. He charges that Jones published false and erroneous statements of the company's finances.

The Sacramento on the Rampage.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 5.—[Special.]—The Sacramento River is now at twenty-seven feet and still rising. The citizens feel no apprehension, however, as all the levees on the Yolo side of the river would break and afford relief before any on this side would give way.

A Deficit of Thirty Thousand.

DOVER, Del., March 5.—[Special.]—The legislative investigation of ex-Treasurer Herbert's accounts today developed nothing beyond showing a deficit of over $30,000. The State securities are supposed to be all right.

Novelty in France.

The first French breach-of-promise case has just been tried at Beziers. The intended bridegroom was sentenced to pay £120 damages "for the moral injury of the family."

DEMANDS OF LABOR MEN.

THEY HAVE A CONFERENCE WITH WORLD'S FAIR DIRECTORS.

Messrs. Gage, Bryan, and Nelson Represent the Directory and Agree to Eight Hours and a Board of Arbitration—Other Demands to Be Considered More in Detail—Joint Subcommittee on Ceremonies Meets—Other Exposition Matters.

Three members of the World's Fair directory and representatives of the organized labor of Chicago held a conference at the rooms of the Building and Grounds Committee last night.

There were present President L. J. Gage, Vice-President T. B. Bryan, and Robert Nelson of the Board of Directors. The industrial interests were represented as follows:

Trade and Labor Assembly—P. J. Miniter, Thomas J. Morgan, John W. Mackin.

Building and Trades Council—J. W. Ballou, George E. Carter, John Mangan, T. J. Mitchell, T. J. Howard, Robert Watson.

Carpenters' Council—J. H. McCune, A. W. Simpson, J. G. Ogden.

Central Council K. of L.—George F. Woelfel, C. F. Hank, Henry H. Conevin.

Central Labor Union—A. Stamm.

The purpose of the gathering was the interchange of views on the requests presented by the committee of workingmen above named to the directors of the Exposition Feb. 20. These requests in brief were:

1. The employment of union labor as far as possible.
2. Eight hours.
3. Preference given to local residents and American citizens.
4. A minimum rate of wages of $1.50 per day of eight hours for unskilled, unorganized labor.
5. The establishment of a system of arbitration to include all cases of disputes between employers and employés.

It was the idea of the directors to obtain the views of the visitors on these subjects, backed by their arguments, in order to present the same properly to the meeting of the directory tonight. At this meeting, it is understood, that definite action on some of the five propositions will be taken.

Settled on Two Points.

At last night's meeting the discussion was full and unrestricted. The session continued from 8 to 11 o'clock, and every one had a word to say. The general disposition of Messrs. Gage and Bryan was to favor the eight-hour request and the proposition to establish a board of arbitration. Mr. Nelson supported the entire five requests. It is settled beyond doubt almost that at tonight's meeting a report will be made in favor of a resolution embracing the two points mentioned. On the other three more time for consideration will be asked, and another date set for a conference with the labor delegates.

On the eight-hour matter, owing to the necessity for expedition, the plan of dividing the day into three turns of eight hours each and working as many different shifts of men will be recommended. On the matter of wages the sentiment of the directors was in favor of the minimum scale of the various unions to be the minimum paid workmen on the Exposition. One of them argued, however, that it would be a matter of extreme difficulty to dictate to a contractor the prices he should pay his employés.

So far as possible they also favored the employment of American citizens, but the objection was raised to making a rigid rule in this because that some of the work will be of such a nature that American workmen cannot perform it, and the importation of skilled artisans will be necessary. These points will be further discussed at the future conference.

After the meeting A. W. Simpson of the Carpenters' Council said:

"We presented what we considered fair propositions to the Board of Directors and all members of labor organizations are united in the belief that they should be granted. They were not formulated hastily, but were agreed upon only after careful consideration. There is nothing dictatorial in our attitude or unjust in our requests. They are moderate and honorable."

Mr. Nelson was asked if in his opinion the industrial interests would be satisfied with the granting of two of the requests, as, for instance, the eight hours and arbitration propositions and the withholding of affirmative action on the others.

"I think not," he replied. "The requests were made in good faith, and I think the labor organizations urgently desire all favorably considered. It is useless now to attempt to say what the directors will do. Further discussion of the situation will be had."

There were no Aldermen at the conference. Tomorrow the World's Fair Committee of the Legislature will meet the Board of Directors to be informed touching the decision of the board on the labor questions.

DISCUSSED DEDICATORY EXERCISES.

Meeting of the Joint Subcommittee on Ceremonies—Speakers, Etc.

Prof. W. L. Tomlins will probably be made director of the grand choruses to be given during the week of the dedicatory ceremonies in connection with the opening of the World's Columbian Exposition in October, 1892. The joint Subcommittee on Ceremonies met yesterday and passed a resolution asking that the directory appoint Prof. Tomlins Choral Director and there is little doubt that this will be done. Prof. Tomlins will serve without cost. At the same time Theodore Thomas is talked of as Musical Director of the Exposition. He will be in Chicago March 23, and at that time he will be consulted concerning the appointment.

The members of the subcommittee present at yesterday's meeting were Messrs. Yerkes, Keyes, Schwab, Lawrence, Wacker, and Secretary E. C. Culp. The Committee adopted a report presented by the Secretary outlining a plan for the dedicatory ceremonies which will be presented to the directory tonight. The plan is only tentative. Exercises occupying four days have been outlined, but as the time for these is so far distant it is probable that many modifications will be made.

Beginning Tuesday, Oct. 11, the committee suggests a grand military parade, and perhaps a prize drill. It is estimated that on this occasion there will be 10,000 troops from the various States and 5,000 regulars from the United States army. The committee suggests that the parade and review be conducted by Maj.-Gen. Slocum and his staff.

Wednesday, Oct. 12, is the day set apart by Congress for the dedication of the buildings. This will be made an occasion for grand oratory. The President, with members of his Cabinet, will be present; officers of the army and navy and distinguished orators and statesmen will be in attendance. Blaine, Depew, and Cleveland have been suggested as speakers from this country, and Emilio Castelar of Spain has all but promised to speak for the land which sent Columbus westward.

Thursday the committee suggests that prominence be given to the Apollo Club and the chorus of 12,000 children which Prof. Tomlins is training for the occasion. Thursday night has been set apart for a grand ball, and an industrial parade Thursday is one of the possibilities.

Friday the committee suggests that there be military drills and a sham batte with infantry and cavalry.

The expense has been estimated at $200,000, and the income from the ball, gate receipts, etc., at $250,000. The local directory pays the bill.

WILL BEGIN SUITS AT ONCE.

One Hundred Delinquent Subscribers to Be Sued Today.

The last day of grace for delinquent subscribers to World's Fair stock has arrived. Today suits will be instituted in the Justice courts against a sample lot of 100 delinquents. Attorneys Matz & Fisher were busy yesterday afternoon compiling the list and it was announced that they would begin this morning.

The men to be sued are those who are able to pay, but have not done so. They are among subscribers for from ten to 100 shares. They have given no excuse for non-payment except that they did not wish to pay, and in many instances told the Exposition collectors to get out of their places of business. A few $10 delinquents have been included in the list of those to be sued today. This step is taken to show the small subscribers that they will have to pay as well as the big ones. On the success of the proceedings will depend the ease of collections in the future.

The resident Board of Lady Managers met yesterday and discussed plans for work in Chicago. Pending the appointment of certain committees by Mrs. Palmer the ladies have about determined to look up the status of women in Chicago. The field is large enough, they think, to furnish an epitome of what is going on in the world. From the result of their investigations here and statistics gathered they think they will be able to make suggestions, when called upon, for the work in the different States.

HOPES OF CENTRAL AMERICANS.

They Are Happy Because They Are to Be Placed Within Five Days of Chicago.

PANAMA, Feb. 25.—The *Star-Herald* says: Mr. G. P. Scriven, Special Commissioner of the Columbian World's Fair delegation to Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, arrived here the 20th and sailed hence for his destination the following day. With one solitary exception, all the Central American States have ports on the Caribbean Sea, which are capable of being made important commercial centers. The long-felt want of an incentive to this being done is about to be provided by the Pacific Mail Steamship company, which is placing a special line on to run along the Central American Caribbean coasts and to connect with the various railroad termini at New Orleans.

This fact is pregnant with tremendous significance to Central America, since its possibilities include its development as the future fruit, coffee, sugar, and general produce supply center of the United States. By this new line of direct communication the city and adjacent region of Chicago, which are possibly the largest fruit and coffee consuming centers of population in the world, will be brought within five days' distance only from Colon and really much nearer than New York and other Eastern centers, to say nothing of more northern ports. But this is only a single advantage. The great facilities of transportation that will be afforded two years hence will in themselves comprise a very great incentive to the Central American peoples to seek their fortunes at the great Pan-American Exposition, and for which active preparations will, we opine, be the more heartily entered upon when it is understood that such great facilities will be afforded for easy, quick, and cheap communication.

This Exposition will provide opportunities of international advertisements and mutual recognition of one another's productive and consumptive capacities among the peoples that a century of conferences could not hope to achieve. There are thousands of minutiæ that in the aggregate go to make all the difference between reciprocal interchange of commodities and international apathy that will thereby be brought to light and subjected to intelligent discussion. The tobacconist, the sugar-refiner, the weaver, the furniture manufacturer, and the tradesman generally of North America will be brought face to face with a wealth of raw material of which he now scarcely dreams. On the other hand, the Southerner will find awaiting him a veritable revelation in the form of manufactures and mechanical appliances, and this the more so since Chicago is herself one of the principal mechanical centers of the Union, and will therefore be a perfect exhibition in herself in this regard. Methods of interchange will be discussed and elaborated, and eventually this Fair will prove the foundation of a volume of reciprocal commerce, the possibilities of which are now scarcely suspected by those most interested in its development. These are matters worthy of the most earnest consideration of the peoples of Central America, Their importance has been realized by the thinkers and statesmen of North America, and hence the Exposition. It now remains for the various Southern Governments to lead their people up to the point of a cheerful and intelligent coöperation, such as alone can compass the realization of the dream of those with whom the position originated.

How He Would Raise Money.

CHICAGO, March 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is it out of reach of the possibilities for the Chicago daily papers to form a combination and the penny papers raise their price to two cents and the two-cent papers to three cents, the millions of pennies derived therefrom to go to the World's Fair fund?

To those who are proud of their city the extra penny would gladly be given and considerable satisfaction felt in knowing that the "other fellow" had to do the same.

The sacrifice herein lies in the newspapers reducing their circulation to a small extent and with the newsboys having to double their capital to do the same amount of business.

F. W. MUSSON.

[Why confine this charitable impulse to the newspapers? THE TRIBUNE suggests that all the retail dry-goods stores shall be included. Let each dry goods merchant raise his prices 10 per cent and contribute his additional receipts to the World's Fair. Then all the other merchants and even the doctors, the lawyers, and the preachers might come into the combine. Street-car companies, laborers, artists, and money-lenders ought to be asked to "lend a hand" in the same way. It is a great scheme and the newspapers will not wish to monopolize all the glory of it.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

Mexico Will Be Represented.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The Bureau of American Republics is informed that Lieut. Baker of the United States navy, recently appointed Commissioner of the World's Columbian Exposition to the Republic of Mexico, has been formally presented to President Diaz by Mr. Ryan, the United States Minister, and delivered the invitation from the President of the United States to that Republic to participate in the Exposition. President Diaz in reply expressed the greatest interest in the exhibition, and said that Mexico would do itself credit at Chicago.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, Tex., March 5.—The principal dailies—the *Universal*, *Two Republics*, and *Monitor-Republicano*—are publishing articles in favor of Mexico taking part in the Chicago Exposition. Several States are already preparing their exhibits.

The Question of Salaries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—[Special.]—Assistant Secretary Nettleton said this afternoon the readjustment of World's Fair salaries by the Treasury Department would take place as soon as he received the official text of the bill. That will probably be some time next week. In the meantime he expected to receive some suggestions from the Executive Committee of the National Commission. While those suggestions will be merely advisory the Treasury Department will probably carry them out as far as possible. Gen. Nettleton thinks that as Congress has been fairly liberal there will not be much trouble in making a satisfactory readjustment.

Ohio Discussing the Appropriation.

COLUMBUS, O., March 5.—[Special.]—The bill creating a commission of fifteen persons to prepare an exhibit of the resources, products, and general development of the State at the World's Columbian Exposition and pledging an appropriation of not less than $100,000 for the purpose was called up in the House this morning by the author, Mr. McMaken. Mr. Boxwell offered an amendment increasing the amount to $150,000, and Mr. Clapp desired to add five women to the commission. The latter amendment was withdrawn and the former rejected by the House, after which further consideration was postponed until next Tuesday.

Says Kansas Should Take Action.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 5.—Gov. Humphrey today sent a special message to the Legislature urging the importance of making an appropriation for the proper representation of Kansas at the Columbian Exposition. He recommends the appropriation of $150,000. Only three more days remain of the legislative session.

North Carolina Wheels Into Line.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 5.—[Special.]—In the Senate today a bill to appropriate $25,000 for an exhibit of this State's resources at the World's Fair failed to pass. This raised a great clamor. Late tonight that vote was reconsidered and the bill was passed unanimously.

Montana Makes an Appropriation.

HELENA, Mont., March 5.—[Special.]—The World's Fair bill passed both branches of the Legislature late tonight. The sum of $50,000 is appropriated. The original bill appropriating $100,000 was cut down in the House. The second Legislature of Montana will adjourn at midnight.

Massachusetts Women and the Fair.

BOSTON, Mass., March 5.—[Special.]—The Legislative Committee on Federal Relations gave a hearing today to Mrs. Jonas H. French, Lady Manager for Massachusetts of the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago. She urged the passage of an act to provide that the board of managers for this State shall include a proportion of women.

Fifty Thousand for Washington.

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 5.—The House this afternoon passed a bill appropriating $50,000 for Washington's exhibit at the World's Fair.

Exposition Notes.

At the office of McArthur Bros., the World's Fair contractors, it was denied yesterday that their intention was to advance the wages of their laborers, in the interest of harmony, from $1.50 to $1.75 a day April 1.

The Council Special World's Fair Committee, consisting of Ald. Dahlman, Kent, McGillen, Hummel, and Kerr, will meet the World's Fair Directors in Room 441, Rand & McNally Building, at 8 o'clock tonight.

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings passed a number of bills yesterday. It also received a communication from the Proctor Tower people proposing terms for the privilege of conducting the tower. The matter was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

After all the speculation about the April election of a Board of Directors, the records show that thus far not a single proxy has been revoked. Should this state of affairs continue, the men who did the voting last year will do it this, and the promise of an upheaval is not great.

The Labor Committee on World's Fair has decided to add to its prior five demands this: "That the standard minimum rate of wages established and recognized by the various organized trades in the City of Chicago shall be paid on and for all work to be done in the erection of all buildings for the World's Columbian Exposition."

Gen. Whitfield Is Seriously Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—[Special.]—It is learned that the condition of First Assistant Postmaster-General Whitfield, who left Washington a week ago for the South, is not as satisfactory as his physicians would wish.

"OUR FRANK" IN IT, TOO.

THE EX-CONGRESSMAN BOBS UP AND SAYS HE'D LIKE TO BE MAYOR.

He'd Accept a Nomination and Is Sure That He Could Be Elected—C. B. Farwell Probably Not a Candidate—Democrats Deserting the "Old Man"—Yerkes vs. Cregier—The Citizens' Movement Worried to Death by Cranks—Political Notes.

"I am confident that I would be elected Mayor if nominated in the Democratic convention," said ex-Congressman Frank Lawler as he got off the train from Washington last night, "and I certainly will accept the nomination if it is offered to me."

The ex-Congressman looked careworn and tired, but he brightened up when a score or more of his political admirers rushed forward and began shaking his hand. There were policemen, constables, would-be policemen, would-be constables, and ward politicians, who were willing to take anything from a drink to a fat office in the City-Hall, in the crowd, and the reception they gave "Our Frank" was warm. Numerous invitations were extended for him to come to various resorts and "shake hands with the boys," but he refused, saying he had had no rest for the last forty-eight hours and he wanted to recuperate so as to be fresh for a reception tonight. He didn't know just where it would be, but there was to be one.

Speaking of the fight in the Democratic fold between the "stuffed eagles" and "dead ducks," he said:

"I have expressed no opinion on the matter either by letter or by word of mouth. I heard there was a ruction of some kind between Harrison and Cregier, but I positively refused to take a hand in the affair until I could look over the ground. As to my being a candidate, I certainly would accept the nomination if it should be offered to me. And if I am nominated I will be elected. In the fight for Sheriff I carried the city by over 2,000 votes, and I could do far better than that in running for Mayor. There is any quantity of people who will vote for me now who did not vote for me for Sheriff."

Then Mr. Lawler picked up his valise, took his son by the hand, and boarded a street-car for home.

C. B. Farwell's Position.

Ex-Congressman W. E. Mason arrived home from Washington last night. The last week of Congress was a busy one, and, as he expressed it, he was about tuckered out from want of rest. When asked if he thought Senator Farwell would make the fight for Mayor in case the Republicans could not agree upon either Graeme Stewart or Hempstead Washburne he replied:

"Don't quote me as an authority, for I am not. I heard the matter discussed in Senator Farwell's presence at Washington a few days ago, and I know his family strongly opposes his taking any part in the campaign on account of his health. I don't think he would take the nomination, though I have no authority from him for making the statement."

DEMOCRATS DESERTING CREGIER.

If They Are Not for Harrison They Are "Agin the Old Man."

There is much talk among Mayor Cregier's supporters about the advisability of dropping their candidate and taking up some new man. The present incumbent of the Mayor's chair has not half a dozen prominent Democratic friends. Outside the Aldermen who are under obligations to him and the City-Hall employés he has not a dozen supporters who command any considerable influence. The "old man," as the "boys" of the "dead-duck" party call him, has no sincere supporters outside the members of the family trust—John P. Hopkins and Owen Murray. Henry Hamilton is already conspiring to throw him. So are Talleyrand Murray and the police officials. He is beginning to realize it. Even his organs lend him but a half-hearted support. It is noted, too, that Col. McDonald's official organ, the *Globe*, is non-committal in reference to the candidates, but gives the Harrison people the best show in its reports. The whilom Cregierites are now for any man to beat Harrison. They have been trying to urge John A. King to come forward. Joseph Donnersberger is now the candidate of the Lake-Hyde Park section of the party opposed to Harrison. The North Chicago-Lake View Democrats opposed to Cregier and Harrison want Judge McConnell. But Judge McConnell prefers the bench.

The reluctance of good Democrats to accept the support of the rather doubtful Cregier backing is the strength of Cregier's own position. The City-Hall fellows, the contractors, and the hangers-on have no choice but to support Cregier. The Police Department, the Water-Office, and the other bread-and-butter men therefore will be opposed to Harrison in the convention. If money and official bulldozing get the nomination for Cregier, Harrison will be forced to run as an independent. Harrison is in the race to the end. He will get the convention if there are fair primaries. If the primaries are not properly conducted, he will run as an independent. The impression is that if he runs independent in opposition to Cregier he will poll two votes to Cregier's one.

Yerkes vs. Cregier.

One of the humors of the campaign is the row between Yerkes and Cregier—Cregier's only stock in trade nowadays, the only thing on which he can appeal to the public is that Yerkes is opposed to him. He utilized the anti-Yerkes feeling two years ago for all that it was worth. It appears now from Mr. Cregier's own and only organ that Mr. Yerkes contributed $1,500 to Cregier's campaign fund to supplement the gamblers'. At the same time that Cregier's campaign committee was spending this money, the Cregier organs were booming Cregier as an anti-Yerkes candidate. Now Yerkes says that he discharged Cregier for incompetency and Cregier prints in his evening organ last night Yerkes' letter saying he was a good and faithful servant. Yerkes says in respect to this letter:

"Yes; the company gave Cregier a letter when he ceased to be Superintendent of the West Side company. Cregier was incompetent and he knew it, and when I told him that he would have to send in his resignation he acquiesced and asked me if I would not reply to his letter so as not to have the public feel that he had been discharged. If you will look at that letter you will see that it says nothing about his being competent. I said that I was sorry to lose him, as he was an agreeable officer, and that he performed his duties pleasantly. I also said that he performed them to the satisfaction of the company. You must remember the company had just changed hands, and it was the old West Division directors who were satified with him. The new management, however, knew he was not competent, and therefore requested him to resign. I really felt sorry for Cregier, because I knew that he was going out of a good position without having anything special ahead of him, and therefore made the letter to him as strong as I conscientiously could—a little too strong, perhaps."

As evidence of the feeling against Cregier it may be mentioned that Assessor Chase of the North Town, who is a candidate for reelection, has declared for Harrison. All his friends are for Harrison, and they crowded the platform at Mueller's Hall Monday evening. Ald. O'Brien of the Sixth Ward was one of the Vice-Presidents at the Harrison meeting in Germania Hall Wednesday evening, and the Alderman is a candidate for reëlection.

CITIZENS' MOVEMENT MORIBUND.

Too Many Cranks Have Worried It Nearly to Death—Its Plans.

The Citizens' Committee of Thirty-two met again yesterday at Gen. Stiles' office. The attendance was not large and the meeting was brief. Those who put in an appearance did not stay long, but turned over their business to a committee consisting of H. C. Gano, F. B. Peabody, Gen. I. N. Stiles, Robert Lindblom, and J. J. Hellinberg. This committee discussed candidates whose names will be submitted to a perfected committee of 100 at No. 225 Dearborn street Saturday evening. This committee will be selected from a list submitted by members of the Committee of Thirty-two. On the list are:

W. S. Seaverns,	C. L. Hutchinson,	A. Ballard,
W. J. Hynes,	J. P. Lindell,	P. Kiolbassa,
John Gloy,	G. Birkhoff,	R. A. Waller,
John R. Towle,	H. A. Morse,	Henry Diblee,
J. G. Shortall,	S. S. Gregory,	W. G. Jackson,
J. J. Glessner,	R. Montgomery,	H. H. Decker,
M. E. Stone,	W. G. Beale,	A. S. Bradley,
J. W. Nye,	R. M. Burke,	Dr. H. W. Thomas,
B. A. Eckhardt,	H. W. Kohlsaat,	Matt Benner,
J. G. Schaar,	F. Madlener,	J. L. Christensen,
Jacob Heisler,	J. T. Ripley,	Dr. F. Lydston,
Antonio Logario,	Dr. G. A. Dewey,	F. De Golyer.
Charles Emerich,	E. B. Baldwin,	

The most prominent members of the Committee of Thirty-two have withdrawn from the movement, among others: Marshall Field, Michael Cudahy, Franklin MacVeagh, W. J. Quan, L. J. Gage. Carl Plamb of the Personal Liberty League expressed the opinion last evening that all the members of that organization would withdraw, because they could not affiliate with the chronic cranks who had identified themselves with the Citizens' movement.

It is expected that at the meeting Saturday a faction of the committee will present a candidate. Charles L. Hutchinson, Ferdinand Peck, Melville E. Stone, and Washington Hesing are the candidates most discussed. The general impression, however, is that the movement is dead.

HARRISON THREATENS RETALIATION.

"Dead-Duck" Heelers Will Capture No More "Stuffed-Eagle" Meetings.

Carter Harrison's friends were threatening yesterday that if the City-Hall bread-and-butter gang of the "dead-duck" party pursued its tactics of breaking up and capturing Harrison meetings there would be retaliation. The Harrison men roundly denounced the City-Hall fellows down in the Thirtieth Ward, and said that at the next Harrisonian meeting there Harrison would have as many ward hitters as the other side, perhaps a few more. The feeling between the Harrison and the anti-Harrison men is exceedingly bitter. It may lead to trouble in the convention.

Cregier depends on the police and on the barrel which has been collected from the City-Hall employés. The assessment on the latter is scandalous. Men employed at $2 per day in the Water Office have been assessed $5 per month. If they protest too loudly they are discharged. Even the street shovel brigade has been assessed. When Mr. Onahan became Controller he insisted that every man employed by the city should receipt for his pay. This rule has been set aside. Foremen and assistant superintendents now receipt for the pay and receive it. The assessment is taken off before the workers get it. This system also enables the foremen to stuff the roll. That is one of the reasons why the Mayor and his heads of departments will not permit an investigation of the city payrolls.

Charles Pasdeloup, a prominent dry-goods salesman, is likely to be the Republican candidate for Alderman in the Tenth Ward. Thomas Greaves has retired in his favor. James McEnerney, a young attorney of Hyde Park, is mentioned for City Attorney on the Democratic side. Julius Schindler, a florist, and Herman Schaefer, a paper dealer, are candidates for the Republican nomination in the Fourteenth Ward. George C. Lenke and John Schermann are candidates for the Republican nomination in the Sixteenth Ward. Ald. Ryan is a candidate for reëlection in the Fifteenth Ward. Herman Ahlswede, who is likely to be the Republican candidate, can easily beat him.

Trade and Labor Convention.

The Executive Board of the United Trade and Labor Party sent out yesterday to all labor unions of the city the following notice:

"To Trade and Labor Unions greeting: You are respectfully requested to send delegates to a labor convention to be held at Bricklayers' Hall Saturday, March 14, at 7:30 p. m. It may be against your constitution or by-laws to talk or take an active part in politics. You need not take any action until you have transacted your regular order of business and adjourned. Then announce that all who wish to take part in politics may stay and elect delegates to the convention. If you have labor at heart send delegates who will select candidates for a straight, independent labor ticket. All of the Executive Committee are members of some trade or labor organization. Each union or labor ward club will be allowed five delegates. No employé of the city, county, State, or National Government can be selected as a candidate."

Personal Rights League.

At a meeting of the Personal Rights League last evening President W. H. Dyrenforth appointed the following committee on political action for the coming election:

R. Lindblom, Chairman,	C. Barr, Sec'y,	E. G. Antognini,
	H. E. Barthol'm'w,	Matt Benner,
L. P. Boyle,	Jesse Cox,	J. Cunningham,
E. S. Dryer,	W. H. Dyrenforth,	J. W. Errant,
O. S. Favor,	John Gloy,	Julius Goldzier,
Jacob Heissler,	J. W. Hepburn,	J. Ingenthron,
Dr. Kadison,	R. Kapsa,	P. Kiolbassa,
W. Kasper,	A. Kelting,	Franz Koch,
Dr. A. Lagorio,	T. J. Lefens,	C. Linnemeier,
Dr. G. F. Lydston,	F. Madlener,	J. Manz,
Christ Meier,	G. Merz,	C. Miller,
A. Moses,	C. O'Brien,	M. Oppenheimer,
Carl Plum,	L. Reichmann,	F. H. Rhode,
Albert Rose,	J. G. Schar,	W. Schwerin,
G. Schilling,	H. Sierkes,	H. Steinbock.
D. C. Volini.	C. H. Wacker,	

This committee will elect an Executive and Campaign Committee this week.

Political Notes.

The Chicago Lawn Republican Club will meet this evening in Lawn Club-Hall.

The Ninth Ward Republican Club will meet this evening at Schubert's Hall, Loomis and Twelfth streets.

Louis Hauck, Secretary of the Cigarmakers' Union, No. 14, is talked of as a candidate on the United Trade and Labor ticket for North Town Clerk.

The Bohemian Independent Club held a meeting last night at No. 641 West Eighteenth street and indorsed Ald. Joseph Bidwill for reëlection.

At a meeting of Ninth Ward German Republicans last evening at Twenty-fourth and Paulina streets Ald. Joseph Bidwill was indorsed for reëlection.

The Single-Tax Club talks of nominating its President, Mr. Brown, for Mayor or some other office at the coming city election, so as to draw its members in line politically.

Hempstead Washburne was indorsed for Mayor at a meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Republican Club. The Executive Committee was ordered to select candidates for Aldermen.

Fifteen hundred clerks and judges of election were sworn in before the Election Commissioners yesterday. Today between 9 a. m. and 8 p. m. the remainder of the 2,600 is expected to qualify. Commissioner English examined all the applicants for the positions yesterday.

Republicans of the Thirty-first Ward are requested to attend the regular meeting of the ward club at Association Hall, Sixty-eighth street and the Rock Island, Saturday evening for the purpose of nominating delegates to the city convention to be voted for at the primaries March 13.

At a meeting last evening of the Young Men's Republican Club of the Thirty-second Ward, Forty-second street and Cottage Grove avenue, State's-Attorney Longenecker, Col. H. E. Crosby, and others made addresses. Increased taxation was condemned and Hempstead Washburne indorsed for Mayor.

The Executive Board of the United Trade and Labor party met last night to confer with the committee of the Citizens' party. The latter failed to appear. The Labor party people decided to invite to their convention as honored guests Robert Nelson, Frank Stauber, ex-Judge Prendergast, Judge Tuley, Robert Lindblom, Henry Wulff, ex-Ald. Conner, and Mr. Altpeter.

The Republicans of the Twentieth Ward will not elect delegates to nominate an Alderman, but will vote for him directly at the primaries March 13. This was the action taken by the Republican Central Organization of the Twentieth Ward, which met at No. 280 Clybourn avenue last evening. William C. Pfister was indorsed as the candidate for Alderman and Isadore Plotke for North Town Clerk.

SENATOR HEARST'S FUNERAL SERVICES.

Many Floral Tributes from the Dead Californian's Friends.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Funeral services over the remains of Senator Hearst, who died last Saturday, were held at his late residence on New Hampshire avenue at noon today, and were of a brief and simple character. The Rev. Dr. Douglass of St. John's Church read the Episcopal services for the dead, after which he recited the hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul."

The casket rested in the large drawing-room of the house and was hidden in floral wreaths, pillows of roses, violets, and lilies of the valley, offerings sent by the President and Mrs. Harrison, Vice-President Morton, Senator Stanford, and the Senator's associates in the Senate. On the floor around the casket were heaped touching tributes of remembrances sent by the late Senator's many friends. President and Mrs. Harrison and Secretary Rusk, the Congressional committee appointed to attend the funeral, and Gen. Schofield were present.

At the conclusion of the services many of those present filed through the room and took a last look at the deceased California Senator. The casket will be removed from the residence Saturday evening and will leave here on a special train over the Pennsylvania road at 7:30 o'clock for San Francisco, accompanied by Mrs. Hearst, her son, and the Congressional committee.

Miss Mary T. Bean.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—Miss Mary T. Bean, the famous elocutionist, died of paralysis at her home in this city, No. 1700 Broadway, today, at the age of 79 years. She was of historic New England stock. In 1843 Miss Bean opened a seminary for young ladies which for twenty-four years was among the most prominent in the city. Many famous teachers were associated with Miss Bean during her long term of service. At the time her school was so popular Miss Bean gave at her house weekly receptions which served the purpose of gathering together the élite of the literary men and women of New York.

Judge Pitman of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Mass., March 5.—R. C. Pitman, senior Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, died at Boston yesterday in his 66th year.

HAS ANOTHER EAGLE NOW

CARTER HARRISON APPEARS WITH TWO STUFFED BIRDS.

A Large Crowd at Baum's Pavilion Hears Him Tell How He Improved the City—Not Mike McDonald's Candidate—A Policeman Who Was Afraid to Be Seen Talking to Him—Some of the Comments of His Auditors.

The drawing power of Carter Harrison and his entertaining monologue, entitled "Egotism; or, The Bald-Headed Stuffed Eagle," was again shown last night at Baum's Pavilion, Twenty-second street and Indiana avenue, where 2,000 lusty and reputable looking Democrats gathered to hear him. He was in splendid trim and tone, and made, both from the points of matter and manner, the best speech of his campaign. It had no new features or arguments, but the presentation of his case was more lucid and direct, and there were several sentences that he did not commence with "I." He was a good deal more aggressive, too, and from now on the City-Hall need expect nothing from Carter but pitiless pelting and vigorous criticism.

He does not wish, he says, to be so vituperative as to tell all he knows about the pettiness and crookedness and incompetency of this Administration, but the City-Hall organs and henchmen are indulging in such lying and villification that he doubts if he can much longer keep his temper and continue to sweeten it with charity. The public had lost faith and hope in the "Family Trust" and City-Hall gangs, and he saw no good reason why he should hereafter exhibit the third beatitude in referring to them.

There were two stuffed eagles on the platform last night—Carter's own royal bird with head and beak proudly erect and breast feathers unruffled, and another eagle with wings distended and spreading tail, and talons and beak so aggressive in shape and posture that he seemed to be looking for some pap-fed Cregierite on whom to swoop down. The two birds symbolized the alternating moods of the speaker; one self-conscious and egotistic in pose, and the other the personification of an angry and hungry Democrat.

Against the City-Hall Crowd.

The audience was well-dressed, respectful in attention, and at moments as earnest and demonstrative as the typical Democratic crowd. It was also unanimously for Carter and against the City-Hall leeches and boodlers. The echoes of the applause rung a tone of contempt for the "Family Trust."

Carter opened by telling the history of his Administrations, his successive majorities, and how he had improved and beautified the city, and proved to the world that a Democratic Administration could be decent, honest, and capable. Two years ago he urged Cregier's nomination, but some said that Cregier was not a Democrat.

"I said he was, for he told me so himself, and he ought to know," said Carter, and his derisive tone was echoed in the laughter of the audience. He then threw away the scabbard and went for the *Herald* with a sword as incisive as those carried by his ancestral vikings or his Irish progenitor who chased the Romans to the foot of the Alps. During his Administrations, he said, he cleaned out the police force, and while no gamblers were blackmailed, no dinner-pail game was allowed to run.

"Is that the case now?" he asked; and during the pause a confident "No" came from the audience. And Carter clinched the opinion of the audience by saying "Corrigan says not."

"They say I am the candidate of Mike McDonald," he went on, "but that chief of the gamblers' trust and his paper are the organs and boomers of Cregier. I want to be Mayor of Chicago so that Chicago will be recognized as the best-governed and most Democratic city in the world. When I was Mayor I sold low-rate bonds at a premium. Cregier tried to do the same the other day, but did he?" ["He couldn't; he don't know enough," from an auditor.] "The machine says I must not be elected; and, knowing that Cregier cannot be, one of them said that they would rather see Washburne Mayor."

He denounced the assessments of policemen, laborers, and other employés of the city, and all for the single purpose of nominating one man instead of another. A policeman told him that he was with him, but was afraid to be seen talking to him for fear he might be discharged. It was disgraceful and an outrage that an American citizen should be assessed and taxed to run the primaries in favor of one man.

Throws Down the Gauntlet.

"For weeks I said nothing about this Administration, but when I find myself vilified and attacked I throw down the gauntlet and dare any paper or person or devil to take it up!" he cried. "This county is now Democratic, but if the police force is corrupt, if men who live off of your taxes and mine devote their time not to the people but to electioneering for corrupt and incompetent men, then the Democratic party will lose this city, and it ought to." (This sentiment was vigorously applauded.) "One Captain of Police sent me word that if he was certain I would retain him he would work for me; but yesterday he said he would be Captain for two years more and it would go hard for those who would vote or work for Harrison. I now send this knave word from here tonight that he will not be Captain of that precinct very long after April 6." [Cheers and cries of "Kick him out!" "Give his name!"]

"I want the Democratic nomination." [Shouts of "You'll get it."] "Yes, I'll get it, and no matter how I get it, I will be a Democratic Mayor anyway. I love my party, but I love my country and city more, and if I could not honestly serve my country without injuring my party I would say: 'Let the party go to the devil.'" [This declaration of independence was greeted with yells of approval.] "I am going around the city on a voyage of discovery, and I want the people to decide whether I will stick or not." [Yells of "Stick! stick!"].

He then put it to the audience whether they wanted Carter Harrison for Mayor or not, and all but one shouted "Yes."

"In the meetings I have already addressed 14,500 Democrats said they want me," he said, "and when I get through I will have 80,000 Democrats and 40,000 Republicans, and I can tell you without exaggeration that if I am nominated I'll get half of the best Republicans on the West Side. I have a mine laid, and if I am forced to put a match to it I will blow the City-Hall ring and trust to the devil."

The Second Ward Club, under whose auspices the meeting was held, numbers 190 strong and determined Harrison men. A. J. Doohy was Chairman and J. A. Cooper Secretary of the meeting.

To a policemen who was sitting in the audience Carter said: "Don't be afraid. Do your duty and Mayor Harrison will not disturb you."

BIG BLAZE AT PHILADELPHIA.

A Fruit-Canning Establishment Destroyed—Losses Elsewhere.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 5.—The fruit-preserving and canning establishment of the J. O. Schimmel Preserving company at Eighth and Brooks streets was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss on stock is estimated at $80,000 and on building $50,000. The losses are fully covered by insurance. The company has branches in all the leading cities throughout the country, but it was at this point that all the canning was done. Several adjoining dwellings were considerably damaged by fire and water, that of Dr. William Buckley sustaining a damage of about $3,000.

OTTUMWA, Ia., March 5.—Martin Hardsoeg's drill factory, manufacturing miners' tools, burned today. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $15,000, divided as follows:

Scotland Union	$1,500	State, Des Moines	$1,000
Caledonia	1,000	Hamburg, Bremen	1,500
St. Paul, German	1,500	United Firemen	500
Hartford	1,000	N. Y., Bowery	1,500
Connecticut	1,000	Milwaukee	1,000
Queen	1,500	Amazon	1,500
Phœnix, Brooklyn	1,000		

OTTUMWA, Ia., March 5.—[Special.]—Fire today destroyed the drill factory of Martin Hardsoeg, manufacturer of miners' tools. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $15,500.

Business Suspended in Chile.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A firm engaged in South American trade received advices from Chile today to the effect that business there is generally suspended. The coast towns have been deserted to a large extent by the citizens, who have taken to the hills, fearing a bombardment. A wounded sailor from the man-of-war Esmonda, who is in the hospital at Valparaiso, says twenty-six men were killed and injured from a small shell from the shore batteries during the attack. The running of trains on the various railroads has been almost entirely stopped. It is rumored that Santiago is threatened with a water famine.

Bad Wreck Near Chattanooga, Tenn.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 5.—There was a bad wreck on the Cincinnati Southern at Sleepy Hollow, eighty-three miles north of here. Two sleeping-cars were burned. Several persons were injured, but none seriously.

FIGHTING OVER A SITE.

RIVAL CHICAGO SYNDICATES AT WAR OVER THE ASHLAND BLOCK.

One Side Files a Bill, Suppressed Yesterday, to Head Off the Other—Chief Marsh Tells Gamblers to Use the Back Door—Death of a Dry-Goods Salesman from Apoplexy—A Coroner's Jury Disagrees Over a Shooting—Other Local News.

The Provident Safety Vault company, to erect and maintain a system of safety vaults with a suitable building, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $1,500,000. The incorporators are J. Warren Pease, Marshall Drake, and Michael McDonough. The building proposed is to be located on the site of the present Ashland Block.

The story of the deal is incorporated in a bill filed late yesterday afternoon in the Superior Court by Hubbard Parker. Mr. Parker, who has an office in the Chamber of Commerce Building, is said to be at the head of a syndicate which has been negotiating for the Ashland Block, Clark and Randolph streets. A contract was drawn between Mr. Parker and the representatives of the owner of the building, J. Alexander of Kentucky, for a ninety-nine year lease of the property on the basis of a rental value of $55,000 per year. After the lease was drawn objections were made to it by the owners of the property, and Mr. Parker, thinking he had evidence of an intention on their part to abandon the contract, filed the bill above referred to. In it he recites the terms of the contract, claims $200,000 damages for a failure to abide by its provisions, asks that the owners be enjoined from making any alterations in or disposal of the building, and prays that they be compelled to carry out their contract and make the lease to him.

The case will probably be set for the April term and if decided in favor of Mr. Parker, the Provident Safety Vault company will about May 1 tear down the Ashland Block and erect a fourteen-story building, modeled somewhat after the Chamber of Commerce Building. The lower part will be devoted to the purposes recited in the articles of incorporation and the upper part to offices. The financial backers of the new company are said to be shielded behind the names of the incorporators and will be known when the bill filed yesterday, which has been suppressed for the present, is made public.

CLOSED THE FRONT ENTRANCE.

How the Chief of Police Suppresses Gambling in Chicago.

A tenant in the Morrison Building at Clark and Madison streets went to Chief of Police Marsh some days ago and complained that a gambling-house was in full operation on the second floor. The tenant objected to having such a resort for a neighbor, but more especially to the character of the people who patronized it. The "pluggers" and sharks who hung about the Madison and Clark street entrances of the building tended to give it a bad name and cast suspicion on all who entered it.

The Chief of Police affected great surprise to know that a gambling-house was open in Chicago, and, thanking the tenant for the information, said he would have the place closed at once. Several days passed and the gambling-house continued without interruption. The tenant again visited the City-Hall. Mr. Marsh was not in, and he repeated his complaint to one of the Chief's subordinates. The subordinate made a great show of surprise, and, calling an officer, bade him make haste and close the gambling-house in the Morrison Block. The tenant went away pleased, but the next day the house was still in operation.

Not a little provoked he returned to the police headquarters, where to his disgust he was told that the proprietors of the gambling-house had agreed to close the front door and have all their customers come up the entrance from Calhoun place, back of the building. Sure enough, on the front door of the resort was printed in large black letters: "This door closed. Entrance in the rear from Calhoun place." The "pluggers" and loafers, however, remained at the foot of the stairways on Clark and Madison streets to direct their prey around the building to the back door.

DIED OF AN APOPLECTIC STROKE.

A Prominent Winnetka Man Stricken in the Pullman Building—Funeral Arrangments.

Mr. Moulton, a salesman with Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., who lives at Winnetka, suffered a stroke of apoplexy about 7 o'clock Wednesday evening at the Pullman Building, and died from the effects at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

During the day he had been making an extensive real-estate transaction, which was closed late in the afternoon. He then ate a hearty dinner and went to the Pullman Building to see Mrs. Tony Delight about renting some houses. It was shortly after 7 o'clock when he entered Mrs. Delight's apartments on the eighth floor. Before he had time to remove his overcoat he was taken violently ill. A few minutes later the stroke came and he became unconscious. He did not recover.

As soon as he was taken ill Dr. Sherwood was called from the Clifton House and Dr. Lee from the Palmer House. The doctors said that a blood vessel at the base of the brain had been ruptured and that recovery was hopeless. Word was at once sent to his family and his brother-in-law, Frank S. Ives. The body was taken to Winnetka, where the funeral will take place Sunday.

A CORONER'S JURY DISAGREES.

No Decision in the Case of Jacob Thrush—The Croswell Inquest.

The Coroner's jury at the inquest held on the body of Jacob Thrush, who was shot and killed early Sunday morning by Joseph Cooney on West Taylor street, disagreed yesterday after having been closeted several hours. Cooney was locked up, as were also William Young, Samuel Striletsky, and Harris Cohen, the latter three being held on a State warrant sworn out by Frank Smola.

Cooney told a straightforward story of how Thrush and the gang of toughs had been following him all evening and threatened to kill him. He says he did not intend to kill any one but fired to frighten them away from his friend Smola. The jury stood three for acquitting Cooney and three for holding him to the grand jury. If it is decided that Cooney was justified in shooting at one of the assailants of his friend Smola and that the bullet accidentally struck Thrush, who was not one of the attacking party, can it be called a case of justifiable homicide?

Deputy Coroner McSwain held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of C. M. Croswell, son of ex-Gov. Croswell of Michigan, who was found dead in bed at the Hotel Richmond Wednesday afternoon. The evidence showed that Croswell came to his death from an overdose of morphine administered by his own hand with suicidal intent while in a fit of despondency. The body will be sent to his sisters at Adrian, Mich.

ONE MORE LONG-TIME LEASE.

Important Transactions in Wabash Avenue Property—Other Deals.

J. H. Van Vlissingen & Bro. have leased the property at Nos. 211 and 213 Wabash avenue for C. M. Hawley to Z. S. Holbrook for a term of ninety-nine years. The land is 34x171 feet, and is improved with a four-story and basement building covering the entire frontage and running back 150 feet. The annual rental, under the lease, is $9,500 for the first five years and $10,000 for the remainder of the term. The leasee buys the building for $15,000, an amount considered about one-half its value. The building will be improved by the addition of at least two stories. On the basis of 6 per cent income the capitalized value of the land is $165,000.

Turner & Bond have sold 24x100 feet on Wabash avenue for Mrs. Fannie Rosenfels to Walter L. Peck for $36,000. The lot fronts east and is twenty-five feet north of the corner of Twelfth street. The corner lot is owned by Mr. Peck. The price paid, $1,500 a front foot, is the highest paid for Wabash avenue property as far south as Twelfth street. One of the depots of the Alley "L" road will be located just back of this property.

John S. King reports the sale of eighty acres in the northeast quarter of Sec. 24, Bremen, to a Michigan party for $22,000.

The stockholders of the Third National Bank have decided to refuse an offer of $1,000,000 for 100 acres just south of Jackson Park. At a meeting held yesterday at the Sherman House the decision that this land is worth over $10,000 an acre was reached. It is said that another offer, this time of $1,200,000, has been received for the land. Some of the stockholders favor subdividing. The final disposal of the property has been left to a committee composed of J. Irving Pearce, H. W. Bishop, George M. Pullman, W. H. Bradley, John Baldwin, and Huntington W. Jackson.

A. C. Pinkham & Co. have sold for Henry Ives Cobb to W. W. Watkins the building and ground No. 2963 to 2973 Cottage Grove avenue for $80,000. The lot is 100x100 feet, improved with a new four-story store and flat building. Mr. Cobb bought the ground three years ago for $175 a foot.

TRADING IN RAILROAD PASSES.

The Reprehensible Practices Indulged In by Local Politicians.

Some of the railroad companies have taken up a good many passes since the first of the year because they were being used by persons to whom they were not issued. This practice of loaning passes is chiefly confined to certain Aldermen and a portion of a class of politicians known as city and county officials, and in some instances it is claimed that the holder of the complimentary ticket has received remuneration for the service rendered. It is difficult, however, to fasten such cases as the latter. A number of the roads, especially those which have franchises or lines extending to political centers, took up a great many passes last year because these tickets were being used by people who had no right to ride on them, and the consequence is that these companies are being bothered little now.

One road took up sixteen Aldermanic passes last year, and since Jan. 1 has only taken up one. This course seems to have had quite a wholesome effect. Other lines that were more lenient last year have been forced to adopt rigid methods in the last two months. The people who have been in the habit of loaning their tickets soon found out the roads they could take liberties with, but lately there seems to be no choice of routes.

When a man's pass is taken up it is at once canceled and his name is blacklisted. The road extending the courtesy does not give him any more free rides, and his friends who have been using the ticket as pay for political services are left. If a man is on the blacklist once it is pretty hard for him to ever get another pass, and the influence he brings to bear to get his ticket back again generally fails.

It is now a part of the business of those connected with the secret service of the roads to know the politicians who have the passes. These detectives are given the names of the parties holding the passes and the number of each ticket. If an important political event is to take place these detectives are about the depot. They watch the crowd and check the officials they see get on the train. Then they discover that such and such a man who has a pass is not aboard, but notice that his chief lieutenant is on the train. The man's name and the number of the pass are given to the conductor. Certain other people are also spotted and the conductor given as much aid as possible in this way. He goes through the car, finds the lieutenant has a pass, and takes it up under the strong protest of the man riding on it.

At the City Clerk's office it was learned yesterday that some Aldermen of the baser class are in the habit of selling their passes to drummers. During the Senatorial contest at Springfield the Aldermanic passes have been taken up several times by the conductors because they were held by political tramps who could not pass as Aldermen. The City Clerk is annoyed almost to death by the "city fathers," who are continually applying for those passes.

REFUSED TO HONOR THE BILL.

A Jury's Preference Causes Trouble—The Industrial School Declared Sectarian.

M. S. Hyland, County Superintendent of Public Service, was cited yesterday to show cause before Judge Tuthill at 10 o'clock today why he should not be fined for contempt of court in refusing to honor a properly-indorsed bill from C. W. Dabb of the Commercial Hotel for boarding and lodging the Hathaway jurymen. Last February the County Board awarded a contract for the care of jurymen to the Palace Hotel instead of the Commercial, the contractors last year. In view of this fact Mr. Hyland and County Controller Healy felt themselves not authorized to audit the bill of the Commercial Hotel until the board had acted upon it. The jury was first taken to the Palace Hotel, but on account of the unsatisfactory character of the accommodations the court ordered them to go to the Commercial Hotel. The bill amounted to $300.

Chairman Cool of the committee appointed to investigate the industrial schools, having made inquiry, will report to the board that the Chicago Industrial School for Girls is a sectarian institution, owned and operated by the Catholic Society of the Good Shepherd, hence the board cannot legally appropriate money for its support.

Superintendent Mark Crawford of the House of Correction will open the new school for youths in the bridewell Monday, Mr. Fitzgerald being in charge.

MR. POPE AND THE EMPLOYES.

The New Superintendent of the Chicago City Railway Takes Hold.

The Chicago City railway company's new Superintendent, S. T. Pope, took up the duties formerly performed by C. B. Holmes yesterday morning. The question that people interested in street railways are asking is whether or not the directory of the road has concurred in the appointment of Mr. Pope. There are those who are inclined to believe that some members of the directory may object to Mr. Pope on account of the feeling that the appointment may cause great dissatisfaction among the conductors, drivers, and other subordinate employés.

In 1888 when the "Q" strike was on, Mr. Pope was an assistant to General Passenger Agent Morton of that road and ably aided Mr. Morton in his efforts to get the better of the strikers. The new Superintendent is known among the laboring classes principally through his course during the Burlington strike, and from this comes the fear of his unpopularity.

George Henry Wheeler, the President of the City railway company, was non-committal when asked about the knowledge that the directory had of Mr. Pope's appointment, and he was equally non-committal when asked what effect the appointment would have upon the employés.

ADOLPH WOLFF'S PITIFUL STORY.

Its Pathos Ruined, However, by an Official Investigation.

Anton Adolph Wolff, the old Austrian who tearfully explained to Justice Bradwell yesterday in the Armory Police Court that he had stolen a watch that he might buy himself food, is something of a character. In his statement to the court he said he was starving, that he belonged to a noble family in Vienna, and that he was by profession a civil engineer. In case his story proved true it was intimated that he would be dealt with leniently, and Officers Ryan and Mack, who had made the arrest, were detailed to investigate. The prisoner took them to No. 438 Oak street, where he had stolen the watch. It was identified by a Miss Palmer, one of the residents.

"Now you see I have hold the truth," said Wolff in splendid English, although he had previously manifested utter ignorance of that language. Going to his rooms on Erie street he paid his debt from a roll of bills and then invited the officers to dine with him. This was too much in face of the fact that he had complained of being in a starving condition but two hours before, and the alleged nobleman was given quarters in a cell in the Harrison Street Station. He will have a trial today before Justice Bradwell.

SUPERVISION OF CREMATORIES.

Dr. Oscar C. De Wolf Gives Some Information as to the Value of It.

Some time ago an attempt was made to form a cremation society in Chicago. A start was made and that was all. Dr. De Wolf was one of the officers of the society, and speaking about it yesterday he said the reason that the society died was that there were not enough people in Chicago who believed in cremation to make the venture successful.

Dr. De Wolf spoke freely upon the subject of the Pittsburg crematory and the action of the health and police authorities there, who have demanded that the crematory either be abolished or that it be subjected to such strict supervision that it will be impossible for bodies to be burned secretly.

"Of course," said Dr. De Wolf, "if there be a suspicion of foul play and the body of the victim be burned there can be no means of determining the cause of death. Certain metallic poisons would not be destroyed, but being sublimated they would separate from the ash and no one could tell positively that they had been in the body of the dead.

"I am a thorough believer in cremation, and I think if a close supervision were kept over the furnaces and searching inquiry made as to each subject for cremation there would be few cases where future investigation would be necessary. Then again all bodies should be kept a reasonable length of time. As a sanitary measure the good of cremation cannot be overestimated, and what the people would gain in this way would more than counterbalance possible miscarriages of justice.

"Sanitary interests will demand cremation in the future, and if we can get an entering wedge of education the people soon will become reconciled to this method of the disposal of their dead."

STATE STREET FIRE LOSSES.

They Will Amount to $143,000—The Damage in Detail.

The question of the time of rebuilding the structure at No. 152 State street, destroyed by fire Wednesday night, will probably be settled today. The owner of the building, Mr. D. L. Streeter, is now in Italy, but he has been wired for instructions. The building was bought by Mr. Streeter for $95,000, and, his brother says, was insured for $16,000. The building at No. 150 State street, occupied by DeMuth & Co., is also owned by Mr. Streeter, and is insured for about the same as No. 152.

DeMuth & Co's. loss was $12,000. Their stock was insured for $60,000. The goods principally damaged were stored in the basement and on the third floor. Mr. Brownell of Brownell, Field & Co., who owned the boot and shoe stock at No. 152, arrived in the city from Bloomington yesterday. His estimate of the worth of the stock is $35,000. It is insured for $25,000. Mrs. C. R. Lynch owns the fixtures in the building and values them at $10,000; insurance, $10,000.

C. M. Boas, No. 154 State street, has settled his loss for $1,000. J. M. Bogle of the Vendome Restaurant, second floor of No. 154 State, estimates his loss at $1,000.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Criticised by Rosina Vokes.

Miss Rosina Vokes was tendered a reception yesterday afternoon at the Chicago Conservatory in the Auditorium Building. At Mr. Kayser's request Miss Vokes made critical observations upon the work of the different classes in the dramatic department as she visited them. Miss Vokes had the opportunity of seeing several exemplifications of the "physical culture" system. She said the exercises under the auspices of Miss Morgan had undoubtedly resulted in the pupils walking gracefully and making inclinations in an easy and unembarrassed manner. The point she considered to admit of doubt was how far this training would be effective for the stage. She feared that much would have to be so greatly modified that the value of this portion of the instruction would be rather depreciated. The mission of the stage being to portray emotions as they are manifested, not as they ought to be, much of this gesture and expression would appear artificial.

Christian Endeavor Union Meeting.

The West Division of the Chicago Christian Endeavor Union met last evening at the Union Park Congregational Church. After a brief praise service and the dispatch of routine business Dr. Henson spoke on the "Work of the Endeavor Society in the Church" and Dr. F. A. Noble on "Personal Work." Dr. Henson said that the union was an integral part of the church. It drilled in applied Christianity. Dr. Noble said that it was hand-to-hand work that made church members.

Chicago Bidding for Books.

Librarian Poole of the Newberry Library has authorized a New York agent to bid on certain books of the Brayton Ives collection. The sale is by auction, and began yesterday. The officers of the library do not care to make known the books they wish until they ascertain whether the effort to secure them is successful. As a liberal outlay was authorized, it is quite probable that some valuable books will be secured.

Three-Cent Fares.

Ald. Cullerton's Three-Cent Fare Committee will hold its first meeting Saturday at 11 o'clock. Cullerton persists that he means business. Corporation Counsel Hutchinson says that the Council has a right to regulate street-car fares, provided it does not exact unreasonable concessions, and he is not prepared to give an opinion on the reasonableness of the three cents in a city of magnificent distances like Chicago.

Pitied the Man Who Robbed Him.

The singular spectacle of the prosecuting witness paying the fine of the man who robbed him edified the spectators in Justice Bradwell's Court yesterday. B. M. Coolage of No. 1400 Michigan avenue had Charles Claxton, a carriage washer, arrested for stealing his satchel. Claxton admitted his guilt in court, but Coolage relented, asked the Justice to make the fine $10, and lent Claxton the money to pay it with.

Gibson Gives $30,000 Bail.

George J. Gibson, Secretary of the Whisky Trust, appeared in the Criminal Court before Judge Shepard yesterday and gave bail in bonds of $25,000 in one indictment and $5,000 in three others, which were returned against him by the February grand jury. His sureties were Thomas Hutchinson of the Chicago Distilling company and George T. Burroughs of the Phœnix Distilling company.

Single Tax Club Officers Chosen.

The Chicago Single Tax Club met last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel and elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: President, Warren Worth Bailey; Vice-Presidents, Leonora E. Beck, J. F. Ripley, and John Z. White; Secretary and Treasurer, F. W. Irwin. A paper on the fallacies of "Progressive Poverty" was read by Edward F. Sweet.

Struck by an Unknown Man.

S. McElliott, a teamster, was nearly killed last evening by an unknown assailant while driving north on Green street. He said that some one climbed up on his wagon and, creeping behind him, struck him on the head with some blunt instrument. He was removed to his home, No. 84 Peoria street. It is feared his skull is fractured.

Davis Sentenced for Bigamy.

George E. Davis, the self-styled evangelist, was found guilty of bigamy in Judge Tuthill's court yesterday and sentenced to three and a half years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $400. He married Esther Karnell in September, 1889, and Sophie C. Luebbe in November, 1890. There was no defense.

Will Extend One of Its Lines.

The West Chicago Street railway company yesterday took out a permit to extend its Ogden avenue line from Lawndale avenue to Thirty-third street. It is promised that work will be commenced at once and pushed rapidly to completion.

Items.

Maggie Madder, a 15-year-old girl, a stranger in the city, is missing from the home of friends on the South Side, and the police are looking for her.

Inspector Flemming, who returned to the city yesterday, secured while away fresh evidence against Honer, the bond swindler. The evidence is in the shape of five foreign bonds secured in Creston, Ia.

William Erickson, aged 19, living with his parents at No. 136 North Sangamon street, was run over and killed last evening about 9 o'clock while trying to board a Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul train between Madison and Washington streets.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 25° above zero; 9 a. m., 26°; 10 a. m., 28°; 11 a. m., 29°; 12 m., 30°; 1 p. m., 30°; 3 p. m., 31°; 6 p. m., 31°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.80; 6 p. m., 29.75.

To the Pole on Foot.

A new Polar expedition is on the cards. It will be undertaken by Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary of the United States navy, who today secured leave of absence for eighteen months, with this object in view, from the Navy Department.

Mr. Peary proposes to start on his expedition from St. Johns, N. F., about the 1st of next May. His idea is to go as far north as a whaling steamer will carry him and then strike for the North Pole on foot across Greenland. He expects the steamer will carry him to a point somewhere about Whale Sound, which is just below the entrance to Smith's Sound, on the west coast of Greenland. On arriving there Mr. Peary will make preparations for his long journey across country. He intends to have as small an accompanying party as is consistent with absolute necessity. Possibly it may be composed of not more than four or five natives, and the baggage and other impediments will be reduced to the lowest scale also.—*New York Herald.*

Westminster Abbey.

The Royal Commission appointed to examine Westminster Abbey in its relations to future burials reports that there is comfortable room for forty or fifty more; but space can be made for seventy-eight more by devoting every available spot for the purpose. The present rate of abbey funerals is about one a year.

The Restaurant Vendome at No. 154 State street is open. A most complete catering establishment.

GUESTS OF TWO TRADES.

BANQUET OF THE MASONS' AND BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mayor Cregier, J. A. McKenzie, and Others Make Addresses on Chosen Topics—Needed Municipal Reforms Discussed at the Sunset Club—Stephen A. Douglas Arraigns the Present Administration—Milton College Alumni Hold a Reunion.

Including the invited guests present about 100 persons partook of the banquet of the Chicago Masons' and Builders' Association held at the Palmer House last evening. The room was prettily decorated and the tables arranged in the form of a hollow square, which enabled the guests to hear and see everything that was going on.

The Banquet Committee, consisting of Joseph Downey, E. Earnshaw, George Fuller, H. Mueller, and A. J. Hageman, had arranged a strong list of prominent men to respond to the toasts, and as a consequence much interest was taken in the proceedings.

President E. Earnshaw took the initiative after the banquet had been disposed of with an address of welcome, which was loudly applauded. He was followed by Mayor Cregier in a long discourse on "Municipal Government," in which he stated what was needed to make it a success and how certain reforms could best be brought about. Complimentary expressions regarding the Chicago Masons' and Builders' Association and the high class of the men that comprised its membership were also indulged in.

J. A. McKenzie, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the World's Fair National Commission, responded to the toast, "The World's Columbian Exposition," and treated his hearers to a brief résumé of what had already been accomplished in the matter of forwarding this National enterprise. He also spoke at length of the plans for the future and the results that were expected to become apparent within the next year.

"Up to the present time," he said, "no actual work has been done. We have simply been planning. Now the real solid work will commence and continue until everything has been done that can be to make the affair a success and the Exposition a triumph that we can point back to with pride for years and years to come."

Judge J. E. Gary discussed "Arbitration" and the great advantages of it to both employer and employé in time of labor troubles. The other speakers were D. Adler on the "Architect and Builder" and George Prussing, who talked about "Our Association."

Among those present were:

Messrs—		
E. Earnshaw,	D. Adler,	J. A. McKenzie,
D. C. Cregier,	J. E. Gary,	J. P. Ketchum,
J. Downey,	George Fuller,	A. J. Hageman,
Ald. Madden,	William Goldie,	C. Hester,
J. A. Buchanan,	H. H. Miller,	T. E. Courtney,
M. C. McCarthy,	J. Schoenthaler,	C. W. Gunderle,
D. V. Purinton,	C. Mosses,	A. Mickler.

NEEDED MUNICIPAL REFORMS.

Stephen A. Douglas and Others Criticise Methods Now in Vogue.

"Allow no liquor-dealer a seat in the City Council; force him to give up either the whisky or the power to legislate." This sentence was in the body of a speech made to the members of the Sunset Club at the Palmer House last night by Stephen A. Douglas. The subject was: "Municipal Civil-Service Reform."

Touching upon the question of the powers of the Mayor, Mr. Douglas said: "Give the appointing power to the Mayor and let no one else have one word to say. Let the Mayor of this great city know that no pressure is to be brought to bear upon him and with the natural pride in his high office he will choose men to serve the people with the same care that the great merchant selects employés who are best fitted to subserve his own interests.

"Let no Mayor deceive you! When a man, even though he be Mayor of great Chicago, tells you that there is no gambling in Chicago treat him as you would any other liar. And yet I fear that there are those of us who have been told that, and knowing that the statement was a lie, and that the man who made it was a liar, are still willing to take off our hats and treat the liar as we would a gentleman.

"In reforming the municipal civil service, don't begin down-stairs—begin at the top. Leave the policeman until after the Executive has been dealt with. Civil-service reform will never make an honest man out of a thief. You cannot reform the morale of the force by examinations. The policeman starts in virtuously intent on doing his duty. Pressure is brought to bear from above, and fear for his wife and little ones makes him close his eyes to wrongs on the part of men whose influence is needed by the appointing power. There is a way out of all this. Nominate a man of your own and knife the heelers and their candidates with the vest-pocket vote. Do this and, electing your man twice, the heelers' occupation is gone, for he will not work without strong hope of reward at the public crib. Treat a public thief as you would a private thief. We know men in this city who have bribed members of the Council time after time and yet we grasp their right hands when we meet them and thank God when they ask us to dinner. Pass them by like the thieves that they are, and, if that won't do, cut their pretty daughters when you meet them. That will bring the fathers to book, and there will be a hegira to Milwaukee or some other place, and Chicago will be free from one species of disgrace."

Dr. L. D. Thoman spoke at length upon the same subject. "The first needed reform," said he, "is in the Aldermanic Board. Ask yourselves this question: 'If I were seeking a man to place in charge of my business employing a capital of $10,000 would I go to the City Legislature to find him?' And yet the entire property interests of this city, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars, are placed in the hands of men but few of whom you would trust with a business involving but $10,000."

A general discussion followed the speeches and then Mr. L. D. Thoman, in replying to some strictures on the National Civil-Service Board, of which he was at one time a member, said: "I can say without fear of successful contradiction that from July 16, 1883, to Jan. 1, 1886, there was not a single violation of the National Civil-Service law. I say it, Democrat that I am, of the Administration of President Harrison."

MILTON COLLEGE ALUMNI BANQUET.

They Meet and Renew Their Days at Their Wisconsin Alma Mater—The Toasts.

Graduates of Milton College met at the Tremont House last night to the number of 100 and held a reunion and banquet. Milton College is at Milton, Wis., and is one of the three oldest educational institutions in the State.

L. L. Randolph was toastmaster, and called upon W. C. Whitford, President of the college, to respond to "Our Boys and Girls." Ex-Sheriff Matson paid his compliments to Chicago in his response to the toast "The City of Our Adoption." Other speakers were Fred W. Bentley on "Milton as a Matchmaker," Dr. Alice Ewing on "Coeducation and Woman's Rising Star," and a few words regarding the faculty of Milton College by Prof. A. V. Greenman. A quartet sang several songs and Miss Corey and Miss Ingledew played the piano.

Mrs. C. M. Armstrong's Luncheon.

Mrs. Charles M. Armstrong, No. 4713 Kimbark avenue, gave a pink luncheon yesterday. Roses were used in decorating. A mandolin orchestra was stationed on the stairway. Mrs. Armstrong wore gray crêpe and pink flowers. The guests were seated at small tables. Forty Chicago and Kenwood ladies were present.

Chased by Wolves.

Miss Mary Neville of Leeport, Neb., was returning in a wagon from a visit to her brother in Cheyenne County, when her horse gave a vicious plunge and snort and was away like the wind, pursued by seven hungry wolves, which succeeded in getting up close enough to snap their gleaming white teeth on the rear of the cart seat. The perilous chase was kept up for a distance of five miles, until the frightened lady arrived within a few rods of her home.

Selling Sea Water.

One of the industries of London is the selling of sea water, which is delivered at the purchaser's house for twopence a gallon. It is brought to town every night by the railroad companies.

Submarine Telegraphs.

Nine hundred and fifty submarine telegraph cables are now in operation, most of them in Europe. Their total length is over 89,000 miles.

Costly Runaway.

A Grand Rapids, Mich., colored girl was sentenced to six years in the reform school for playing truant from school.

INDIANA MINERS' CONVENTION.

Initiation Fee for Non-Practical Men—The Scale Discussed Secretly.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 5.—[Special.]—The miners' convention did not finish the work today as expected and will be in session tomorrow, when the officers will be elected. The convention today adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, This convention does not deem it practicable to make a uniform initiation fee for non-practical men, therefore be it

Resolved, That the initiation fee for non-practical men be not less than $20, this to apply only to men who contemplate going to work in the mines.

The above does not apply to miners' sons under 16 years of age, but each person who wishes to enter the mines after being initiated shall pay the difference of initiation fee, and in no case shall a man receive more than half turn until he has worked in the mines more than two years. The Committee on Constitution reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a uniform initiation fee be collected from all applicants for membership, and the same to take effect on and after May 1, 1891. The above to apply to District No. 11, United Mine-Workers of America, and where a lapsed local can be reëstablished the same condition shall apply as in founding a new local union or local assembly. Organizers shall have discretion in organizing new locals or local assemblies, and that all demoralized local unions and local assemblies that have not yet been visited by an organization between this and the 1st of May, 1892, shall come under the same provisions as lapsed local unions and local assemblies.

The scale of prices for day labor was discussed during the day, but the convention decided to keep the proceedings secret.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 5.—[Special.]—The International Union of Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners, now in session here, today received a telegram of fraternal greeting from President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. Robert Long, a colored baker of Kansas City, having been refused admission to the local union there appealed to the international. The local union was ordered to receive him or stand suspended. A resolution was adopted asking executive clemency and a new trial for two union bakers under sentence of death in Pittsburg for killing two men, who, it is alleged, were in a crowd of rowdies who causelessly attacked the doomed men on the street. The action of the Executive Board in levying a 25-cent per capita tax to defend the journeymen tried in New York for conspiracy during the Fleischmann boycott was sustained.

SPIRITLESS DAY ON WALL STREET.

Only Fractional Changes in the Usually Active Stocks.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—Yesterday's spurt of activity was only transitory. Stocks opened this morning as spiritless as ever and continued so all day. "Quite an 1876 market," said a veteran broker. Younger ones swore that such stagnation was unprecedented. Of the thirty stocks usually classed as active none is changed more than a fraction as a result of today's trading. The sharpest fluctuations are an advance of ⅝ in "Big Four," and a fall of ⅝ in Northwest and Lackawanna, and net gains and losses, such as they are, are about evenly distributed. London dispatches were less disquieting and foreign traders, like our own, bought and sold in a small way. Yesterday's disquieting cables were declared to be exaggerated. The Bank of England did not advance its discount rate, and it was said that a contract had been signed for funding some of the Argentine obligations. Messrs. Heidelbach, Ickleheimer & Co. engaged $600,000 gold for export by Saturday's steamers, but, with the bank rate unchanged and money easy in London, there are no indications of a serious efflux, particularly as the Treasury, in accordance with the Sherman resolution, today began to impose a charge of four cents for $1,000 on gold bars, sufficient to cover the cost of their manufacture.

The enormous decrease in the Burlington's earnings for January as reported today was apparently pretty well discounted by the insiders, for the stock is down only ⅝ on it. Northwest fell off ⅝ on what was pretty active trading for that stock, but Rock Island is down only ⅛ and St. Paul is unchanged. John Goodchild sold some 2,500 shares of it in the course of the day and some of the traders conjectured that this was for London account. If so it was remarkably well taken. In the specialties Illinois Central fell 2⅛, Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg 2, Southern Pacific 2⅛, and Omaha preferred 2⅛.

DESCENT INTO A LAKE OF FIRE.

Description of a Trip Down a Volcanic Crater.

Waltham (Mass.) *Free Press:* The great event of the trip was, of course, the descent into the crater. We started at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, so as to reach the lake of fire just before dark. The crater is at a height of 4,040 feet above the sea and is on a shoulder of Mauna Loa, whose height is 13,675 feet. This crater of Kilauea is a vast pile, averaging three miles across, with walls from 300 to 700 feet high.

Most of the floor of the crater is covered with black lava, cold and dead, the present activity being in a space at the farther side from the Volcano House. All I could think as I looked down into it was "abomination of desolation." In some places the walls are as bare as the floor, in others streaked with red and yellow, and others have some vegetation. The descent into the crater is over a steep and winding trail for about a mile, and then we are on the floor of the crater.

As seen from above this floor looks level, but as we reach it it proves to be very uneven, a mass of cold black lava—in some places fine dust, in others small fragments of large rocks, sometimes like coils of rope or wire, and again heaped up in hillocks. There were many cracks to be constanly looked out for, lest we fall in, and from some of them came hot air with no odor, and from others sulphur fumes. The lava is fortunately rough, so there is no danger of slipping, otherwise our walk would have been even more tiresome.

At last we reached a place from which we could see Dana Lake, the present scene of activity, or lake of fire. We were on a ledge of rock a few rods away from and above the lake, and there we sat, awe-struck and spell-bound. The lake is supposed to be about 400 feet long by 250 or 300 feet wide. At first the most activity was on the farther side and the two ends, where the red-hot lava dashed against the shore like the waves of the sea in a storm. A large part of the lake was covered with a black crust of partly cooled lava, which the red-hot mass underneath was constantly lifting or breaking through, red lines running across or around it.

Sometimes a rim of fire outlined the whole lake; at other times the fiery fountains spurted high into the air and fell in luminous spray scattered over the black crust, rattling as it fell. Sometimes a great mass of fire was thrown on to the rocky wall and cooled and turned dark as we looked. The vapors as they rose above the lava walls had the same fiery light as the seething mass below, and the walls, too, were lighted to redness by the fire, and pinnacles of rock between us and the lake stood out in black and bold relief against the light beyond.

No words can describe the glowing color of that fire, fearful, yet beautiful, and the brush of the most skillful painter can give but a faint idea of it. The night was somewhat cloudy, but the young moon tried to struggle through, only to "pale its ineffectual fire" before the awful light of the fiery furnace below. The guide and most of the gentlemen of our party went to the edge of the lake, and there in the scorching heat dipped out lava, and as it cooled put coins into it to bring away as souvenirs.

As they stood there between us and the lake they looked like black demons around a fiery pit, and one of them said on his return that if he were to paint a picture of the volcano he would paint imps and demons hovering around it. It was a scene to inspire the pen of a Dante or a Milton. We would gladly have staid there all night if there had been any shelter, but at last were obliged to start on our homeward march.

Degraded by Dudes.

The dancers in the Paris Opera-House object to the degradation of the green-room by the vulgarity of the millionaire dudes. These men have trampled upon all the rules of etiquette that were formerly observed with great rigidity behind the scenes.

The Latest Fad.

A new fad in New York is called the hot-pine bath. Those who take it lie in a tank and have the tepid extract of pine poured on them. It is said to be very strengthening.

Waltzing Epidemic.

The natives of Griqualand are just now suffering from a curious epidemic. If alarmed by any sudden noise they will start violently, contract their features, stiffen their limbs, jump about, and waltz like dervishes.

RADICAL REVENUE LAWS IN ARGENTINE.

Their Proposed Enactment Is Creating a Bitter Enmity in Commercial Circles.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The Bureau of American Republics is informed that the President of the Argentine Republic has recommended to the Congress of that country several radical revenue laws which have created a bitter enmity against the Administration in commercial circles. The President in his message holds that such measures are absolutely necessary to maintain the credit of the Government and asks their indorsement by Congress, but Congress has not yet ratified his suggestion, and he proposes first to impose an export duty of 5 per cent ad valorem upon animal oil, horns, jerked beef, bone ash, horse hair, hides and skins, bones, wool, tallow, and ostrich feathers, which constitute the great bulk of the exports of the Argentine Republic. It is also proposed to materially increase the import tariff, it being understood that the proceeds shall be devoted exclusively to the payment of the interest upon the public debt. Vessels under a foreign flag which are engaged in the coast trade shall pay the following annual license duties: Vessels less than fifty tons register, $50; vessels upwards of fifty tons register, $10 for every ten tons register or fraction thereof. Another decree recommends a license tax of $10,000 on foreign insurance companies, and requires a deposit of $100,000 as a guarantee before they may be allowed to continue business. It further requires foreign insurance companies to pay a tax of 7 per cent on the premiums received from policies insured in the Argentine Republic. This decree will seriously affect a number of life and fire insurance companies of the United States which have branches in the Argentine Republic. The same decree imposes a tax of 2 per cent on the gold and paper deposits of private banks, which will greatly damage the general business of English, French, German, and Italian banks now established in the Argentine Republic, with a capital exceeding $75,000,000 in gold. A similar decree required that all taxes, customs' duties, and licenses shall be paid in gold. The President of the Argentine Republic has proposed to Congress the passage of a law creating special courts whose jurisdiction shall include only offenses against the revenue laws. These courts are to sit at the principal ports of the country, and are to have power to inspect or seize the business correspondence, books, invoices, and other documents which may be required for the investigation of any charges of fraud against the revenues.

Two Curious Burials.

After the death of Alaric, the conqueror of Rome, history says a river was turned aside to make a place in its bed for his grave; when he was buried the water was again turned into its old channel, and the men who buried him were slain, "that no one might find out where the conqueror of Rome was buried." The river mentioned was the Busento, near Cosenza, in Calabria Citra, Italy. The persons who buried him, and were afterwards slain by Alaric's ferocious followers, were native prisoners.

Of Attila, King of the Huns, it is said: "His body was placed in three coffins—the first of gold, the second of silver, and the third of iron. The trappings of his horses, consisting of bridles with gold bits and silver buckles, and saddles with buckles and rivets of the same precious metals, were buried with him, as were also his arms and ornaments. All of the captains and troopers who were employed either in making his grave or in burying the monarch were put to death, so that none might betray the last resting-place of Attila, King of the Huns.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Friday:

For Indiana and Illinois, rain or snow, warmer, southeasterly winds.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, light rain or snow, slightly warmer, southeasterly winds.

For Minnesota, North or South Dakota, light snow, slightly cooler, variable winds.

For Colorado and Nebraska, snow, colder by Saturday, variable winds.

For Kansas, rain or snow, colder by Saturday, northerly winds.

For Iowa and Nebraska, snow, colder by Saturday, variable winds.

For Kansas and Colorado, rain or snow, cold by Saturday, northerly winds.

The Lower Mississippi will rise; the Ohio will fall.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	30.16	14	60	S. E.	Clear	....
Bismarck, N. D.	30.20	0	4	S. E.	Clear	....
Boston, Mass.	29.98	*24	30	N. W.	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.38	22	28	N. W.	Clear	....
Cairo, Ill.	30.06	36	40	E.	Rain	.12
Charleston, S. C.	30.24	46	50	N. E.	Cl'udy	.01
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.00	8	14	E.	Cl'udy	.08
Chicago	30.32	28	34	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.32	30	34	N. E.	Clear	....
Cleveland, O.	30.44	22	24	N.	Clear	....
Fort Custer, Mon.	30.16	8	10	S. E.	Clear	....
Davenport, Ia.	30.22	28	30	E.	Cl'udy	....
Denver, Colo.	29.96	16	20	N. E.	Snow	.06
Des Moines, Ia.	30.10	28	32	E.	Cl'udy	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.44	30	32	E.	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas.	29.88	40	70	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.26	28	30	E.	Cl'udy	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.28	16	16	N. E.	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex.	29.64	62	64	W.	Clear	....
Erie, Pa.	30.38	22	24	W.	Snow	....
Galveston, Tex.	29.76	66	70	S.	Rain	.04
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.26	22	30	E.	Fair	....
Green Bay, Wis.	30.38	18	20	N.	Clear	....
Helena, Mont.	30.18	0	4	S. W.	Clear	....
Huron, S. D.	30.14	12	18	N. W.	Fair	.01
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.26	28	30	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.14	52	70	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Kansas City, Mo.	30.02	32	34	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Keokuk, Ia.	30.12	30	32	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.20	40	42	E.	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.28	26	30	S. E.	Clear	....
Manistee, Mich.	30.38	24	28	N.	Clear	....
Marquette, Mich.	30.36	20	24	S. E.	Clear	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.22	30	30	S. E.	Fair	....
Minnedosa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Montreal	30.10	22	26	W.	Cl'udy	....
Moorhead, Minn.	30.18	12	18	S. E.	Fair	.08
Nashville, Tenn.	30.10	42	44	E.	Cl'udy	....
New Orleans, La.	29.90	70	74	S.	Fair	....
New York City	30.20	28	34	N. E.	Clear	....
Norfolk, Va.	30.34	38	40	N. W.	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.06	30	32	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.28	24	24	N. W.	Clear	....
*Pensacola, Fla.	29.98	64	66	S. E.	Clear	....
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.26	30	36	N. W.	Clear	....
Port Huron, Mich.	30.44	20	22	N. E.	Clear	....
Rapid City, S. D.	30.24	12	18	E.	Cl'udy	....
Rochester, N. Y.	29.36	24	28	N. W.	Fair	.04
St. Louis, Mo.	30.10	32	36	E.	Snow	....
St. Paul, Minn.	30.30	20	22	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Salt Lake City, Utah.	29.94	28	28	N.	Clear	.14
Sandusky, O.	30.38	22	26	E.	Clear	....
Sioux City, Ia.	30.12	24	30	E.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.10	32	34	E.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Mo.	29.92	36	36	S. E.	Rain	.20
Toledo, O.	30.40	24	30	S. E.	Clear	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.86	48	48	W.	Cl'udy	.48
*Portland, Ore.	29.90	32	..	E.	Cl'udy	.08
*San Francisco, Cal.	30.04	46	..	W.	Fair	....

*Morning reports.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Southampton—Arrived—Saale, from New York.

Glasgow—Arrived—Scotia, from New Bork.

Baltimore—Arrived—Stuttgart, from Bremen.

New York—Arrived—Pennsylvania, from Glasgow; Slavonia, from Hamburg.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Charles Pasol, Nellie Tegtmeyer	22—19
Carl Borg, Caroline Martinsen	29—27
D. B. Dubridge, Perry, Ia., M. E. Orr, Bloom	25—25
Peter J. Vossel, Cora H. Newman	31—23
August Yetter, Annie Butcher	22—22
Heye Acke, Annie M. Adler	50—48
Bernhard R. Vogen, Mary McBaen	32—28
M. Klubal, Leopoldine Knar	27—21
George E. Aikins, Aledo, S. E. B ney, same	[illegible]—22
D. Hustedt, Hulda Olson	25—19
Herman W. Steinbach, Terra Cotta, Minnie Mugge, same	27—18
G. B. Nelson, Hattie Johnson	[illegible]
August Reimers, Katie Wolf	[illegible]
Gustav Arndt, Caroline Kruse	[illegible]
John F. Martin, Annie McClure	[illegible]
Joseph Stewert, Rosalia Koellner	[illegible]
C. Horn, Barrington, Minnie Westfall, same	[illegible]
William A. E. Koch, Frances Buhrfeind	[illegible]
William Schmid, Stanton, Va., Alice Crieghton	[illegible]
Fred W. Holtz, Bertha Fritscher	[illegible]
F. Santelman, Dora Herzog	[illegible]
Alfred M. Michelson, Rose Elias	[illegible]
A. Van Williganf, Gertie Cloverleaf	[illegible]
Andy Brunner, Mary Mesar	[illegible]
Samuel Koller, Mary Heyman	[illegible]
Charles E. Nelson, Sophie Johnson	[illegible]
F. Donobrio, Maria Carracilli	[illegible]
L. Reynolds, Austin, Helen A. Jones, same	[illegible]
Barney Baxter, Mary Malone	[illegible]
William Ryan, Mary Buck	[illegible]
Louis Benz, Theresa Warde	[illegible]
Edward Wuchter, Annie Scheels	[illegible]
L. J. Chase, Marion, Ind., M. J. Chase, same	45—45
Frank Turski, Adeline Murphy	[illegible]
John W. Arnold, May Snyder, Sandwich	[illegible]
Alexander Halverson, Lillie Ube	[illegible]
Bernard C. Heavey, Nellie O'Gorman	[illegible]
John Legat, Mary Kucera	[illegible]
Otto Schewe, Minnie Hellberg	[illegible]
R. Otto Pomfer, Irma Wickert	[illegible]
Lammert Tolsma, Lena De Vos	21—24

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free.

BAUMGARTNER—March 5, Charlotte, wife of B. Baumgartner, aged 52 years. Funeral March 7 at 12 o'clock noon from late residence, 1501 Wrightwood-av., by carriages to Graceland.

BURROWS—March 5, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. R. W. Hyman Jr., 2495 Cornell-av., Hyde Park, Mrs. P. J. Burrows, aged 60 years. Funeral at the residence Saturday, March 7, at 2:30 p. m. Burial private.

BASSETT—March 5, at 748 W. Twelfth-st., S. J. Bassett, husband of Nettie Bassett, aged 63 years and 4 months. Funeral Saturday at 10:30.

CONSIDINE—Marie Mildred, infant daughter of T. J. and Mildred Considine, aged 10 months. Funeral Saturday, March 7, at 11 a. m., from parents' residence, 229 Blue Island-av., by carriages to Union Depot, thence by cars to Calvary.

CANFIELD—March 5, at his residence, 471 Warren-av., E. L. Canfield, aged 57 years. Funeral notice hereafter.

DORAN—March 6, Mary, widow of Nicholas Doran, at residence, 2927 Wabash-av. Funeral notice later.

HOYERMANN—Mina, wife of William Hoyermann, aged 47 years. Funeral from her late residence, 719 West Superior-st., Friday, March 6, at 2 p. m., by carriages to Graceland.

McGEUNISS—The funeral of John Wilkeson McGeuniss will take place Friday afternoon at 2 from 2101 Prairie-av.

McQUAID—March 5, at Lexington, Ky., Edward McQuaid, formerly of Chicago. Burial at Lexington.

MANDEL—At 466 Warren-av., Camille W., beloved daughter of D. B. and Leontine Mandel. Funeral Friday, 11 a. m.

NUTTING—March 4, John B. Nutting, aged 64, at No. 2236 Wabash-av. Funeral at the house, Friday, March 6, at 2 p. m. Burial private.

O'CONNOR—March 4, 1891, at the residence of his son, 500 Marshfield-av., Charles O'Connor, in the 96th year of his age. Interment at Springfield, Ill., Saturday, March 7. The remains will be taken by Chicago and Alton R. R. at 11:30 o'clock tonight.

SPIES—March 4, August, son of Henry Spies. Funeral Friday, March 6, 11 a. m., from parents' residence, 288 Canal-st., by carriages to Waldheim.

DEATHS.

WAGNER—March 5, 1891, John Wagner, aged 44, at his residence, No. 28 Wieland-st. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MILTON GEORGE WILL SPEAK AT THE economic conference at the Recital-Hall, Auditorium Building, at 3 o'clock Sunday evening, March 8, on "The Farmers' Alliances—Their Present and Future." Seats are free and all are invited.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB WILL hold the fifth meeting of its second season in the galleries of the Art Institute, Monday evening, March 9, 1891, at 8:30 o'clock. The club will be addressed by Prof. Felix Adler upon the subject of "The Limitations of Religious Radicalism."

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—GOOD, STRONG SERVANT GIRL; wages $4; Swede preferred. 2904 Prairie-av.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fire-Proof. DAVID HENDERSON........Manager.

Last 3 Times. FRANCIS WILSON And Company in The MERRY MONARCH

—SPECIAL—

Beginning Sunday Evening, March 8, 1891, STUART ROBSON In Bronson Howard's Comedy, THE HENRIETTA.

Mr. Wm. R. Hayden respectfully announces that MR. ROBSON'S LAST ENGAGEMENT In the Henrietta for an indefinite period will be the week of March 8. The great comedy has already been played in Chicago ninety-one times, and contracts for the production of new plays next season will necessitate its temporary retirement—at least as far as Chicago is concerned. Saturday Evening, March 14th, 200th Time of The Henrietta. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

Mr. F. Wight Neumann has the honor to announce Three Farewell Appearances—on— TUESDAY Eve., March 10; THURSDAY Eve., March 12; SATURDAY Afternoon, March 14—

Of VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN The Famous Russian Virtuoso.

De Pachmann will play at each Recital the celebrated CHOPIN'S FUNERAL MARCH. Programmes and seats for single recitals can now be obtained at Box-Office. Prices—50c, 75c, $1.00, and $1.50. Chickering Piano used by De Pachmann.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL. TONIGHT, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1891, Annual Patriotic American Entertainment —of the— BRITISH-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. Orator, GEN. L. N. STILES. Subject: "Restricted Immigration." First-class Musical Program. Tickets, $1.00, 75c, and 50c. Box-office now open.

THE AUDITORIUM—"Soudan." —THIRD WEEK— Eugene Tompkins' Grand Production of THE SOUDAN BY THE BOSTON THEATER CO. THE GREAT BATTLE SCENE AT 10. TRAFALGAR SQUARE AT 10:30. MATINEE TOMORROW.

HOOLEY'S—Tonight. Matinee and Night Tomorrow—Last Three Performances of THE SILVER SHIELD, PRESENTED BY MISS ROSINA VOKES FELIX MORRIS, and her LONDON COMEDY CO. Next Week—A GRAND TRIPLE BILL.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. —THE— J. C. DUFF OPERA CO. LAST 3 NIGHTS OF MISS MARIE TEMPEST —in— THE RED HUSSAR Only Matinee Saturday. Beginning Monday—Last Week—DOROTHY.

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THE COLUMBIA. AL. HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS.......Proprietors Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday—Matinees The Greatest Sensation Ever Known in Chicago. THE LILLIPUTIAN Comedy and Burlesque Company in —THE PUPIL IN MAGIC— 2 GRAND BALLETS. Seats on sale for next (the last) week.

THE ALHAMBRA. Telephone 5142. H. R. JACOBS..........Sole Manager Admission.....25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00 Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday. TONIGHT at 8. HANDS ACROSS THE SEA. Next Sunday Matinee—U. S. MAIL.

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The Tribune.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1891.

"THE TRIBUNE'S" NEW YORK OFFICE.

The Eastern branch office of THE TRIBUNE for the receipt of advertisements and subscriptions has been established in the New York *Times* Building, where the same rates can be obtained as at the home office. The manager of the Eastern office is Mr. Thomas H. Evans, to whom all communications in relation to the business of this paper east of Pittsburg and Buffalo should be addressed.

THE latest price for silver in Wall street was 98⅛, which is equal to 75.9 cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

THE Congressional cloud which has just been dissipated had not the silver lining that was agitated for by a lot of men who would try to cure a disease by administering a dose of poison. Had it taken on that silver lining it would have been a worse cloud, both in its presence and departure, and thus have given the lie to an old proverb. That is not the only saw which, though the embodiment of wisdom to our forefathers, will bear modification to adapt it to the necessities and knowledge of today.

AMONG the things Congress failed to do was to pass a bankruptcy bill. That is not to be wondered at, seeing that it is not popular legislation, that there was no pressing necessity for it, and that the people are not generally alive to the necessity of such a law except in times of great distress. Then they clamor for it, and want to know why it was not passed before. There was a demand for the passage of the Torrey bill, but it did not amount to a shriek, and so the measure was allowed to drop into the background while Congress attended to other things that seemed to be more urgently wanted.

THE Chicago stock market was decidedly more active yesterday and prices were higher. The New York stock market continued dull and with unimportant changes in quotations. Sterling exchange was unaltered. There was $600,000 gold reported engaged for export. New York exchange was 60 cents discount.—The Chicago produce markets were active yesterday and nervous and excited. Fluctuations through a considerable range were frequent. The outside news was strong, but the markets were generally influenced by local conditions. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat was ¼ cent lower, after having sold 1⅛ cents higher; corn ⅛ cent higher, after having sold ⅜ cent higher; oats unchanged after having sold ⅜ cent higher; cash rye firm, barley 2 cents higher, flax easy, May pork 10 cents lower, and lard and ribs 2½@5 cents lower.

ONE of the salutary enactments made by the last Congress was that by which the Inter-State Commerce Commission is given increased power in the prosecution of persons found guilty of violating the act. When requested by the commission to do so any District-Attorney of the United States is now required to institute proceedings for the enforcement of the act and for the punishment of offenders. Hitherto the commission has had little other power in the institution of proceedings than an ordinary citizen. It could enter suit but could not compel its prosecution, and for that reason its action has been hampered and clogged almost to the point of inutility, many scores of offenders acting with impunity because their cases could not be reached in the court. It is probable there will now be an important reform in this particular, and much less disposition manifested to break the law when the commission is able to press for its enforcement.

THE most important financial legislation achieved in the last session of Congress was the provision for the recoinage of the $22,500,000 of uncurrent fractional silver coin now in the Treasury and some $6,000,000 of trade dollars. The latter are uncurrent because not legal tender, and the other for the reason that much of it has been abraded by friction to below the Treasury value. The remainder is in half-dollars which do not appear to have been wanted in that shape for circulation. The whole of the subsidiary coin is to be recoined up to full standard weight. The result will be an addition of some $28,000,000 to the circulation, over and above that arising from the coinage of 54,000,000 ounces of silver which the mint is now obliged to take in each year. The recalling into activity of this large sum, which has long lain idle, will furnish enough to enable the Government to pay off the fifteen and a quarter millions of direct tax to the different States, and also the one and a quarter millions of French spoliation claims which were tacked on to the Deficiency bill at the last moment before its passage. There will be still over ten millions left for other purposes. Most if not all of the recoined silver will remain in the Treasury, but certificates to the full amount will be issued against it, and these will pass into the hands of the people. The indebtedness of the Government will be increased by this amount, but with a corresponding increase in the resources with which to meet it, and with the additional advantage that nobody will want to have the paper redeemed by exchanging it for the silver, unless in the improbable event of silver rising to a premium as compared with gold. So long as the silver can be produced at a cost of less than fifty cents per ounce the metal will not be wanted in exchange for the paper which is maintained at par by the ability of the Government to meet its indebtedness by the payment of gold.

A very important and long-needed act was that passed by the last Congress creating a private land court with jurisdiction to pass upon the land litigation which has grown up in Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming, and Nevada. Under this act—

> Provision is made for judicial investigation and settlement of private land claims in these States and Territories. The titles of certain persons to actual and continuous possession for twenty years of their homes and lands not exceeding 160 acres are defined and established. Persons claiming lands under a complete and perfect title may apply to the court for confirmation of such title. The same respect is to be given titles lawfully and regularly derived from any of the States of the Republic of Mexico as if from the Government of Spain or Mexico.

An act of this kind has long been needed, particularly in New Mexico and Arizona. It should have been passed in 1850, as soon as we obtained possession of that Mexican territory. Then we should have had possession of the Spanish archives and been in a position to have obtained accurate information as to the land grants while the archives were perfect and information could be had fresh from the Spanish Government. That time was allowed to pass, however, and there have grown up, especially in New Mexico, innumerable and dreadfully involved complications. The Territory is plastered over with all sorts of grants, not only with tangled-up ones but bogus ones, and many indefinite ones also, bounded by vague descriptions of hills and mountains. As a result of this wretched muddle it is next to impossible to get a valid title to lands. Action upon this business has been tardy, but upon the rule of "better late than never" the attempt to set matters right will be beneficial.

SHALL MINORITY REPRESENTATION BE DROPPED?

Representative Merritt of Sangamon has offered a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment to do away with minority representation in the selection of House members and consequently to return to the old method, whereby the majority in a Senatorial district elected all the members.

If the people, after having tried the present system for the last twenty years, dislike it and wish to go back to the old way it will be all right to gratify them. As matters stand now each district has at least one Democrat and one Republican, for very rarely has any political organization secured all three of the members in any district. There is also an opportunity for third-party men to get in a member, which did not exist formerly. The three F. M. B. A. members owe their seats to minority representation. Give the majority in a district the power to elect all the Representatives and there will be few or no independents to make trouble in the election of a Senator.

One great reason for the adoption of minority representation was the breaking up of the politico-geographical division of House members. For sixteen years prior to 1870 they had been in two hostile camps. Northern Illinois returned an almost unbroken band of Republicans. The members from Southern Illinois were all Democrats with rare exceptions. This was unfortunate for Chicago, which was represented almost exclusively by Republicans. Having no political legislative friends from Egypt it encountered, whenever it needed any legislation, the almost unbroken opposition of the Democratic members from that section. Minority representation changed all that sectional partisan hatred. It sent to the House a delegation of Republicans from the south half of Illinois and of Democrats from Cook and the other northern counties. Southern Illinois Democrats ceased their unreasoning hostility to Chicago measures when Chicago Representatives of their own political faith were there to reason and counsel with them. But for minority representation the present House would not have a Cook County Speaker, for Mr. Crafts (Dem.) was elected as the minority man in a strong Republican district, which, under the old system, would have returned three Republicans.

It may be that the great good which minority representation was meant to secure will last, even though that method of choosing members be abandoned. Since 1870 the Republicans have gained a firmer footing in Egypt, and the Democrats are much stronger in Northern Illinois, while third parties will be kept out of Representatives except on very rare occasions, which will give the majority party the same proportionate strength in the House it has in the Senate, which is not the case at present.

But the first obstacle this amendment will have to overcome will be the resistance of the present minority members of the House, Democrats as well as Republicans. Speaker Crafts, for instance, may wish to be reëlected. After the adoption of this proposed amendment it would be impossible unless he moves into a Democratic district. The Republicans from Southern Illinois may feel the same way. So Mr. Merritt's resolution may fail of the necessary two-thirds in the House. But if it should get it, it is quite possible that the majority party in each district will vote for the amendment to gain an additional member, while the minority party in each will be against it because it will lose all chance of any future representation.

SPEAKER REED'S VALEDICTORY.

The valedictory of Speaker Reed was a calm, manly, and dignified utterance, both in its ideas and in the manner of their expression. It was specially striking in comparison with the unexampled and malignant abuse, vilification, and billingsgate epithets which have been heaped upon him by his partisan opponents for having the courage to do his duty. To Republicans it will be of no consequence that the factious minority refused a vote of thanks to the Speaker. To the Speaker himself it will be of no consequence either. The implied censure was not directed against him, but against the majority of the House because it insisted upon exercising its constitutional rights and transacting the public business. In this work the Speaker was but the representative of that majority. He performed his duty faithfully, courageously, and manfully. In his own strong words:

> Political action can never be justly viewed from a near standpoint. Time and distance are needed for a ripe judgment, and the verdict of history is the only verdict worth recording. To state in language which would seem to be adequate the achievements of the House would not be suitable to this time or to this place. It is at least not needful here to now rekindle old disputes or fan the dying embers of struggles past and gone. Whether we have disposed of questions of finance with the wisdom of broad statesmanship time will surely show. Whether in the things we have done and the things we have attempted for the furtherance of human liberty we were actuated by high and honorable motives will be visible to all the world at no distant day. Our actions need no catalogue and all enumeration and praise by ourselves would be in vain. If our deeds do not praise us our words cannot. Confident as I am of the verdict of time on what we have done, I am still more confident that the highest commendation that will be given us in the future will not be for what measures we have passed, valuable as they are, but because we have taken so long a stride in the direction of responsible government. Having demonstrated to the people that those who have been elected to do their will can do it, henceforth excuses will not be taken for non-performance, and government by the people will be stronger in the land.

Mr. Reed did not need the compliments of the Democratic contingent. If he had received them it could only have been because he failed to enforce the rules of the House and allowed a minority to obstruct business and enforce its own partisan measures. On the other hand, he deserved and received the congratulations of the majority for the courageous manner in which he performed his duty, and he has been indorsed by the Republican press and party all over the country. For such duty so well done he could not have been vindicated by his partisan enemies. His own course, therefore, is clear. Whether the business transacted was good or bad time will show. As he says, "political action can never be justly viewed from a near standpoint." Whether the attempted censure was just or unjust time also will show, and when these turbulent political passions have settled down it will show that he was right. His record will be indorsed by all thoughtful patriotic men as a great and lasting victory for responsible government.

CAN RUSSIA RAISE COTTON TO COMPETE?

According to a statement made by an alleged Russian official now in the United States, the Czar and his people are about to enter on the culture of cotton in the arid regions of Asia on a large scale by means of irrigation. It is said to be the intention to devote a big area in Central Asia to the growth of cotton, and eventually to supply the people of Europe with the product of their plantations. It is alleged that in the near future Russia will cease importing the 600,000 bales which it now takes each year from other countries, two-thirds of it being from the United States. A question of importance arises at the threshold of the project—viz.: Can water enough for irrigation be got on the proposed cotton fields? for it must be kept in mind that the alleged cotton districts are as short of rainfall as our arid Western plains.

The scheme is a gigantic one, but will it work? Can Russia hope at any time within the coming century to supply the cotton consumption of the whole of Europe? The population of that Empire is not far from 110,000,000, and it is augmenting at the rate of about 1½ per cent per annum, the actual accretion of 1,600,000 souls per year being about equal to that of the United States. The most that Russia can hope to do, if it buckles to energetically and enthusiastically, is to raise enough cotton to supply its own present wants and then increase at a rate sufficient to meet the growing needs of its own people. If by means of the strictest kind of a prohibitive policy it fences out American cotton its Asiatic lands will scarcely fill the void.

On the Continent of Asia cotton is already largely grown in China and India, and more sparingly in the countries between them, which are perhaps adapted to its more extended culture. But while some of the Hindoo product is exported to England a larger quantity of the fiber is imported into India in the manufactured form of cloth made from American cotton, and China imports large quantities of cotton goods from Great Britain, the United States, and Germany, but does not export any raw cotton. In both those populous countries labor is cheaper than it can possibly be in any part of the Russian dominions in Asia, and it is fair to presume that both China and India are producing cotton to about the limit of their capacity, as an increase in cotton-growing area would trench upon that now devoted to the cultivation of food produce, every pound of which they need. Probably the same may be said of Egypt, which has grown some cotton by means of irrigation from time immemorial: there is little fertile land to be spared from the culture of grain, rice, etc. A little cotton is grown in the interior of Africa, and perhaps the regions opened up by recent explorers may be made available for increasing the supply, but they will hardly do so at a rate greater than demanded by the enormous expansion of demand for cotton goods that should mark the civilizing process among the people in the interior of the Dark Continent.

The great cotton-growing area of the world is that which stretches across the United States from North Carolina to Texas. The plant is at home there, its growth being favored by peculiarly fortunate conditions that do not exist elsewhere. In addition to a climate, moisture, and soil which may be described as perfect for cotton culture, and a plenty of low priced trained labor, the cotton belt is traversed by numerous navigable rivers running out to the Southern seaports and gridironed with some 40,000 miles of railroad, giving cheap transportation for the crop to ports on the gulf and ocean, while the seed is so valuable for oil and stock feed and manure that it adds another important element of cheapness to the fiber itself. Besides all this, they are just perfecting a cotton-picker, invented by an Aurora (Ill.) man, with which one man, aided by a couple of mules, will be able to do the work now requiring 50 or 60 pairs of hands. This machine, which is second in importance only to the cotton gin, means an enormous economizing in production, the cost of picking by hand being two or three cents per pound. It will be a long time before the ignorant and unenterprising labor of Russia, China, and India can avail itself of the cheapening methods invented by American genius, it will never be able to cope with us in transportation, and will hardly be able to find the market for the seed which is available here. It is not probable that the efforts made by Russia or any other Power can place us at a serious disadvantage in the disposing of as much of our cotton production as we wish to sell to the world outside our own borders.

The consumption of cotton in the United States is rapidly increasing. Including that of Canada it is now about 2,430,000 bales per year, or 22 per cent of the quantity consumed in all parts of the world. It is equal to the entire production of this country forty years ago. The area well adapted to cotton-growing is about all occupied. Certainly it is not likely to keep pace with the increase of consumption of cotton goods in the world, and there is thus no ground for fear by the producers of the United States that they will suffer from competition with cotton produced by irrigation in Russian Asia, India, China, or elsewhere. The population of the globe outside of Asia is about 700,000,000, or half the total of the world, and it is increasing at the rate of about 1½ per cent per annum, or over 10,000,000 a year, while the consumption of cotton goods is augmenting in a much greater ratio. Hence, there is no cause for the slightest apprehension that Russia can ever produce enough cotton to interfere with the demand for the American fiber.

MRS. POTTER PALMER'S SERVICE FOR THE FAIR.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has returned from Washington to receive the congratulations not only of her associates in the World's Fair organization but of the people of Chicago and of Illinois for her success in offsetting the malign influences of that particularly small pattern of a Massachusetts man, Candler. More than any other she saved the World's Fair appropriation and vindicated the dignity of the National Commission. Like Cæsar she "came, saw, and conquered." She not only defeated the malignant purpose of Candler to cripple the Exposition by making it a mere local Chicago Fair, but she so captivated both Congressmen and Senators with her fascinating manners, her ability to present arguments, her sweetness and light, that she disarmed all prejudice and not only secured the objects for which she went to Washington but made friends for the Fair of those who had been inclined to listen to the arguments of the malign Candler against the National Commission. As for him his brief candle already had been snuffed out by an angry constituency for his subserviency to the mill bosses and Mrs. Palmer clapped on the extinguisher. His light went out with the end of the Fifty-first Congress and he is incapable of any further harm. Mrs. Palmer still shines and her good work will go on. If any reason were needed for the auxiliary Board of Lady Managers it would be supplied by the fact that it has saved the National Commission and made the Fair a National one, and in this great work, aided by her associates, Mrs. Palmer was *facile princeps*. The Commissioners owe her such a debt of gratitude that hereafter there need be no doubt she will have what she asks, and there is no danger that she will ask for anything unreasonable. The outcome shows what a lady of good breeding, graceful manners, and womanly tact can accomplish when she sets herself about it. In view of what she and her associates have done and of the inestimable services they have rendered the Fair, the National Commission and the local directors will join the citizens of Chicago in the sentiment *Place aux Dames*.

NO STUMPTAIL SILVER.

The Congress which has just adjourned is entitled to thanks for one thing. The House of Representatives stood out against the silver craze, and by refusing to act on the measure it has prevented the debasement of the currency which was demanded by the silverites. It has thus fended off from the people the dire consequences that would have ensued from the resolve to adopt a three-quarter dollar. The next Congress will not assemble till about nine months hence. That interval is sufficiently long to afford opportunity for reflection by those who have taken up the movement in favor of an unlimited coinage of silver and pressed it without stopping to think it possible they were on the wrong track. They can now follow the example of the old toper who went home, soaked his head, cooled off, and resolved he would never be such a fool again. When the next Congress takes up the subject, if it does so at all, it will be in a cooler state of mind, and prepared to consider the measure with reference to the outcome of the approaching Presidential-election. It will then be a question whether or not the Democratic majority will think it wise to inject the silver measure in among the other issues of the Presidential campaign, and after they have witnessed the subsiding of the recent artificial commotion they may deem it not politic to take up the matter in the absence of a renewed pressure from the Congressional districts.

It can hardly be expected that the silver-mine owners will then have seen the error of their ways. They have acted from the selfishness of motive which almost always blinds a man to the rights of a question and leaves him still floundering in the quagmire after all the rest have escaped from it, washed the mud from their clothing, and gone about their usual business. But the farmers, who were the other chief promoters of the scheme for making dollars cheap, may also have gone through the cooling-off process and washed themselves clean from the foulness in which for a while they were "clothed as with a garment." They may have reached the conclusion that the way to get out of their troubles and once more travel on the high road to prosperity is not by flooding the country with a lot of cheap "money" either in the shape of silver or paper, nor by cheating their creditors out of a quarter or more of their honest dues, and lessening by so much the value of all that has been saved by the working classes out of the proceeds of labor in the past. They may possibly by that time have a returning conviction of the truth of the old maxim that "honesty is the best policy," and be able to see that this holds true for classes and nations as well as with the individual, and that they cannot expect to prosper as a result of impoverishing all the rest of the community.

Perhaps, too, the farmers and others will by that time be able to see that the true way out of the difficulties of which they complain is through the avenue opened up by the masterly policy of James G. Blaine that will furnish an outlet for their surplus production and thereby enable them to realize more on what they sell at home. They may rise to a comprehension of the fact that the adoption of the reciprocity policy would open up for the manufacturing as well as the farming classes a new set of markets which may easily be made wide ones, as they are capable of absorbing like sponges the surplus production of the workers in city and country, thereby permitting a vast increase in production, as stimulated by the receipt of better profits on the investment of the capitalist and better pay for the toilers both in the factory and on the farm. The making of arrangements for reciprocal trade between the United States and all the other countries on this continent, but especially those which are tropical and subtropical, would be the true solution of the problem with which our lawmakers have wrestled this winter, only to bend all their energies in a wrong direction. A greater measure of prosperity is to be achieved by the opening up of foreign markets, and not by a partial destruction of that at home because of a reduced inability of the domestic consumer to buy.

DELIBERATE AND UNNECESSARY CRUELTY.

Day before yesterday half a dozen members of the Illinois Senate and House, half belonging to one party and half to the other, were in attendance at the meeting of the joint assembly, casting ineffectual votes for Senatorial candidates, when they ought to have been in their rooms and their beds. If anything were to be gained by this forcing of men racked with pain, attended by their doctors and wives, to put in their appearance at the Capitol it might be excused regretfully on the ground of dire necessity, but nothing can be won by their presence or lost by their absence.

Under ordinary circumstances among any humane body of men pairs would be arranged for these invalids, especially when each side has its quota of them. Such would have been the case probably at Springfield if a featherhead who runs the Democratic steering committee had not conceived the idea that it would be a grand thing if the Democrats could cast steadily 101 votes for their candidate for Senator. He did not stop to think that the mere presence of the 101 could not elect Palmer so long as the Republicans and the three F. M. B. A. men did not vote. His idea appears to be that the attendance of all the Democrats, sick or well, will produce a great moral effect.

It has not done so. It has simply forced the Republican steering committee to adopt the same tactics, and it is dragging its maimed, halt, and blind out of the beds where they belong. Should it happen that one of these invalids is killed by exposure to the raw March winds the responsibility for his death will rest on these committees.

The voters are not impressed favorably by these outrageous performances. They do not go into ecstasies over the "Spartan Band" which persists in voting solid for Palmer in spite of sore eyes and inflammatory rheumatism. They look on such things as wicked nonsense, and they are anxious that they be stopped at once, and that the members go on with the work they were chosen to do.

Here it is in the first week in March. The Egyptian farmers will soon want to begin plowing. Absenteeism will increase and cannot be checked. But the House committees have not been announced yet—they have been held back for partisan reasons—and not a bill has been passed except one making appropriation for the payment of the wages of employés. The people are getting tired of this kind of business. They want the partisan Speaker to announce the committees so the House can work after each daily meeting of the joint assembly and the taking of two or three Senatorial ballots. They would like also to see this brutal treatment of sick men ended. When a man is ill on either side let a pair be arranged for him, and those who are well do the voting. So long as two of the three independents do not vote for Palmer he cannot be elected. It makes no difference, therefore, whether the roll-call shows 101 votes for him, 100 for a Republican, and 3 for an F. M. B. A. man or 51 for him, 50 for a Republican, and 3 scattering. If the smaller vote were cast the people would understand it was due to sickness and pairs and would find no fault. So let this useless torturing of sick men be ended.

DECAY OF AGRICULTURE IN OHIO.

The dispatch from Cleveland published in Monday's TRIBUNE gives many reasons for the belief that there is no great profit in farming in the State of Ohio. The population of the agricultural districts is less than ten years ago, the gains having been made in the towns and cities; mortgage indebtedness is increasing at the rate of $8,500,000 per annum, and the loss in farm values since 1880 is estimated at $200,000,000, or an average of $7 per acre for the whole State. As the result, the farmers are dissatisfied and many of them in sore financial straits, and the Farmers' Alliance has in the last six months more than doubled its membership in Ohio.

No doubt such persons as Peffer, Simpson, Mrs. Lease, and others of their peculiar kidney have been or will be pouring into Ohio, telling the farmers in their lodge-rooms and elsewhere that the true and only remedies for the evils under which they claim to be suffering are stumptail silver, a fiat paper currency, and a repudiation of indebtedness. These are the three great nostrums pressed upon the farming community by the above-named political quacks as guaranteed to "kill or cure" every time. That they would go far towards killing off the patient has been fully shown by experience. They have been tried time and again upon the peoples of other lands, with the inevitable result of landing them in the very depths of trouble and tribulation, and would prove poisons of the worst kind if dosed into the citizens of the United States.

The true remedies for the unsatisfactory conditions complained of are a reduction of tariff duties on the necessaries of life and a widening of the foreign markets for surplus farm produce. The duties ought to be reduced to a point just above the limit that if reached would render it imperative on manufacturers to reduce the wages of their employés. That is, the duties should be reduced far enough to enable the farmer to purchase what he needs at reasonable prices, but not so far as to force down the wages of the workers or deprive the Government of sufficient revenues. To reach the latter point, as is proposed by the advocates of free trade, would irreparably damage the whole Nation, the farmers among the rest, by reducing labor to a level with the pauperizing conditions that prevail in Europe. The farming class could not afford this, because the interests of the city and country are indissolubly linked together. If the one is injured the other suffers, and more so now than at any other time in our history. Thirty-five years ago our rural population was 60 and the urban 40 per cent. Now that proportion is substantially reversed, the enumeration for the cities and towns being to that of the farming areas nearly in the proportion of three to two. Hence anything that injures the city in 1891 does twice as much damage to the whole people as it would have done in 1850. If the duties were cut down too far the wages of the city workers would have to be reduced, and with it their ability to furnish a market to the farmer, especially for the "truck farmers" in the neighborhood of the cities.

The only way in which we can hope to get a wider market for the surplus produce which presses down prices here is to indorse the reciprocity policy proposed by Mr. Blaine. It is to adopt measures which will make it to the interests of all the other countries of Latin America to ask that the same arrangements may be made with them as are already agreed upon by Brazil and being agitated for in Canada. This accomplished we should almost at a bound double and treble our exports of breadstuffs and largely augment those of provisions and manufactures to those countries, with the obvious effect of allowing greater elasticity to the home market by removing the chief cause of the low prices which have been so much complained of by the farmers.

The next Congress will be a heavily Democratic one in the House and slightly Republican in the Senate. The House will undoubtedly pass an extreme Tariff bill, cutting down the duties altogether too much for the welfare of the people as a whole. The Senate will contain enough moderate protection Republicans to take off the sharp edge from the House bill, and insist on a law which shall materially lessen the duties on necessaries without crippling the revenues of the Government or slashing wages.

What the Farmers' Alliances of Ohio and other States should do is to command their Senators and Representatives to vote for such a measure and not for a destructive free-trade Tariff bill. They would then feel immediate and welcome relief, whereas stumptail silver, fiat currency, and repudiation of indebtedness would simply be destructive of their best interests, in addition to being shamefully wrong. The remedies proposed by the apostles of the Alliance movement are as foolish as would be the attempt to impoverish the rest of the community in the hope of making them better customers. The moderate tariff and wider foreign market would bring more customers and increase the purchasing power of the money obtained from them in exchange for the produce the farmer has to sell. Can there be any doubt or hesitation in deciding which of the two policies is the best?

THE law for the relief of the Supreme Court gives the President the appointment of nine Circuit Court Judges who will be members of the new Appellate Courts. Himself a lawyer of high standing, his natural inclination will be to select for these important positions the strongest men he can find who will have the respect and confidence of the lawyers and suitors of their districts. A tremendous pressure will be brought to bear on the President to give these judgeships to the lame ducks of the last Congressional election, whose only claims for place, if the truth be told, are that they voted for the McKinley bill and the Copyright Trust bill, knocked out their party, and got knocked out themselves. Banished from Congress by the wrath of their constituents, and too lazy or incompetent to earn their living as other men do, they are hunting for fat places—judgeships, consulships, anything—which will enable them to live without labor.

Among the victims of the popular wrath of last November are many men who practiced law, after a fashion, prior to going into politics actively, ten or a dozen years ago. They, even though old party hacks, will insist that they are just as competent to act as Judges of these new Appellate Courts as those men who have devoted themselves exclusively to their profession and won fame and honor as lawyers. It is to be hoped that President Harrison will turn a deaf ear to their entreaties and let them lie in the beds they made for themselves. The circuit of which Chicago is a part does not want a Judge whose only recommendation is that the people repudiated him last fall, and undoubtedly the other eight circuits feel the same way.

THE Hon. David B. Hill of New York appears to think he is the right man in the two right places.

THE cold wave disappeared yesterday, but Chicago will suffer for a long time from the cold shake it got in the matter of a new Post-Office building.

GOV.-SENATOR HILL is fully persuaded that two birds in the hand—if that is all you can get—are worth nearly as much as one in the bush.

BOSTON'S Chinese theater has closed for the season. No attempt to hide the real reason for this by saying it is on account of the feeble health of the principal actress is given out by the management. It simply did not pay. The Celestial drama is not sufficiently Oriental and theosophistic for Boston's advanced thinkers.

A MOVEMENT is actively under way in St. Louis to procure an equestrian statue of Gen. Sherman and place it at the entrance of some public building. Steps have been taken in New York City to do substantially the same thing, and bets have been offered already, even in Kansas City, with no takers, that St. Louis will unveil its statue first.

"LONG" JONES has retired, but all is not lost. The Republic still lives.

IN opposing the World's Fair on the pretext that it is a political enterprise the New York *Sun* is making a Bungtown *Bazoo* of itself. The *Sun* no longer shines for all.

AT the rate at which Jay Gould is paying fines for refusing to perform jury duty it will be only 681,818 years, by actual computation, until his colossal fortune will be entirely gone.

THE esteemed TRIBUNE'S long articles on the evils of gambling lead it into employing curious expressions. This morning it refers to Chief of Construction Burnham's World's Fair plans as a "layout."—*Chicago Evening Post.*

The esteemed *Post* knows better. The word "layout" was Mr. Burnham's not THE TRIBUNE'S. It was part of Mr. Burnham's report and appeared in the esteemed *Herald*, the esteemed *News*, and the esteemed *Inter-Ocean* as well as in the esteemed TRIBUNE. And in the connection in which it was used it was a good word appropriately employed.

THE eagle and the dying duck
Are fighting for the crown.
The eagle sort o' beats the duck
In whooping up the town.

GO IT, Carter! Go it, Cregier!

MR. HILL of New York (striking a Henry Clay attitude)—"I would rather be Governor and Senator than to be an ex-President."

WE learn from the esteemed St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* that the Hon. Jerry Simpson of Kansas has "substituted gold-bowed spectacles for the goggles he wore during the campaign, hair 'ile' for the mutton tallow that used to paste down his vagrant locks, and socks—actual socks—for those feet that were once frequently taken for adobe ovens at a short distance." If Mr. Simpson has substituted socks for his feet what in mercy's name has he done with the feet?

IN A MINOR KEY.

Got Out Somehow.

He was an old member of the lodge, but he had never risen to address the chair. Finally, however, he felt that his time had come.

"Worshipful Master," he said, standing as firmly on his feet as his trembling knees would let him, "I move that we attend the body of our deceased brother in a funeral."

A Matter of Figures.

"No, sir," said the barkeeper, "you don't get any more here this time. You've had enough whisky for one evening."

"All right, sir," replied the customer, somewhat thickly. "My trade doesn't amount to much, I s'pose. It's about a couple o' dollars a week, mebbe, but I've got friends. Bet yer life none o' them'll ever come here again. Say!" he continued, pointing his finger impressively at the man behind the bar, "do you know what this thing's going to cost you? It'll knock you out of just $6 a week. That's over $300 a year, and that's the interest on $6,000. It costs you $6,000, b'gosh!"

"That's all right, my friend," responded the barkeeper, "if you and your friends drop out it will bring me about $12 a week in better trade. Say!"—and he pointed his finger straight at the man in front of the bar—"do you know what $12 a week is? It's over $600 a year. That's the interest on $12,000, and I'd give $10,000 to have you stay away from here, b'gosh! You light out!"

PERSONALS.

Mr. Ho of the Chinese legation in Washington denounces as a "fake" the story that his Government had protested against the appointment of Minister Blair.

Mrs. Driggs and Mrs. Lease both claim to have brought about Senator Ingalls' defeat. The Kansas reform movement betrays symptoms of the divided skirt craze.

Sir William Gordon-Cumming will shortly visit this country. Sir William's reputation arrived here some time ago in company with the famous baccarat scandal.

The Hon. Col. William Buffalo Bill Cody will visit Germany this spring, but has no intention of accepting any proposition looking toward his acceptance of Prince Bismarck's vacant desk in the Government Department.

Gov. Jones of Alabama, when he heard that the people of Athens, in that State, had hung him in effigy, remarked: "They should have notified me that they intended to hang me and I would have issued myself a pardon."

W. W. Story, the American sculptor and poet, whose home is the Palazzo Barberini, Rome, is modeling a figure of Christ dressed in the Oriental Jewish robes with the keflyeh (couvre-chef, kerchief) on his head—the usual headdress in the Moslem East, where the turban is not worn.

Miss Mary Lindenberg of Quakertown, Pa., has just completed a bed quilt that contains 23 228 pieces. It is to be hoped that when Miss Lindenberg is married she will not insist upon her husband counting them all when he comes home from his lodge in order to find out if he has had too much fraternal lemonade.

Ibrahim Pacha, the oldest General in active service, died a few weeks ago in Monastir. Although he celebrated the 100th anniversary of his birth last year he was still strong and agile enough to retain the command of the Nineteenth Army Corps. Gen. Ibrahim, according to Constantinople papers, was a comrade of Count von Moltke in the Syrian campaign, and fought in the battle of Nisch fifty years ago as a Captain.

CURRENT NOTES.

Charon is the only ferryman who never stops on account of fog.—*New York Herald.*

It is not a good time to read the Bible while your wife is out in the rain cutting stove-wood.—*Ram's Horn.*

"Poor old Wixonby. He is gone at last, but he died like a hero." "How's that?" "From starvation."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"What part of the service did you like best?" queried Mrs. Reredos after church. "The Recessional," returned Mr. R.—*Puck.*

Mr. Forundred—"We must retrench our expenses this year, my dear." Mrs. Forundred—"Very well; I'll begin by telling my friends that my $500 Russian poodle only cost $250."—*Epoch.*

"Now," said the newcomer to Washington when he saw a décolleté costume for the first time, "I begin to see what is meant by this 'social form' that I have heard so much about."—*Washington Post.*

"Did you know that Skinner has pneumonia and is not expected to live?" "No; how did he take cold?" "He got his feet wet going around trying to find where he could buy a pair of rubbers cheapest."—*Lowell Citizen.*

"Look, Adolph. Your tailor's sitting over there." "Don't attract his attention." "Ain't you getting on well together?" "Yes, but I don't want to embarrass him. He owes me receipted bills for two suits of clothes."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

She—"Did you succeed in mastering French while abroad?" He—"Nearly. I did not succeed in making the Frenchmen comprehend me, nor could I make out what they were driving at, but I got so that I could understand myself when I talked."—*Life.*

"He's a swindler," exclaimed a young man of a lawyer who had settled up a relative's estate. "Why, from the pile of papers he went through, the experience he got in the case must have been worth $1,000, and what does he do but charge us $150 besides!"—*Philadelphia Record.*

"Brother," said the good minister solemnly, "don't you know that by giving all your thought and work to money-getting you are dwarfing your soul?" "Well," retorted the lamb irritably, "what does a soul amount to? It don't draw interest, does it?"—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

W. C. E. Seeboeck's annual concert at Central Music-Hall last evening had a large audience. Mr. Seeboeck is a pianist of ability and is a composer of no mean talent and is always willing to aid any charity—a quality rare in the musical world. When such a musician gives a concert for his own benefit it is but just that he should meet with ready response. But Mr. Seeboeck's concert last evening merited a full house for its own intrinsic worth. The performance included a lady violinist who stands unequaled in America and a tenor of excellent ability. Miss Maud Powell has always been a favorite in Chicago. She has made marked improvement since last heard here. She played the Grieg Sonata, for violin and piano, op. 10, with Mr. Seeboeck; the E flat Nocturne of Chopin, Sarasate's "Zapateado," Ernst's "Hungarian Airs," and encores. Intelligence and taste characterize her interpretation. Mr. Whitney Mockridge sang selections by Lynes, Ries, and Seeboeck, besides encores. He is a tenor whom it is a pleasure to hear. Miss Natalie F. Dunn is a young soprano who has a voice of extended range, whose study has been devoted to vocal pyrotechnics. She should attempt more simple things for the present.

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Carl Wolfsohn's fifth and last Trio Evening at Bournique's last evening was a fitting close to a series of excellent chamber concerts. It may be said that no entertainments given by local musicians possess greater value than these Trio Evenings. The concert last evening offered the B flat major trio of Beethoven, the Dvorak Quintet, op. 81, the Andante and Variations of Schubert, and songs by Mrs. Walter C. Wyman. The Schubert Andante was finely given by the Chicago String Quartet Club. Mrs. Wyman sang Goldmark's "Die Quelle," Paladilhe's "Chanson Rusée," Bemberg's "Chant de la Sultane," and a new setting of "Sweet and Low" as an encore. Mrs. Hess Burr accompanied.

The sale of seats to the Bernhardt performances at Boston next week, with premiums, netted over $30,000.

OVER THE COFFIN.

Cincinnati *Enquirer:* Congressmen will now return to the bosom of their constituencies. Some of the bosoms are in hard luck.

Philadelphia *Record:* The parting Congress deserves one throb of sympathy. The time has come to face its tariffed constituents.

Rochester *Democrat:* Considering the obstacles that were purposely and persistently put in their way the Republicans have done remarkably well in carrying through measures demanded by the public interests.

Burlington *Hawkeye:* In the amount and importance of its legislation the fifty-first Congress is without precedent since the close of the reconstruction period following the war.

Peoria *Transcript:* If Congress had done as good work straight along as it has in the last week, the country would have been so prosperous that not even Democratic ascendency for a short time could have hurt it.

Boston *Globe* (Dem.): A mighty sigh of relief will go up from the entire country today when the Speaker's gavel falls for the last time and the worst Congress in American history stands adjourned sine die.

Buffalo *Express:* The verdict of the people on the Fifty-first Congress will be "well done" when the record is soberly studied, when all the results are made apparent, and when reason takes the place of passion and invective.

New York *Press:* The Fifty-first Congress must be judged not only by what it has done but also by what it has tried to do in the face of the most bitter, violent, and vindictive Democratic opposition to every measure for the Nation's prosperity and welfare.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* The Fifty-first Congress will pass into history as one of the most courageous in the record of the Nation. Right or wrong, the majority of the Republicans displayed the courage of their convictions—a thing very far from common.

St. Paul *Globe* (Dem.): It will be remembered as a Congress that has enormously increased the burdens upon the masses of the people in time of peace, and caused the most remarkable defeat for the party in control of all the branches of Government ever witnessed in the politics of the country.

Pittsburg *Gazette:* It is to be regretted that something more was not accomplished, but what has been done is of the most momentous importance to the whole country. It would be gratifying, indeed, if assurance could be given that the legislation of the next Congress would be equally beneficial.

Knoxville *Journal:* The Republicans have doubtless made some mistakes. It is an attribute of humanity to do this; but in the main they have been wise and courageous, displaying both judgment and tact. They have been placed in a very difficult position and have acquitted themselves honorably.

Kansas City *Journal:* We believe that the legislation enacted by the present Congress will gradually bring the the country back to prosperity. If we are correct in our estimate the policy of the Republican party will be intelligently judged by the country in 1892, and the party can await the decision with full confidence.

Detroit *Tribune:* The conspicuous failure of the Republican majority was made in connection with the Federal Election bill, which ought to have become a law. The circumstances of its defeat, however, relieve the masses of the Republican party of responsibility for that result and throw it chiefly upon the shoulders of half a dozen Senators who simply betrayed the party.

Little Vermont's Centennial.

New York *Tribune:* Yesterday Vermont celebrated the centennial of its admission to the Union. This was the first celebration of the kind to take place, Vermont being the first addition to the original thirteen States. There can be only two more like celebrations during the present century, Kentucky having been admitted to the Union June 1, 1792, and Tennessee June 1, 1796. After that Ohio will take its turn, its birthday as a State having been Feb. 19, 1803, according to recent investigations. Then will follow Louisiana, admitted in 1812, and then, in rapid succession come Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, and Missouri, which all became States in the years between 1816 and 1821. After that there was an interval of fifteen years in which no new States were created, while in the following fifteen years—from 1836 to 1850—Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, and California were added to the Union. Minnesota, Oregon, and Kansas followed in 1858, 1859, and 1861. West Virginia in 1863, Nevada in 1864, Nebraska in 1867, and Colorado in 1876, bringing the total to thirty-eight, which has been raised to forty-two within the last two years. Vermont is the vanguard of a long and honorable line of Commonwealths which outnumber by more than two to one the original members of the great American Republic.

Cutting Down Bankrupt Italy's Expenses.

ROME, March 2.—In the Chamber of Deputies today Signor Luzzati, Minister of the Treasury, presented a new budget statement. He accepted the estimates of ex-Minister Grimaldi, by which a retrenchment was effected of nearly 9,000,000 lire [five lire make one dollar nearly], leaving a deficit roughly placed at 29,500,000 lire. Signor Luzzati proposed retrenchments of 11,000,000 lire in the army estimates and 6,500,000 in the navy estimates, and to subtract the 19,000,000 lire devoted to building railways, thus arriving at a surplus of 7,000,000, which, with the 3,000,000 lire expected from the reorganization of banks of issue, he purposed to devote, if possible, to decreasing by 10,000,000 lire the receipts from taxation on articles of consumption. In order to lessen the public debt the Treasury proposed to avail of some of the preceding Cabinet's proposals. A bill would be presented increasing the tax on lotteries; another bill, milder than Sig. Grimaldi's, reducing the salaries of Government employés, besides other economic measures. No more railways would be built until the matter was exhaustively examined. He would be grateful to the Chamber if it would point out any sources of economy that had been overlooked.

Congressman Hatch's Rant.

New York *Sun:* Mr. Hatch of Missouri must have been highly excited in the House of Representatives Wednesday when he took up a bill that is favored by the Farmers' Alliance and talked wildly and foolishly about it, as when he said that "the Western farmers, sooner than yield one jot of their demands, would give their homes to the flames and their flesh to the eagles!" Why should he indulge in such rant? The Western farmers do not need to make any such tremendous, horrible, frightful, ghastly, panic-raising sacrifices in order to gain any constitutional object they may desire. They can secure the adoption of any legitimate measure whatever by getting the majority of the voters of the country to cast their ballots for it; and there is no other way of success for them. When the Alliance has convinced the people that its demands are just and proper, there will be no need of flames or eagles or balderdash to assist in securing them.

The Fools Are Not All Dead.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): Democratic high jinks over the execution of the sentence pronounced last November should be tempered somewhat by the reflection that trouble now begins for the Democracy. The overwhelming majority by which the party of the people controls the incoming House of Representatives is in itself a source of danger. If the fools were all dead, or all Republicans, the prospect would indeed be bright for a first session of the Fifty-second Congress distinguished by such moderation, practical common sense, and devotion to sound Democratic policy as to make the result of the Presidential election of 1892 dead sure and to render the redemption of the Senate an event of the near future.

SIR JOHN WINS BY A HEAD

CANADA'S TORY PREMIER IS RETURNED TO POWER.

His Majority Is Reduced—It Probably Will Be Less than Twenty When Returns Are All In—Amounts to a Liberal Victory—Three Cabinet Ministers Defeated—Laurier's Great Success—Macdonald Polls Through at Kingston.

[Continued from first page.]

one of the most rabid Tories in Canada, and was looked upon as the strong man in Sir John Macdonald's Ministry. He was elected to a post in the Ministry two years ago and his constituency went wild with delight. The constituency is an agricultural one. Recently he made a strong speech against reciprocity under the impression that he would not be opposed. He was wrong, however, as his constituents were so aggrieved at his stand on that question that they brought out a farmer named Ryder as the Liberal and unrestricted reciprocity candidate. The Conservatives put thousands of dollars into the campaign, but the farmer has come out victorious by 99 majority.

Prince Edward Island in 1887 returned six Liberals and no Conservatives. The latter have today gained two seats out of the six. The City of St. John, New Brunswick, in 1887 returned two Liberals and one Conservative. This was regarded as one of the unsafe constituencies and has been lost to the Liberals owing to the loyalty cry being raised. It will now be represented by three Conservatives.

The three Conservative members for Montreal have been returned with large majorities. That was expected, as Montreal is the most pampered Tory town in Canada, and the center of commerce of the Dominion.

So far the Liberals have gained six seats and lost one in the Province of Quebec. The country constituencies are going almost solid for the Liberals. At 9 o'clock the Conservative majority had been reduced to fourteen, and only half of the constituencies had been heard from. The City of Quebec has elected two Liberals and one Conservative, the same representation as before. The Hon. Thomas, McGreevie, the mainstay of the Conservative party in the old citadel town, a gentleman whose name has been prominently connected with boodle charges in the construction of the harbor works, by which he is said to have pocketed $250,000, has been returned by a majority of about fifty votes over his Liberal opponent, Mr. Hearn. His election will probably be contested on the grounds of bribery.

VICTORY FOR WILFRED LAURIER.

The Liberal Leader Elected by Two Constituencies.

MONTREAL, Que., March 5.—[Special.]—The Hon. Wilfred Laurier, leader of the Liberal party, has won another great personal victory. A few days ago he was elected by acclamation for Quebec East. He immediately was nominated for a second constituency—that of Richmond and Wolfer in Quebec Province. It is one of the most stanch English Protestant counties in Canada and has always returned an English Protestant Conservative candidate. That a French Catholic should have the hardihood to enter the lists in that constituency was regarded as nothing short of insanity. His opponent, Mr. Cleveland, was a local man and had everything in his favor personally. Unrestricted reciprocity was the plum Mr. Laurier held out to the voters. He only went into the constituency twice and delivered telling speeches in favor of unrestricted reciprocity. No one ever dreamed of the success awaiting him, and tonight when it was known that he had beaten the Conservatives by about a hundred majority there was general surprise and rejoicing. It speaks well for the sterling qualities of the Protestant voters who have evidently not allowed race or religious feeling to enter into the contest in this particular constituency. Mr. Laurier will resign one of his seats in favor of whom he pleases.

TORIES WIN IN THE WEST.

They Make a Sweep from Manitoba to the Pacific Coast.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 5.—[Special.]—From Manitoba right through to the Pacific coast the Government made a clean sweep with the exception of Marquette, Man., where Watson, Liberal, will probably be returned. There are five Manitoban Conservatives. In Provencher Larviere was elected by acclamation. In Winnipeg Macdonald, a son of the Premier, defeated Isaac Campbell by 500. In Lisgar A. W. Ross defeated Taylor, and in Selkirk Daly defeated Martin, the majority in each case being about 400. In Marquette Watson, the old Liberal member, is leading by 90, with many points to hear from.

In the Territories where there are four constituencies the old members have been returned by large majorities. Dowdney in East Assiniboia, Davin in West Assiniboia, Macdowell in Saskatchewan, and Davis in Alberta.

In British Columbia five Conservatives are elected: Maro in Yale; Carbould in New Westminster; Gordon in Vancouver; Prior and Earle in Victoria. The election in Cariboo takes place Saturday.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 5.—Prior and Earle, Conservatives, were elected by over 600 majority. The election was pretty much a question of annexation or non-annexation. The latter secured 100 per cent greater number of votes than the former. There were two Conservatives elected by acclamation in British Columbia, and the other two constituencies will both return Conservatives. This means that British Columbia is altogether unfavorable to annexation.

WHY MR. BLAKE WAS SILENT.

He Could Not Approve of the Liberal Policy of Reciprocity.

TORONTO, Ont., March 5.—[Special.]—The Hon. Edward Blake, ex-leader of the Liberals, who is considered the brains of his party and who was its leader for twenty-four years, but who for some reason has chosen to keep silent during the campaign now at an end, issued tonight a manifesto to his party in which he set forth his reasons for remaining inactive. The paper is lengthy, making 3,000 words. The following is a summary of the document:

While he differs from the Liberals he thinks they have precipitated an issue which involves consequences far beyond those for which they look. He gives no countenance to the system of protection, but on the contrary credits it with evils the ultimate result of which will be far reaching indeed. There is a tone of sadness pervading both the letter, which explains the more formal expression of opinion, and the principal document itself. For example, Mr. Blake speaks of the "bitter pang" with which he cuts loose from his party and of his sorrow in reaching the conclusion that he cannot ask for the confidence of his former constituents, and in feeling it necessary to prepare a deliverance, "the writing of which is the most painful event in the political life of which it is the close, nor is the grief assumed or inexplicable."

Mr. Blake, looking at the protective system as it stands, thinks it can lead us only to grave political trouble; while, turning to the alternative proposition, unrestricted reciprocity, he sees in that a movement which points only to political union with the neighboring Republic.

Touching upon the national policy, he declares that it has moved towards disintegration and annexation instead of Tory consolidation and the maintenance of British connection. The logical result of a continuance of the protective plan would be fiscal union, constructed much on the lines advocated by the imperial federationists. But Mr. Blake does not think England would tax the bread and beef which sustain the toilers of its industrial hive for our sake or that it would accept with any degree of favor a proposal from Canada that differential duties should be imposed. His view is that the British market, however important it may be to us, is of far less value than a free market throughout our continent. But how are we to secure this continental market? The Liberals propose as one step in advance unrestricted reciprocity. Mr. Blake, however, holds that the Americans are not cordially in favor of that, but even if they were the project presents several important difficulties.

"In the first place, it involves differential duties against the United Kingdom. In the next place it forces upon us a financial problem arising from our revenue necessities which up to the present has not been satisfactorily solved. Finally it means an accumulation of tariffs.

"Unrestricted reciprocity without an agreed assimilation of duties is an unsubstantial dream. All this being the case, the more feasible plan of free continental trade is that known by the name of commercial union. This scheme calls for the abolition of the international custom-houses and the division of the revenue between the two countries in agreed proportions. But to be fair and to be workable it must be permanent, for without assured permanence the agricultural interests would be constantly imperiled and manufacturers would fear to invest in this market of 5,000,000, knowing as they do that they were always at the risk of being cut off from the country of 65,000,000. The uncertainty and alarm would indeed paralyze enterprise. In addition to that the Americans, forming the great power, would have the preponderating influence in the arrangement of the tariff and the division of the revenue. This circumstance might lead to differences of opinion in respect of which Canada would always have to make concessions. Further, it would seriously affect the present tone and feeling regarding the colonial relation and its tendency not only from our own point of view but from that of our neighbors, who look to the unification of the customs, would be towards annexation."

Mr. Blake's opinion is that the trade question cannot be divorced from that of our own political future. His words are not wanting in directness. "Assuming," he says, "that unrestricted trade or commercial union may or ought to come it should come only as an incident or well-understood precursor of political union."

He thinks, however, that if we want political union we should be able to make better terms before than after the surrender of our commercial independence. Holding these views, Mr. Blake declares that the public mind is not prepared to pronounce upon the trade issue and its vast consequences, and adds that he cannot properly recommend his late constituents to decide upon commercial union.

The deliverance is made public at this stage instead of early in the campaign because, as Mr. Blake says, he could not act against his well loved friends. He preferred to go down in silence rather than hurt the party. There is but one interpretation to Mr. Blake's letter. It is that both protection and unrestricted reciprocity head for annexation, and that the Liberals, who are not responsible for the one policy, should be careful how they go about the other lest the forfeiture of our commercial independence should make severe the terms upon which, what he would fain hope is not our ultimate destiny, may be fixed. The letter is certainly a disturber. Had it appeared while the campaign was in progress its influence would have been marked.

HOW IT IS DONE IN CANADA.

Differences Between Canadian and United States Election Methods.

TORONTO, Ont., March 5.—[Special.]—It is contrary to the law of the Dominion for either political party to wear any sort of badge indicating a man's political faith, and it is also contrary to the law for any corporation to use money for the purpose of influencing an elector. However, the Conservatives are wearing flaming red neckties, and the Liberals are known by the beautiful cerulean ones which adorn their necks. They are known as the reds and the blues. But neckties are not construed as badges and the law does not interfere. The statute prohibiting the use of money by corporations has also been overridden, so it is claimed by the Conservatives this afternoon by the Grand Trunk, which, it is alleged, sent out yesterday and last night over 25,000 railroad tickets, thus furnishing transportation to electors of the Liberal side, on which such electors will be enabled to reach the various constituencies where they may have a vote. Some feeling has found vent this afternoon on the Conservative side against the Grand Trunk people, and the threat is made that that corporation will be put on the gridiron after the election. Nothing is said, however, about the part which the Canadian Pacific has played in this and past campaigns.

This election-day in Canada, considering the amount of heat which has been thrown into it, is a quiet one—that is, it is quiet during the casting of the ballot. The hurrah begins after the closing of the booths—not polls. The saloons are all closed. There is no back-door or side-entrance business here. If one is a guest at a hotel or a member of a club he is all right, and can moisten his throttle as often as he likes. If at the hotel one says to the clerk, "I want to use your private office a moment," and having entered an attendant follows with a salver, on which is the coat of arms of Great Britian and a wine card. The latter is mostly used. This coat of arms of Great Britain, by the way, is everywhere. It adorns the façades of the buildings, it is painted on the shop windows, it is on the streetcars, the omnibuses, and an annexationist informed THE TRIBUNE correspondent today that some of the old loyal families have it branded on their backs between their shoulders.

How the Voting Is Done.

There are no crowds about the booths. The elector walks in, is furnished with a ticket by a Government officer, indicates his choice by putting a mark opposite the name, hands it in, and departs. A policeman stands by in a uniform of black, trimmed with red. He never moves his head unless he is called upon. He looks as motionless as the riddle in the sands of Egypt. In the booths are men from each party. They are called scrutineers. We call them challengers. If either of these scrutineers has any doubt about the qualification of the person who presents himself as an elector the scrutineer has the privilege to question such person and have him sworn to the answers he gives. These questions are lengthy in point of number, and the propounding of them takes up a good deal of time. This gives the scrutineer an opportunity of keeping back electors on the other side if he is of the opinion that they are in the majority. It is a trick that works both ways.

As with Americans factorymen and other laborers get in their votes early. If an elector is a freeholder or the son of a freeholder in other constituencies he votes early in order that he may have an opportunity of going into the other constituencies. One of these electors will sometimes travel many miles on election day. In America the cry is, "vote early." In the Dominion, "vote early in order that you may have an opportunity of voting often if you are entitled to it."

In America, that is in a city like Chicago, the newspapers throw out bulletins in their windows by noon or before telling the passersby of the progress of the contest all over the land, while the afternoon papers issue extras every hour. In Canada there is nothing during the day about the newspaper windows to indicate a struggle. The afternoon papers get out their regular editions as if nothing were transpiring beyond the ordinary. The Canadian does not warm up until the sun goes down—not on election day. At noon today THE TRIBUNE correspondent visited the press bureau of the Great Northwestern Telegraph company for the purpose of learning how the "battle was going." Everybody calls an election a battle, whether it is going on in Canada or elsewhere. He was informed that nothing had been received up to that hour, except that in some of the country districts the farmers were not turning out in great numbers on account of the storm. In the city the weather cuts no figure in an election as with us. In the country it makes a difference. A big snow-storm down in that Siberian section, Quebec, might turn the tide of the contest.

When Will Parliament Meet?

When we elect Congressmen in the States we know when they will take their seats and how long they will keep them—one term of two years at least unless there is a contest. When a man is elected to the Commons up here he doesn't know with certainty when he will go to Ottawa, and he never knows how long he will stay after he gets there. The writs are issued ordering elections. When the official figures are in these writs are returnable to the seat of Government in Ottawa to the Governor-General. We call these writs certificates of election. The Governor-General then issues his proclamation assembling Parliament. The time given varies from one week to four. In the present case the proclamation will probably be issued about April 25, and Parliament will assemble probably the first week in May. That will be the date when the last Parliament would have expired had not Sir John dissolved it. Under the law Parliament must assemble at least once every year. When the candidates elected today meet in Parliament and the Premier for any reason concludes that the will of the people has not been correctly obtained, or if any new issue should come up which has not been worked into this campaign, the Premier will have the power to request the Governor-General to dissolve the body and a new election will be ordered. The Canadian elector likes this sort of thing. He calls it "the will of the people," and boasts that the people can have their wishes represented in the Commons whenever they please without having to wait two years as we do. He does not seem to care anything about the disruption which repeated elections entail on business, nor does he give a rap about the cost of the campaign.

The motto of Missouri would be a good one for the people of the Dominion to substitute for the worn-out motto of Great Britain, "Dieu et mon droit," and that other stuff which goes with it, founded on the incident of a lady dropping her garter. The Missouri motto, freely translated, is, that the will of the people is the supreme law. That is what the Canadian thinks and that is why he tells you that he is the Government. If the Government does not send the elected back to the sweet will of the people he continues to fatten at the crib for five years.

The Senate is not an elective body. Its members are appointed by the Premier for life. As a rule they represent the Government, and are men who are supposed to have done something for the party from which they receive their appointment. As a bit of political wit an old gentleman up in New Brunswick said the other day that while the present Senators were supposed to represent the present Government they would have to be political acrobats to keep up with the politics of Sir John, whom he denominated the political chameleon of the present age.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY OF IT.

The "Globe" (Liberal) Says the Ministry Cannot Last Long.

TORONTO, Ont., March 6.—[Special.]—The *Globe* (ultra-Liberal) says, editorially, on the result this morning:

Returns from several constituencies have yet to come, and the Liberal column may be still further reinforced. As it is the Government's majority from Quebec has been extinguished. The Liberals will have a small majority there. Our cause has not fared so well in the maritime provinces. Though unrestricted trade was and is popular there, the Governmentehas once more succeeded in bribing the people with promises of public works. The returns from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are sadly incomplete. The Government had a net majority of eight from the maritime provinces in the last Parliament, which will be augmented in the new one. The returns from the west indicate that matters remain as before.

Summing up, the Government's majority throughout the whole country will not exceed twenty. The reader will understand, of course, that this estimate is based upon incomplete data. With the exception of London the cities and large towns have gone against unrestricted reciprocity. The banks and merchants were quite unnecessarily alarmed at the prospect of a change, though it ought to be said in extenuation that their nervousness was largely due to the present critical condition of business.

Three ministers have bitten the dust, Mr. Carling in London, Mr. Foster in Kings, and Mr. Colby in Stanstead. Two of these are among the ablest men in a very flabby Cabinet. The prospect before the Government is not an inviting one. It has been terribly weakened at the polls. The Premier reckless speeches have destroyed any hope of obtaining a relaxation of the United States tariff in our behalf, and created an invitation in the minds of our neighbors which may produce fruit for us before long. Every branch of industry is prostrated, and without much exaggeration agriculture, the foundation-stone of all, may be said to be nearing its last gasp. Under these conditions the Administration cannot possibly survive. But the Liberals are by no means eager to assume control. The responsibilities and dangers of the situation are so imminent and so great that were it not their bounden duty to save the country if they can they would be well content to let the Tories rule until the deluge comes.

The *Mail* (Independent) says:

So far as the returns which have come to hand show, the Government has been sustained by the moderate majority of twenty-six. The opposition has lost some prominent men, among them Mr. Jones of Halifax, Mr. Peter Mitchell of Northumberland, and Mr. Weldon of St. John. But it is the first time since the hurricane of 1878 that Ministers have been ousted in a general election.

The *Empire* (Government organ) says:

Sir John Macdonald has once more led his party to a splendid victory, and the Government of which he is the head has been triumphantly sustained at the polls for the fourth time in twelve years by the people of this Dominion. The issue was momentous; the Government was assailed with a bitterness almost unprecedented in our politics. By calling in foreign aid the Opposition leaders lent themselves to a disgraceful attempt to subvert the independence of Canada and overthrow British rule on this continent. The plottings and the schemings were worked out under the guise of a seductive commercial policy. The electors were asked to believe that simply a business proposition was before them for acceptance or rejection, and the most strenuous efforts were made, extending over several years, to catch the sympathy of the people and delude them into trusting the enemies of their country. Canada gave her answer to this despicable movement yesterday when it rejected the foreign plotters and their Canadian allies, and sustained by a decisive majority the policy and the Administration which have made this country strong, prosperous, and self-respecting. Canada's reply to annexationists and traitors, veiled or unveiled, is that she despises them.

EXPRESS EMPLOYES INDIGNANT.

They Object to Having Their Pictures Placed in the "Rogues' Gallery."

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—There is a good deal of grumbling among the employés of the United States Express company because of a new order which was issued by President Thomas C. Platt and his directors about two weeks ago and which went into effect March 1. Attached to a form which every applicant and employé must fill up are the following blanks:

Description of the applicant to be prepared and signed by Superintendent or agent. Height, weight, complexion, color of hair, color of eyes, kind of nose, what hair worn on face, color hair on face, any particular marks or deformity by which applicant can be identified, and any other remarks by Superintendent or agent as to appearance and antecedents.

Attached thereto is a photographic likeness of the applicant. What the men particularly object to is the requirement to furnish their photographs for the company to keep in what they derisively style a "rogues' gallery." Another feature which causes a deal of dissatisfaction is a new departure in the method of binding the company's servants. Hitherto the express company has accepted bonds furnished by the surety companies such as are usually taken by corporations employing men in a fiduciary way. Hereafter every man in the express company's service will be required to consent in writing to an ironbound contract, by which each employé in a position of trust is required to be bonded by the express company itself. He pledges himself to be bonded in any amount and to pay whatever premiums the company exacts, the rates being $2 a year on a $300 bond, $3.40 on a $500 bond $4.75 on $700, $6.75 on $1,000, and so on. These premiums are all to be placed in a fund, from which the company is to recoup itself from any losses which, in its judgment—and of this the company is to be the sole judge—have resulted from the fault of the employés.

The Chicago Justices.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—Gov. Fifer has received the recommendation of the Judges of the courts of record of Cook County as to the Chicago Justices. They will probably go to the Senate in four or five weeks, and not before. It is understood that Senator O'Malley will make a fight against Mr. M. B. Sullivan, who was nominated as Justice for the North Side as a Democrat. Mr. O'Malley is disappointed over the rejection of Walter Gibbons, who was an applicant for a Justiceship. He says Sullivan isn't a Democrat at heart, but came over to the party very recently.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

No home is complete without Parker's Ginger Tonic, needed for every weakness.

Parker's Hair Balsam is life to the hair.

When the hair is thin and gray Parker's Hair Balsam renews the growth and color.

Parker's Ginger Tonic, the best cough cure.

Earl & Wilson's 2, 4 & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

TRYING TO CLEAR DILKE.

AN INSPIRED COMMUNICATION ISSUED TO ELECTORS.

Reviewing the Testimony in the Famous Crawford Divorce Suit and Exonerating the Liberal Leader—Two Persons Arrested for a Mysterious Murder at Monaco—The Baccarat Scandal May Be Settled Quietly—General Foreign News.

LONDON, March 5.—A long statement has been issued and is now being circulated among the electors of the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire on behalf of Sir Charles Dilke. On Feb. 25 it was announced that the electors of the Forest of Dean Division had asked Sir Charles Dilke to be their candidate for Parliament at the coming general election. To this proposition Sir Charles replied that he assented to their proposition provided that he had fair assurance from a majority of the Liberal electors that his candidacy would receive their support. Finally, it was stated that Sir Charles Dilke had supplied the Forest of Dean Liberal organization with a statement for private circulation among its members vindicating himself against the charges made against him in connection with the famous Crawford-Dilke divorce case, in which he was involved several years ago. The statement is not signed, but bears internal evidence that Sir Charles Dilke is the author of the document in question. The statement tries to show that the leading assertions of the respondent were untrue and that she was an abandoned character.

According to this statement Capt. Forster ought to have been the corespondent and not Sir Charles Dilke. Referring to the notorious "Fanny" the pamphlet says that she is now happily married and is known as Mrs. Stock.

Continuing, the pamphlet says that Mrs. Crawford during the divorce proceedings made the assertion that "Fanny" had been Sir Charles Dilke's mistress, and crowned her own infamy by swearing that she (Mrs. Crawford) and "Fanny" had together sustained that relation to Sir Charles Dilke. In this connection it has been widely asserted that "Fanny" avoided going into the witness-box and that in so doing she practically admitted her guilt. Since the trial, however, according to the statement, "Fanny" has made a statutory declaration giving a full account of herself, and has made a sworn denial of Mrs. Crawford's story, so far as it relates to her, before the Queen's Proctor. "Fanny's" husband, the pamphlet adds, believes his wife's story, and says that he has the best reasons to know that she is a good woman. The statement also compares the evidence furnished at the trials in detail. The most striking novelty of the whole affair are "Fanny's" declarations. The general opinion seems to be that the pamphlet will reopen the agitation of years gone by and will probably win over to Sir Charles' side of the affair a number of the public who have previously condemned him, but that it will fail to completely vindicate Sir Charles Dilke.

Mr. Dilke will Monday next address the electors of the Forest of Dean with the idea of becoming the candidate of that constituency. This determination has caused surprise, for the Parnell scandal is too fresh in the public mind to warrant a revival of the Dilke affair. Mr. Stead, in his *Review of Reviews*, is on the track, and comes out tonight with a protest to which a large number of signatures have already been secured. The protest will be circulated widely. It declares that Mr. Dilke has not cleared his character in a court of law as he promised to do, that the verdict of the jury in the divorce court has not been shown to be a mistake, and that he stands branded with perjury, aggravated adultery, and subornation of perjury equally with one who has stolen spoons or cheated at cards. This diatribe is signed by the Rev. Scott Holland, Canon of St. Paul; the Rev. W. Thoulton, President of the Wesleyan Conference; the Rev. John Brown, Chairman of the Congregational Union; Lady Sandhurst, the Rev. Price Hughes, and Annie Besant. Tomorrow Mr. Stead will issue a pamphlet entitled "Has Sir Charles Dilke Cleared His Character?"—an answer to Dilke's committee.

ACCUSED OF COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

A Woman and Her Lover Arrested at the Famous Gambling Resort.

MONACO, March 5.—A man and a woman were arrested here yesterday evening charged with the murder of a physician in December last. Their arrest has caused a sensation, because the crime is a direct counterpart or reproduction of the crime for which Michael Eyraud recently suffered the death penalty on the Place de la Roquette. It appears that in December last the body of an English physician, a doctor Lindemann of Manchester, was found in a ravine near San Remo. The arrests have caused much commotion here. It has even been rumored that the man and woman in custody may have other and similar crimes charged against them, and that the woman may have been used to lure other men to their doom. In a place like this, where the finding of bodies, generally cases of supposed suicide, is not an infrequent occurrence, it is not astonishing that the wildest theories have been advanced, and that people fancy that, perhaps, the woman has made it a business to decoy successful players into her apartments and that there they may have been both robbed and murdered and their bodies placed so that they would be classed as victims of ill-luck at the gaming-tables of Monte Carlo or elsewhere.

FIGHTING FOR A FORTUNE.

Efforts of a Reckless Husband to Secure His Wife's Property.

LONDON, March 5.—A curious and startling case will shortly be tried in the courts here. It appears that a Mrs. Cathcart, a wealthy lady of Stafford, mysteriously disappeared from her home and for some time afterwards all the efforts of her relatives and friends failed to discover her whereabouts. Quite recently, however, her friends traced her to a lunatic asylum, where she had been confined at her husband's instigation. Mrs. Cathcart's relatives are now trying to obtain the appointment of a lunacy commission to inquire into the affair, and to obtain her release, it being claimed that she is perfectly sane. Mrs. Cathcart is the possessor of an estate valued at over $5,000,000, which reverts to her husband if he can have her certified as of unsound mind. Mrs. Cathcart's relatives insist that she is in full possession of her senses and consequently a long and interesting trial is expected. Further developments show that in 1889 Mrs. Cathcart brought suit against her husband in an effort to obtain a divorce and was not successful.

REPORTING ON KOCH'S LYMPH.

Results of Its Use in the Various German Hospitals.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, March 5.—The official reports demanded by Dr. von Gossler, the Minister of Education, from all Prussian university clinics and pathological institutes on the efficacy of Dr. Koch's tuberculine have just been published by Prof. Guttstadt. They are fifty-five in number, including the report of the Municipal Hospital in Moabit, one of the departments of which is under Dr. Koch himself. The reports extend only to the end of 1890, and comprise about eight weeks. They contain no final results, but their contents are nevertheless of great importance. During the time in question about 17,500 injections were made on 2,172 patients. The greatest number of injections received by one person was fifty-four and the largest dose was 3.826 grammes. Most of the reports contain exact histories of the cases. Opinions differ considerably as to the value of the fluid as a diagnostic aid in discovering tuberculosis of the internal organs. Of 1,061 patients suffering from internal tuberculosis thirteen were cured, 171 considerably improved, 194 improved, 586 not improved, and 46 died. Of 708 patients with external tuberculosis 15 were cured, 148 considerably improved, 237 improved, 298 not improved, and 9 died.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Parliament Discusses the Baccarat Scandal and the Sultan's Rights.

LONDON, March 5.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Henry Cobb (Gladstonian), member for Rugby, asked it a military inquiry had been ordered in regard to the baccarat scandal, which affected an officer of high rank (Sir William Gordon Cumming).

The Hon. Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, in reply to Mr. Cobb's question said that the matter was now the subject of an action at civil law, and that he must therefore decline to make any remark on the subject.

Sir James Ferguson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, replying to a question upon the part of Mr. Henry Labouchère, declined to define the Sultan of Turkey's rights in the Soudan, saying, however, whatever they were, they had not been surrendered. Collisions, he said, between the Egyptians and the Soudanese had been frequent since 1885, and they had always been provoked by the Soudanese.

Hushing Up the Scandal.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, March 5.—There is high authority for saying that the Sir Gordon-Cumming baccarat case will be settled amicably. It is reported that the defendants are willing to admit that they were mistaken in making charges of cheating against the wealthy baronet and are willing that the question of damages should be left to the jury, the case to be submitted without speeches, a simple apology and admission of error only being made. It is stated that this arrangement has been brought about through the good offices of the Duke of Clarence, who has been visiting both at Tranley Croft, where the incident occurred, and at Lady Middleton's, Sir Gordon's sister. The plaintiff himself, while refusing all suggested compromises, is reported to be willing to accept this solution of the difficulty as fully atoning for the alleged offense.

Royalty Inspects the Horses.

LONDON, March 5.—The visit of her Majesty the Queen to the horse show which was held as usual at Islington was the occasion of a great gathering of people in the streets along the route which leads to the hall. The Queen was accompanied by the Empress Frederick, the Princess of Wales and her daughters, the Duchess of Connaught and suite, and was attended by a mounted escort. The crowd along the route cheered the royal party, and there was a great display of bunting. The party was met by a reception committee, on which were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Baron Tredegar, the Earl of Ravensworth, and Mr. Walter Gilbey. The pathway leading to the royal box was covered with crimson carpet. The large audience assembled in the hall had to pay a guinea each for the privilege of gazing on the Queen and her family.

May Affect the Jersey Article.

PARIS, March 5.—The vintners announce an advance of 12½ francs per dozen on champagne. The reason given for this advance is that they apprehend considerable damage to the future vintages by the ravages of the phylloxera. This, however, is considered to be only a pretext to obtain a higher price for champagne. Experiments made in various parts of France prove that the wine-growers are now able to successfully combat the phylloxera. The real reason for the advance in price is that the growers, who have hitherto been at the mercy of the shippers, have formed a combination and have raised the price of champagne. The shippers in turn have increased the price to consumers.

Welcomed Back to London.

LONDON, March 5.—Mrs. Lincoln, the wife of the United States Minister here, and the Misses Lincoln arrived at Southampton by the North German Lloyd Steamship Saale today after a pleasant passage across the Atlantic. Mrs. Lincoln and her daughters were in excellent health. Mr. Lincoln met his family at Southampton and returned with them to London. Upon their arrival in this city they were met at the railway station by Mr. Henry White, First Secretary of the American Legation, and a large number of friends, who had gathered to welcome the Minister's wife and daughters back to London.

Making Trouble for Travelers.

BERLIN, March 5.—An agent of the German Government today entered all the trains which arrived at the German frontier stations of Avricourt and Altmunsterol and examined the passports of the travelers. Almost all the third-class passengers were prevented from proceeding further on their journey. Most of them declared that they were ignorant of the new rules. Many of the passengers exchanged their tickets and started for the south of Germany by way of Switzerland. Others had their money returned to them and were enabled to travel via Cologne.

Political Excommunications.

BELFAST, March 5.—The Rt.-Rev. William Reeves, D. D., Bishop of the united dioceses of Down and Connor and Dromore, who has issued a letter amounting practically to an excommunication of the Catholics who support Mr. Parnell, which letter has caused considerable excitement in this city and elsewhere, says, during the course of that epistle: "Those men who are supporting Mr. Parnell have become the propagators of public scandal, and have by their own acts placed themselves in company with those to whom it is unlawful for priests to administer the sacrament."

Giving the Pope Advice.

LONDON, March 5.—The announcement in several American newspapers that Archbishop Williams of Boston would be appointed a Cardinal is not true. Archbishop Williams has written a letter to the Pope, requesting his Holiness not to impose that honor upon him.

The Vatican authorities are in receipt of numerous letters from the United States requesting the Pope to reinstate Dr. McGlynn. Contrary to the reports circulated, Cardinal Gibbons is not mixed up in the affair.

Refuses to Fight with a Gambler.

PARIS, March 5.—M. Blanc has issued a pamphlet in which he charges M. Dreyfus with attempting blackmail at Monte Carlo. He alleges that he holds a document in M. Dreyfus' writing specifying how the proceeds of the journalistic campaign against Monte Carlo should be shared. M. Blanc has requested the association of republican journalists to deal with the matter. M. Dreyfus refused to fight a duel with M. Blanc, but will prosecute him for libel.

Complaining About the Copyright.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, March 5.—The *Evening Standard* says today, in speaking of the Copyright bill: "The result will be that instead of the English authors who are popular in the United States being set up here for plates or printing the manuscript will henceforth be sent across the Atlantic, set up there, and the plates returned here for the English editions. Thus our compositors will lose their work on them."

Committed Suicide in Court.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, March 5.—A highly sensational incident occurred today at the Palais de Justice. A man named Ennel, charged with theft, was being questioned by the magistrate. While that official's attention was called to the opposite side of the room the prisoner snatched a brad-awl lying on the table and stabbed himself six times in the side, inflicting wounds that will probably prove fatal.

Looks Like Jack the Ripper.

DUBLIN, March 5.—The man Gavan, who made a ferocious assault with a knife upon the passengers in a railway carriage near Castlerea day before yesterday has been declared of unsound mind. Gavan has been twice in prison for stabbing persons. In neither case was there any motive for the act. The police are impressed with the man's likeness to the description of the appearance of Jack the Ripper, and are making further inquiries into his past history.

A New Steamship Service.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, March 5.—Beginning May 1 the Allan company will run a weekly line of steamers from Glasgow to New York. The new service will include the Assyrian, Corean, Siberian, Peruvian, and Pomeranian. The vessels will leave Glasgow Fridays, calling at Movilla, and leave New York Tuesdays.

Results of the Austrian Elections.

VIENNA, March 5.—The Austrian elections were concluded today. The returns thus far received show the election of 58 German Liberals, 7 German Nationals, 28 Young Czechs, 9 Old Czechs, 4 Independent Czechs, 15 Catholic Conservatives, 13 Slavonians, 31 Poles, 8 Ruthenians, 2 Roumanians (Anti-Semities), and 8 not classed in any party. Eight supplementary ballots are necessary.

A New Roumanian Cabinet.

BUCHAREST, March 5.—The Roumanian Cabinet has been reformed as follows: Prime Minister, Gen. Florescu; Minister of the Interior, M. Catargi; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Esarco; Minister of War, M. Lahovary.

Secretly Strangled in Prison.

BELGRADE, March 5.—It has transpired that Helena Markovic and Helena Knicanine, who attempted to kill King Milan in 1882, have been strangled to death in prison. Milan requested M. Garaschanine, who was Premier at the time of the attempt, to institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the killing of the prisoners.

Incensed at the Senate.

BRUSSELS, March 5.—The rejection of the slavery resolution has caused a tremendous sensation in Brussels. The rejection unexpectedly opposed the work of the International Slavery Conference after Holland's signature had been virtually coerced. King Leopold is greatly incensed.

Mr. De Koven to Be Presented.

LONDON, March 5.—At the levee which the Prince of Wales will hold, by the Queen's command, at St. James' Palace Monday, March 9, Mr. Reginald De Koven, the American musician and composer of the new opera "Maid Marian," will be presented inthe diplomatic circle by the United States Minister, Mr. Robert T. Lincoln.

Huge New Ocean Steamers.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, March 5.—The Cunard company has ordered two steamships from the Clyde firm of Fairfield & Co. They will be the largest vessels of the kind afloat, being 14,000 tons each, with a capacity to run twenty-one knots an hour.

Cable Brevities.

The state of affairs, so far as the labor troubles are concerned, points to a signal victory for the Shipping Federation in both London and Cardiff.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce of London has passed a resolution in favor of a system of penny postage to all the colonies.

M. Steen has formed a Ministry, but he will be hopelessly in the minority in the Norwegian Storthing unless he obtains the support of the Moderate Liberals, which is doubtful.

In the debate on Mr. Labouchère's motion Sir Wilfred Lawson, after declaring that the sending of an army to Egypt in the interests of the bondholders was an eternal blot upon the Liberal party, said that having restored order and provided for a biennial massacre of dervishes they ought to be content to withdraw the troops.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Still Hanging on the Lake-Front.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It is impossible to understand the apathy exhibited by the press and public of Chicago as to the importance of keeping the Art Building of the World's Fair as a permanent structure and upon the Lake-Front. While the wisdom of consolidating all other departments of the Fair at Jackson Park is manifest the same argument does not apply to the art exhibit for the following reasons:

First—Because an inspection of the art department would generally be a separate trip in itself on the part of visitors, and could not well be combined with a visit to the rest of the Fair. This would be the case wherever it were located, and it was the case in Paris, where the art galleries were adjacent to the other departments. This is a mere question of time and physical endurance.

Second—The present Lake-Front—and we must dismiss any present possibility of its enlargement—is large enough for the Art Building though not for anything else. No one objects to the Art Building being put there.

Third—If the Art Building is on the Lake-Front it can be made fireproof and permanent by citizens' subscriptions, and because of this it will be easier to secure great pictures. The great European galleries will not lend pictures to hang in sheds.

Fourth, and most important. The result of a permanent Art Building on the Lake-Front would be to secure to Chicago a magnificent art gallery for all time, and would also result in securing the retention here of many fine pictures which would otherwise not remain. A permanent Art Building at Jackson Park would be useless. Witness the Centennial Art Building at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

If the people of Chicago let this chance slip away they will find that in 1896, as Philadelphia did in 1876, that they have nothing left to show for their money and pains except vastly increased assessments and possibly some unpaid bills. The Art Building on the Lake-Front is the only chance of our reaping any benefit from the World's Fair. Don't let us throw it away.

A. R.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Would it not be a good idea for the World's Fair Directors and the South Park Commissioners to come to an understanding whereby the Horticultural Hall with its grand attractions could be placed on the Midway Plaisance and after the Fair closes be purchased entire by the Commissioners as a permanent attraction for our grand but at present barren South Parks?

Lincoln Park has its statuary and other interesting features, while our South Parks have nothing of the kind. Why is this not a good opportunity for the Commissioners to secure a grand and instructive memorial of the World's Columbian Fair and place their names upon the panel to be read with gratitude by millions of this and future generations? Will not THE TRIBUNE help to bring this suggestion forcibly before directors and Commissioners and show the advantages to both the Fair and the people?

I shall hope to read in the next SUNDAY TRIBUNE that something has been done to bring about the desired result, giving the great South Parks something the people may be proud of.

TAXPAYER.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—[

TRAGEDY AT ASHLAND.

A POPULAR DRUGGIST SHOT DEAD IN HIS OWN STORE.

Drink and Domestic Troubles the Alleged Cause of the Murder—A Moline Firm Sued for $250,000 Damages by an English Syndicate—A Shooting at Seymour, Ind.—Valparaiso's Young Highwaymen—General News of the Northwest.

ASHLAND, Wis., March 5.—[Special.]—At 12:30 o'clock this afternoon W. G. French, a prominent citizen, walked into the drug store of G. M. Steele and demanded some money of Steele which French's wife had given him for safe-keeping. French was much addicted to drink and had been drinking all the morning. He carried a revolver in his overcoat pocket, which he pulled when Steele refused to give him the money. French fired three shots, one taking effect in Steele's heart, another piercing his right lung, and the third missing him. He died in a few seconds. An immense crowd gathered, but was afraid to capture French, who remained in the store. Chief of Police Hayes finally walked in and captured French, who made no resistance. He is in the county jail. Domestic troubles and drink are what caused French to do the deed. Steele boarded at his home. French is an old pioneer of the city and is heavily interested in logs and real estate and lumber. Steele was a man of 50 and popular.

HOLDEN AND DUNHAM WON'T HANG.

Gov. Fifer Commutes Their Sentence to Life Imprisonment.

MONTICELLO, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—All preparations for the hanging of Calvin Holden and Albert Dunham had been completed this evening, when a telegram from Gov. Fifer announced that he had commuted their sentence to life imprisonment. The prisoners received the good news with composure. They expected it every day until this afternoon, when they gave up hope, asked that no visitors be admitted, and began preparation for death. The Sheriff of Mason County was here to assist. Invitations were issued, the gallows erected and tested, and the sentence would have been carried out early in the morning. They will be taken to Joliet at once. Public sentiment here was generally against any interference with the sentence, as no reliance was placed upon Mrs. Holden's confession that she and Ed, who are now in the penitentiary for long terms as accomplices in the murder, committed the crime. The murder of Harley Russell was a particularly cold-blooded one. He and his wife were waylaid the night of June 21 last by two men, one of whom held the horse while the other shot him. He lived long enough to positively identify them as Cal Holden and Dunham, and upon his dying statement they were convicted.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—The Governor, in commuting the sentence of Holden and Dunham, says: "Owing to the great doubt arising as to the guilt of these defendants I am unwilling that they should suffer the extreme penalty of the law, and therefore commute their sentence to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary at Joliet. If subsequent developments conclusively prove their innocence, as it is now confidently expected will be the case, the Governor will consider an application for their unconditional pardon."

SUED BY AN ENGLISH CONCERN.

The Moline Plow Company Asked for $225,000 Damages.

MOLINE, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—The initial proceedings in a $225,000 damage suit against S. W. Wheelock and fifteen other stockholders in the Moline Plow company have been commenced in the Rock Island County Circuit Court by an English syndicate known as the American Exploration and Development Corporation of London, England. Representatives of the syndicate bargained for the purchase of the plow company's plant last summer and made a first payment of $25,000 Oct. 1, agreeing to pay the balance and take possession Feb. 1, 1891. President Wheelock and the other stockholders signed a contract to transfer their stock on receiving the final payment by Feb. 1, but before that date one of the largest stockholders, presumably President Wheelock, gave the syndicate notice that he would refuse to transfer his individual stock. The syndicate made no tender of money Feb. 1, and the plow-company people pocketed the first payment. The syndicate now asks for the return of its $25,000, and also $200,000 damages. Secretary Bryant says the notification of one of the stockholders that he would not fulfill a contract to which he could be held amounts to nothing. He says the syndicate simply failed to come to time Feb. 1; that it really made the bargain in behalf of still other English capitalists, who went down when Baring Bros. failed, and who were thus unable to take the stock for which they had subscribed. This in turn crippled the syndicate, which was rendered unable to offer the cash on the specified date.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN MICHIGAN.

Daniel McMahon Kills His Sweetheart and Cuts His Throat.

PORT HURON, Mich., March 5.—[Special.]—A horrible story comes from the Township of Riley today. For years Mrs. Charles Murphy and her daughter Annie have resided on a farm about two miles from Emmet. For some time past Daniel McMahon, a young unmarried man, has acted in the capacity of hired man. McMahon has been a suitor for the hand of Miss Murphy, but she recently became engaged to another young man of the neighborhood. McMahon has been heard to say that the girl would never live to marry any other man but himself. Wednesday night Mrs. Murphy was called away to sit up with a sick friend, leaving McMahon and her daughter together. This morning at 8 o'clock the widow returned home and found everything quiet about the house. The doors were locked and the curtains drawn. She approached the window of her daughter's bedroom, when a terrible sight met her gaze. Stretched on the bed with nothing but her nightdress on the girl lay cold in death, with her throat cut from ear to ear. Hastily summoning assistance the door of the house was forced. Everything in the daughter's bedroom showed that she had fought bravely for her life. Blood was in all parts of the room. Leading from the bedroom to the room occupied by the hired man were great spots of blood. McMahon's door was forced open, when another horrible spectacle greeted the eyes of the spectators. Lying on the bed with his throat cut was the hired man. He was not dead, but in an unconscious condition. Near by was a knife which was recognized as being his property. Doctors were summoned, and every effort is being made to save his life. McMahon has since confessed his guilt. It is thought he cannot recover. The affair has created a great sensation in the neighborhood, where all parties are well and favorably known.

Michigan Soldiers' Home Investigation.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 5.—[Special.]—The Soldiers' Home Investigation Committee is meeting with little success and bids fair to be rewarded with the alternative of filing a burlesque report or none at all. Hollister, the Saginaw Architect was examined today and also Judge Brown. Hollister declared he was examined as though he was a criminal and divulged in consequence nothing of importance. Judge Brown entered into a detailed résumé of the management of the home, but nothing was elicited from him beyond the fact that he resigned as a member of the Board of Control for reasons private to himself.

Actors Use Their Pistols.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., March 5.—[Special.]—Sid France, the actor, unexpectedly returned home yesterday and found his wife in company with Charles Meyers, another actor. On seeing France approach the house Mrs. France and Meyers ran out of the back door to the house of a neighbor. France followed and found the door locked. He broke it in and seeing Meyers shot at him. Meyers returned the shot and then escaped. Meyers was afterwards arrested and is now in jail awaiting examination. It is claimed that Mrs. France and Meyers were married by a Baltimore Justice last Wednesday and that she was never married to France.

Cruel Jokes on a Woman.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 5.—[Special.]—Eureka, a little town in St. Louis County, is greatly exercised over a series of practical jokes perpetrated on Mrs. Jesse Edwards, the wife of a respectable farmer. She first received a communication apparently from friends in St. Louis who proposed to visit her on a certain day. Everything was made ready, but the guests did not come. Next came a call to a dying mother's side at Sedalia, a cruel hoax. Next a scurrilous letter, in the nature of a White-Cap warning. After a short interval an atrocity followed. Mr. Daniel Warfield, a cemetery superintendent, was notified that Mrs. Edwards died suddenly and was ordered to arrange for the burial. A grave was dug and friends assembled at the cemetery, but, of course, Mrs. Edwards' remains failed to put in appearance. Other ladies have received letters full of unpleasant suggestions, all the notes being apparently in the writing of a woman.

Getting After Democratic Treasurers.

MARSHALL, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—The Board of Supervisors has made a final settlement with the bondsmen of Thomas W. Cole, ex-County Treasurer, whose books at the close of his term showed him to be nearly $22,000 short. The amount recovered was $6,100. The amount due the county was $9,000 and a compromise was effected for $6,100. The remainder of the shortage is due the various townships, and suits will be brought to recover this also, it is said. The next matter attended to by the board was the employing of attorneys to collect from the bondsmen of Aaron P. Cole, the outgoing County Treasurer, son of T. W. Cole, the amount of his own shortage, $7,499, less the sums realized from the sale of his property, all of which he turned over to the bondsmen. The Chairman of the board was instructed to proceed criminally against A. P. Cole.

To Test the Habitual Criminal Act.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—Judge Owen T. Reeves in the Circuit Court today rendered a decision that is of general interest as affecting the Habitual Criminal law. In the case of the People vs. Willie Watson, a lad on trial for burglary, who has served a term in Joliet, a motion was made for the defendant to transfer the case to the United States Circuit Court in order to test the constitutionality of the Habitual Criminal act. The petition is based upon Sec. 641, U. S. Statutes at Large, which is intended to protect citizens in all their civil rights. Judge Reeves decides that the method of testing the case is to take it to the United States Supreme Court.

Brilliant Wedding at Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 5.—[Special.]—One of the most noted society events that have occurred here for years was the marriage this evening of Miss Mary Cooley, daughter of the Hon. D. N. Cooley, and Mr. C. W. Bassett, General Passenger Agent of the Pittsburg and Western railroad. Mr. Bassett with a party of forty friends arrived this morning. The ceremony took place at the Methodist church at 7 o'clock this evening and was performed by the Rev. Dr. Ames of Des Moines, assisted by the Rev. Dr. McCord, pastor of the church in Dubuque. A reception followed from 8 to 10 at the residence of the bride's parents, after which the bridal couple left for a trip to California.

A Murder Near Seymour, Ind.

SEYMOUR, Ind., March 5.—Some time ago the wife of Charles Coryell, a well-to-do farmer near here, left him and went back to her parents to live, meanwhile suing for divorce. Coryell had sworn vengeance on both his wife and her father, Mr. Burdell. Last night Coryell met his wife and her brother, Arthur Burdell, aged 17, at Beach Grove Church. He endeavored to take his little child away from his wife, also laying violent hands on her, whereupon young Burdell interfered in his sister's behalf. This so incensed Coryell that he drew a pistol and fired at the young man, the ball penetrating his heart. Coryell is in jail.

Omaha Stockholders Want Their Rights.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 5.—[Special.]—James I. Allen, representing thirty-three Omaha capitalists holding 300 shares of stock in the American Building and Loan Association, has brought suit for the aggregate amount of the vested rights which they claim to have in the loan fund of the association. In the complaint the ground is taken that the association is acting in the nature of a trustee and has no right to declare funds intrusted to its care forfeited. There are hundreds of men in twenty different States in the same boat with the Omaha stockholders.

Red River Drainage Commission.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 5.—[Special.]—The committee appointed by the Red River Valley Drainage Commission last evening to prepare a bill asking for an appropriation for the drainage of lands met at the Merchants' at 9 o'clock this morning, and at 2:30 this afternoon presented it to the General Commission. The bill will call for an appropriation of $50,000 to carry on the work—$12,500 to be paid annually for four years. In addition to this the Great Northern will subscribe $12,500, making the total $62,500. It is estimated that 1,000,000 acres of land can be redeemed for $75,000.

Will Not Boycott the Farmers.

WATERLOO, Ia., March 5.—[Special.]—The statement telegraphed from Des Moines that the State Business-Men's Association, which recently met at Cedar Rapids, decided to boycott the Farmers' Alliance if they continued their proposed scheme of coöperative stores is strongly denied by the delegates from this city to the business-men's meeting. They say that there was but little discussion of the matter at the meeting and nothing transpired that hinted in the slightest degree at a boycott.

Both Indians and Whites Rejoice.

BROWNS VALLEY, Minn., March 5.—[Special.]—Hundreds of Indians belonging to the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands have been gathering here from the reservation all day and this evening took part with the whites in celebrating the opening of 1,000,000 acres of the finest agricultural land in South Dakota. The whites rejoice at the opportunity to secure land valued at $10 to $20 an acre under the Homestead law, and the Indians because the treaty gives them over $3,000,000.

Another Wisconsin Land Dispute.

ASHLAND, Wis., March 5.—[Special.]—The Musser-Sauntry Land, Lumber and Manufacturing company made application at the land office today to prove up on railroad timber land in the Omaha indemnity valued at $500,000. About 100 settlers on the land entered protest and engaged attorneys to fight the case. Fred Weyerhauser, a big lumberman, is heavily interested in the company making the application. The company holds warrantee deeds and receiver's duplicate receipts.

Will Remove Objectionable Pictures.

MANKATO, Minn., March 5.—[Special.]—After a lively discussion the City Council decided by a vote of 4 to 3 to direct the police to tear down all obscene pictures that may be found in the city and to keep the billboards free from them. Particular objection was made to marching amazons in tights and ballet girls whose dresses did not reach to the knees. All such pictures were placed under the ban and tomorrow the gallant officers of the law will tear down the pictures.

Bold Highwaymen at Valparaiso.

VALPARAISO, Ind., March 5.—The Van Horn highway robbery and the robbers' capture have a dime novel flavor. The boys prepared for a Jesse James career by burglarizing Park's gun store. On their persons and in their room the officers found stolen revolvers and ammunition. A posse of farmers pursued Burge to a deserted house. He refused to surrender. They told him they would use fire to bring him out or smoke him to death. He then came out and was about to shoot himself, but they finally persuaded him to surrender.

Farewell to Warden Berggren.

JOLIET, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—A farewell reception was given Warden Berggren at the parlor of the penitentiary tonight. Besides a few invited guests from the city, the new Warden, Henry Dement, and wife, Penitentiary Commissioners Bent, Wright, and Jones, the Canal Commissioners, Messrs. Louis Hutt and Clarence E. Sniveley, Canal Superintendent Leighton and Chief Clerk Milne, and all the contractors in the penitentiary and the prison officials were present. Mr. Berggren leaves for Galesburg Friday, Mr. Dement having assumed control of the prison today.

The Prayers of the Ladies Availed.

COVINGTON, Ind., March 5.—[Special.]—At 1 o'clock forty ladies made their way to the courthouse and presented a remonstrance to the granting to Frank Cooper of Attica a license to sell intoxicating liquors in the City of Covington. The case was presented for the ladies by Attorney V. E. Livengood, and it was shown that in several instances Cooper, while a saloonkeeper in Attica, violated the law, and the Commissioners have refused to grant him license. He was defended by J. E. Schoonover of Attica and Lindley and Lewis of Covington. The entire afternoon was taken up with the case.

Gene Hansen in Trouble.

CLINTON, Ia., March 5.—[Special.]—Some years ago a Scandinavian, named Gene Hansen went to work in a produce establishment owned by T. R. King of Morrison, who bought a similar business in Maquoketa, Ia., and so well liked Hansen that he put him in charge of the new place, where he has since been, becoming a shrewd business-man. But yesterday Hansen was indicted by the grand jury, so a letter to his employer said, and he was in need of bondsmen.

Didn't Like Married Life.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 5.—[Special.]—John W. Buckallew, aged 32 years, tried to kill himself today by taking belladonna. He has been married but a month to Emma E. Williams, aged 16 years. They were married at Atwood, Ill., where the girl lived. Last Monday his wife left him. They had a quarrel Sunday because she had exhibited the photograph of a former suitor.

Big Wisconsin Lumber Deal.

ASHLAND, Wis., March 5.—[Special.]—The largest deal in lumber in the Ashland lumber district this winter was closed today. Over 10,000,000 feet of white pine were sold to the Watkins & Fuller Lumber company of Chicago, and Wright & Ketcham of this city received over $130,000 for it. The logs will be sawed at Durfee's Mill, Ashland, and will be shipped when navigation opens.

Charged with Embezzlement.

MENASHA, Wis., March 5.—[Special.]—George E. Scott, one of the earliest settlers of Neenah and dealer in agricultural implements, was arrested here today charged by W. & W. G. Barnes, wholesale merchants of an Illinois town, with embezzlement. He has given bonds for his appearance for examination the 14th inst.

Believed to Have Been Murdered.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—The Coroner's jury found ground to believe that Hugh Waddell, who was found dead near Pesotum yesterday, was murdered. It is supposed that he was killed by a tramp while on the way from Pesotum to Tuscola, his home. It was thought that death was caused by his team running away.

Crusade Against Des Moines Saloons.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 5.—[Special.]—Another crusade against the liquor sellers was inaugurated today. County Attorney Spurrier applied for injunctions against twenty-five places. It is understood that he will have the coöperation of the city police force in his efforts to enforce the prohibitory law.

Four Persons Seriously Burned.

SUPERIOR, Wis., March 5.—Fire this noon totally destroyed a house of bad repute on Winter street. Four inmates were seriously injured, one reported fatally. All have been removed to St. Francis Hospital. The cause of the fire is a mystery. The loss is estimated at $6,000.

Vail Released on Bail.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 5.—Charles W. Vail, whose trial for murder resulted in a disagreement of the jury, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000. The case will probably never come to a second trial, as the State's attorneys are loath to again prosecute on the slight evidence against the defendant.

A Brutal Sewing-Machine Agent.

PERU, Ind., March 5.—[Special.]—For inability to pay 50 cents due on a sewing-machine purchased James Brown, an agent, brutally assaulted with an ax Mrs. Thomas Hoiman and daughter, inflicting dangerous injuries on the mother and serious injuries on the daughter. Brown is now in jail.

He Ran a "Blind Pig."

MITCHELL, S. D., March 5.—[Special.]—John Goodwin, who has been operating a "blind pig" in Mitchell for the last few months, was arrested today and arraigned in the police court on the charge of illegally selling liquors. He pleaded guilty and was fined $50, which he paid.

Killed by a Falling Cage.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 5.—[Special.]—Capt. Thorn, Assistant Superintendent at the Mammoth Mines, Eureka, Utah, and his companion were killed this morning by a falling cage. He dropped 600 feet.

Killed Himself While Hunting.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—Edward Plott, a young farmer of Colfax, this county, was found dead this morning in a cornfield, shot through the heart. He went out hunting and evidently tripped over a twig, his gun being discharged.

Another Death at Ida Grove.

IDA GROVE, Ia., March 5.—[Special.]—Adolph Wernberg died last night with the trichiniasis. Dr. Forester, a German physician, is sick, he having ate some of the raw sausage when he was first called to visit the family and before it was known what was the matter.

Notes of the Northwest.

Mr. Ernest A. Walbaum of Pleasant Plains and Miss Ada Crum were married at Virginia, Ill., last night.

A man giving his name as William J. Fischer has been arrested at Racine, Wis., for swindling shoe dealers.

Carl Binder, a prominent business-man of Battle Creek, Mich., committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself in the cellar of his store.

At Kalamazoo yesterday the jury in the celebrated $10,000 damage case of the Masonic Fraternity vs. Chase returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $900.

Cal Morgan, a car-repairer, in an altercation with Bert Parish at Ottumwa, Ia., yesterday, struck him in the head with a monkey-wrench with fatal result.

Lawrence Tuitt, a young man, was thrown from his sleigh at Kalamazoo yesterday and dragged some distance. It is believed his neck is broken, but he still lives.

G. H. Cook, a smooth individual, was arrested at Omaha yesterday on suspicion of being the sharper who confidenced the Rev. J. A. Bradick of Omaha out of $5,000 recently.

More than three hundred letters containing sums ranging from $10 to $25 are held in the Omaha Post-Office which are addressed to the fraudulent Pierce Piano company, recently unearthed.

Louis Peterman, a German widower, aged 45, living at Rockford, Ill., with four daughters, committed suicide yesterday morning because he was jilted by a young German woman named Sofia Hill.

At Lewis Creek Station, Ind., yesterday Abbott Laws, aged 30 years, was found dead in his room with his brains blown out. Whether he committed suicide or was the victim of robbers is unknown.

The Adjutant-General of Illinois has commissioned Arthur E. Fisher Captain, Bernard J. McGraham First-Lieutenant, and Frank L. Manny Second-Lieutenant of Company K, Third Infantry, Rockford.

Miss Mamie Frantz of Wellington, Kas., arrived at Chenoa, Ill., yesterday on a visit, and while passing by a baggage-car of the Toledo Line was struck on the head by a heavy piece of steel thrown from the car, and it is feared she will die.

Mrs. A. D. Lycan of Marshall, Ill., alleges she has been deprived of the lawful support and maintenance due from her husband, in consequence of the unlawful sale of liquor to him by Edward Tummey, a saloonkeeper, therefore she demands damages in the sum of $3,000.

A DARING PROJECT.

Transmitting Electrical Power One Hundred Miles.

Electrical World: One of the features of the coming electrical exhibition at Frankfort-on-the-Main will be the transmission of power on a scale hitherto never attempted. When it was announced some months ago that it was proposed to transmit 100 horse-power from Lauffen-on-the-Neckar to Frankfort, a distance of more than 100 miles, the statement was received with smiles of incredulity; but now it seems quite probable that not only will the experiment be tried, but that it will succeed, in spite of the engineering difficulties that have to be surmounted. The Government has been asked to supply line for the purpose, and on the system used the expense will not necessarily be at all severe, for the use of very high potential alternating currents is the feature of the scheme as at present planned. The alternating generator will supply a step-up transformer that in turn will transmit its secondary current at an enormously high potential along the line, to be retransformed by a step-down transformer at Frankfort to a potential practicable for an alternating motor. A series of experiments carried out recently at Oerlikon involve the use of pressures as high as 33,000 volts on the line. At such a potential the current transmitted becomes so small that the line is a relatively small factor in the losses incurred, even though it be of the extreme length proposed. Nothing can better illustrate the characteristic advantages of the alternating system than this beautiful process of generating and utilizing currents at a moderate potential, and transmitting them from station to station at a pressure so enormous that the losses in transitu become insignificant.

Reality for Me.

I have a modest sweetheart,
 Who has not traveled much,
But loves the scenes around her
 With fancy to retouch.

Does some grim jail tower o'er us,
 My sweetheart crouches low.
She is dear little Dorrit
 With heritage of woe.

Or if by chance we're strolling
 Through any bit of wood
She peoples it with archers
 And I am Robin Hood.

One night we two were passing
 A factory chimney high,
A shower descended on us
 Of cinders hot and dry.

The smoke clouds surged around us,
 The soot, like rain, came down;
Cried I: "'Tis Cincinnati—
 Call this no foreign town."

But quickly came the answer,
 In sweet, triumphant tone:
"Ah, no; this is Pompeii,
 We're Glaucus and Ione."

I kissed her once for Glaucus;
 Indeed, I kissed her twice—
The kiss I gave as Glaucus
 Somehow did not suffice.

I like imagination
 And all that I can see,
Yet, when it comes to kissing—
 Reality for me.

—*Frances Langworthy Taylor.*

Gen. Fremont's Claim.

The claim of Gen. Fremont's heirs to Goat Island, in San Francisco Bay, is said to rest on this basis: Gen. Fremont, when Military Governor of California, purchased the island from Mexico. Uncle Sam repudiated the purchase, and declined to either buy from the Pathfinder or reimburse him. However, the Government some years later took possession of the island, which is the key to San Francisco Harbor, and erected fortifications and a lighthouse upon it at a cost of more than $9,000,000. Gen. Fremont sought relief from Congress in vain.

Wealthy Negroes.

In sixteen cities of Virginia the negroes own property worth $3,334,542, the greater part of which is real estate. In Richmond their possessions amount to $930,123.

DREW FOR LONG TERMS.

NORTH DAKOTA SENATORS HAVE A LOTTERY OF THEIR OWN.

Great Excitement in the Senate Chamber When the "Odds" and "Evens" Get Down to Business to See Who Serves Four Years and Who Serves Two—Black Eye for Gov. Boyd—Wisconsin Grand Army People Win a Victory—Other Political News.

BISMARCK, N. D., March 5.—[Special.]—The drawing for the long and short terms occurred in the Senate this afternoon and was witnessed by an immense crowd. There was great excitement, and an effort was made by the "odds" to postpone the lottery. Arnold said that the "evens" all looked so confident and smiling that he feared a job had been put up. Lamoure said he did not like the looks of the thing. Thirty-one envelopes had been prepared in one of which were the words "the long term." There had been a chance for the "evens," he said, to mark those envelopes so that the long term could be drawn. The insinuations were indignantly repelled by the "evens," who showed that the "odds" were represented on the committee and everything had been honestly arranged. Lieut.-Gov. Allin flipped a penny and the "odds" got the first draw. Lamoure drew and got a blank. There was great merriment. "Odds" and "evens" alternated and there were shouts of laughter and applause as blank after blank was drawn, particularly when McCormick, the Democratic leader, and Haggart, the Republican leader, both drew blanks. President Pro Tem. N. B. Pinkham, representing the Tenth District, stepped up modestly and drew the long term, giving the victory to the "evens." It was the most exciting scene ever witnessed in the Senate chamber. Six out of seven Democrats retain their seats for four years. The Republicans who stay for four years are Worst, Cashel, Roderick, Johnson, Pinkham, Ink, Enger, Palmer, Svenarud, and Miller.

WILL NOT RECOGNIZE BULKELEY.

Gov. Hill Says He Must Be Judge as to Who Is Governor of Connecticut.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—A requisition was presented to Gov. Hill signed by Morgan G. Bulkeley, Governor, for the return of John T. Colbert, accused of horse theft committed at Canbury, Conn., Feb. 24, 1891, and now held in jail at Carmel, N. Y. Gov. Hill again refused to honor Mr. Bulkeley's signature as Governor on the ground that Bulkeley was not the proper executive authority to issue the writ. With his refusal Gov. Hill filed a lengthy opinion.

Gov. Hill in his opinion declines "to recognize a person as Governor who was neither elected as such by the people nor has any legal or equitable title to the office, and who is not recognized as Governor by the highest legislative body of his own State."

He says he cannot be expected to afford Bulkeley the recognition he is unable to secure in his own State.

"Mr. Bulkeley is a mere usurper and as such has no claim to be considered a Governor de facto. A fact of mere usurpation done without color of authority and under the circumstances conceded to exist in Connecticut does not make an official de facto."

Gov. Hill then cites numerous decisions upon this subject and states that he has concluded to refuse all requisitions coming from Mr. Bulkeley under the present condition of affairs in Connecticut.

BLACK EYE FOR BOYD.

He Must Present His Case to the Nebraska Supreme Court Next Tuesday.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 5.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court this morning rendered an opinion on the demurrer in the Boyd-Thayer contest case, overruling the demurrer and requiring Boyd to answer by next Tuesday. It is rumored that Boyd's attorneys will proceed at once to Washington, where they will apply to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of certiorari to remove the case to that court, alleging that it involved a Federal question, which the State courts should not be allowed to pass upon. Today's decision by the court is regarded as a black eye for Boyd and raises Lieut.-Gov. Major's stock.

Moan's bill prohibiting the giving or taking of free railroad passes except in certain cases was passed by a vote of 58 to 33.

The bill to protect associations and unions of workingmen in the use of labels, trade-marks, and other forms of advertising goods manufactured by members of such associations and unions was passed.

The bill conferring the right of municipal suffrage on women was defeated by a vote of 44 to 49.

The bill to prohibit persons not residents of the State from exercising police duties was passed, as was also the bill to authorize the organization of county mutual insurance companies.

VICTORY FOR THE GRAND ARMY.

It Retains the Management of the Wisconsin Home for Veterans.

MADISON, Wis., March 5.—[Special.]—The Assembly today had a lively tussle over an attempt to amend in important particulars the Senate bill to appropriate $50,000 to the Home for Veterans at Waupaca. Chairman Wall got a black eye in the refusal of the Assembly to adopt the amendments, as he is understood to have been one of the chief supporters of them. The principal point sought to be gained was to take the management of the home entirely out of the hands of the Grand Army, which helps to support it, and vest it in the State Board of Control.

Mr. Fiebrantz of Milwaukee proposes to reform the system of introducing bills and offered a resolution for a constitutional amendment. It provides that all proposed laws shall be indorsed by a member of either House of the Legislature and filed with the Secretary of State on or before Dec. 15 prior to the session of the Legislature. The Secretary of State shall classify and consecutively number all such proposed laws according to the House in which the same are to originate and have them separately published in book form in time to present them to the Legislature, together with the original bills, on the first day of the session.

A. V. Atkinson, State Veterinarian, resigned March 1, the Administration having kept the matter a secret until it leaked out today. There is now no State Veterinarian, although the bill to abolish the office has not yet gone through the Legislature. It has been stated that Chairman Wall informed Mr. Atkinson that he might as well resign, as the office would be abolished anyhow and that his resignation would be acceptable at this time.

INDIANA'S FEE BILL DOOMED.

One of the Most Important Measures of the Session Practically Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 5.—[Special.]—It now seems probable that the Fee and Salary bill, the most important measure of the session, will fail. The county officers went into a compact with the State officers to try to prevent the law going into operation against those who have been elected. The county officers now think that the State officers have acted in bad faith, having succeeded in getting their emoluments largely increased by the bill, and in consequence are making a fight on them which seems likely to result in the defeat of the entire measure if the pay of the State officers is not reduced.

The Democratic members of the Legislature are perplexed as to what to do regarding the pending constitutional amendments. Contrary to supposition it has been found that they have been advanced in proper form and if passed by the present Legislature it will be necessary to call a special election for the people to vote on them. This will cost $200,000 and the Democrats are afraid to make their party responsible for the expense.

The Legislature in joint session today elected the following officers:

State Librarian, Jacob P. Dunn Jr.; Trustee of the Central Insane Hospital, Dr. E. H. Houser; Trustee of the Northern Insane Hospital, David Holt of Noble County; Trustee of the Southern Insane Hospital, Perry H. Blue of Sullivan County; Director of the State Prison North, John Brodie of Porter County; Director of the State Prison South, Floyd Parks of Clark County; Trustee of the Blind Institute, John B. Stoll of South Bend; Trustee of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Joseph L. Blaze of Posey County. The trustees of the Eastern Insane Hospital were not elected.

It is believed here that Judge William A. Woods will certainly be one of the District Judges who will be advanced to the circuit bench under the new law. President Harrison will be asked to appoint Judge Byron K. Elliott, of the Indiana Supreme bench, his successor as District Judge.

PASSED OVER HOVEY'S VETO.

The Legislative and Congressional Apportionment Bills in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 5.—[Special.]—The Legislative Apportionment bill was vetoed by Gov. Hovey today as unjust and unconstitutional, but the bill was at once passed over the veto. Realizing that it was the last day a veto could be so nullified the Congressional Apportionment bill was also taken up and at once passed. It was also at once passed over the veto.

Both Houses and Senator Magee, Cleveland's Minister to Sweden, were the victims of a canard this afternoon. Some one carried to the Senator a story that Palmer had been elected Senator in Illinois. He at once offered a resolution congratulating the Illinois Democrats on the brave and winning fight they had made, etc. The news of the resolution was carried to the House and Speaker Niblack stopped proceedings to announce the election. The news threw the Democratic members into ecstasies and business was delayed for some minutes with all sorts of jubilatory resolutions.

It is rumored tonight that the reason the Republicans refused to vote for trustees of the three new hospitals for the insane was a request of Gov. Hovey not to vote in order that the right of the Legislature to elect the trustees, once affirmed by the Supreme Court, may again be brought into litigation, but in another form.

WARFARE AGAINST TIGHTS.

A Remarkable Measure Introduced in the Minnesota Legislature.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 5.—[Special.]—In Committee of the Whole today the Senate recommended that the following remarkable bill, introduced by Senator Hale, be passed:

"That any female person who shall, upon the stage or platform in any theater or opera-house, concert hall, or any public place whatever, where other persons are present, expose her nether limb or limbs, dressed in tights so-called, or in any manner whatever so that the shape and form of her nether limb or limbs are plainly visible to such other persons present, shall be guilty of open and gross lewdness, and lascivious behavior, and guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $100, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than five days nor more than thirty."

Suppressing the Bribery Evidence.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 5.—[Special.]—Senator John Day Smith dropped a little bombshell into the Senate today by moving that Secretary Vanduzee take possession of all copies of the report of the Sabin-Washburn bribery investigation committee and hold them subject to the order of the Senate. Mr. Smith explained that examination of the printed copies showed that some of the evidence had been suppressed. The entire testimony of ex-Senator Sabin before the House committee was left out. He did not know who had suppressed this, he said, but all the evidence must go to the people. He secured the adoption of a resolution appointing a committee of three Senators to investigate the matter and secure the publication of the evidence entire. The point of the matter is that the Sabin testimony referred to contains some interesting admissions.

The Currier Railway bill is dead. A petition against it, signed by 8,000 citizens of St. Paul, was presented in the House this morning. The railway committee has been instructed to draft a less radical measure.

Offer $200 for Each Dead Indian.

PHOENIX, Ari., March 5.—[Special.]—The abandonment of the military post in Southern Arizona has created great alarm in the Territory, as a rising of the Indians is feared. A bill was introduced in the House today declaring the Indians who left the San Carlos Agency with arms in their possession outlaws and offering a reward of $200 for each Indian killed upon whom at the Coroner's inquest arms were found.

The Australian ballot law was recommended in both Houses.

The damage caused by the recent floods amounts to $1,000,000 in the Territory.

Indiana Agricultural Board Troubles.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 5.—[Special.]—Serious complications are ahead in the reorganization of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture. The old board, known as a self-perpetuating institution, which has been legislated out of existence, refuses to surrender to the powers until the members are paid $8,000, which they have individually become liable for as sureties. It is also claimed that by the repeal of all other laws relating to the board an annual appropriation of $10,000 has been cut off, and if this is true the new board comes into existence without sufficient money to pay a month's salary.

The Woman Is Still Kept Out.

GUTHRIE, O. T., March 5.—The Republican incumbent still holds the office of Register of Deeds contrary to the decision of the court that Miss Cora Diehl, the Farmers' Alliance candidate, was legally elected and is entitled to the office. The Farmers' Alliance men are indignant and threaten to storm the office and force the vaults if peaceable possession of the office is not given to Miss Diehl.

Texas' Railway Commission Bill.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 5.—[Special.]—The Railway Commission bill passed the Texas House today by 92 to 5. It was amended giving the commission power to suspend the long and short haul clause when necessary. The bill goes to the Senate.

Political Notes.

The Lower House of the Missouri Legislature after a long and heated debate adopted a resolution condemning the Fifty-first Congress in general terms and Speaker Reed for his partisan rulings.

Lieut.-Gov. Jones of New York thinks he we will be the Democratic nominee for Governor.

Alien Seamen in the British Navy.

Admiral Hornby of the British navy writes the following letter to a correspondent: "Replying to the question in one of your recent notes, I beg to say that I think it is imperative not only that the present strength of the navy should be largely increased, but that steps should be taken to enter and train every year some 4,500 boys, to pass one year and a half in a harbor training ship, and then three years in a seagoing ship, and subsequently three years in a steamship of war, allowing them after such service to join the merchant service, where they would receive reserve pay and constitute an efficient reserve. Such men are as much wanted in the merchant service as in men-of-war, perhaps more so. At present our merchant service trains, one may say, no reliable men. The best men there are foreigners—Danes, Swedes, Germans, and Dutch—all well trained and reliable men, while the English are ignorant and insubordinate. If you doubt my opinion of the English merchant seamen, inquire of large ship-owners in Liverpool or London, and hear them."

Good Chance to Take Him at His Word.

The curtain had risen on the first act of "Richard III." The house was crowded—fashion in the pit and boxes, quiet respectability in the first balcony, and the "profanum vulgus" watching with eager interest from the gallery rows. It was the scene in which Richard wooes, beside the bier of Henry VI., the widow of the Prince whom he has slain. The audience was hushed in admiration as the wily suitor, kneeling before Anne, offered his sword to her, and bared his breast for her to strike.

Lo! here I lend thee this sharp-pointed sword,
Which if thou please to hide in this true breast,
And let the soul forth that adoreth thee.
I lay it naked to the deadly stroke,
And humbly beg the death upon my knee.

The lady raised the sword and faltered. But in an instant a gigantic negro, his face ablaze with enthusiasm, leaned far over the rail of the gallery, shook his fist in the air, and shouted, in stentorian tones: "Kill him, by G——, kill him!"

It was too much for the gravity of the audience, and the disturbance that followed covered the noise of a hasty exit from the gallery.—*New York Tribune.*

Defenses of India.

India is making great strides in its defensive improvements of all kinds. Perhaps the most noteworthy of these are the coast defenses. The principal harbors are already protected by submarine mine and torpedo boats. The existing turret ships are to be rearmed with ten-inch breech-loading guns fitted with torpedo catchers. "Instead of the too conspicuous muzzle-loading guns which now look so imposing on their barbette emplacements," writes a correspondent, "ten-inch and six-inch breech-loaders will be mounted on disappearing carriages in sunken emplacements, from which they will pop up for a moment to fire, like rabbits from a burrow, and sink back the moment their work is done, leaving absolutely nothing for the enemy to aim at. Where muzzle-loaders are left they will be mounted for high-angle fire, and will in this way be formidable against the decks of hostile ships. They will have, besides, a range double that which they now possess."

New Orleans Opera Season.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 5.—[Special.]—The arrangements for the next operatic season have been completed. Mr. Harry L. Howard, the capitalist who leased the French Opera-House some weeks ago, today completed a contract with Frederick Mauge of Paris to bring to this city next winter a first-class opera company. Mr. Mauge will at once begin the selection of his artists and the formation of the troupe.

Valuable Tree.

A mahogany tree lately cut down in Honduras made three logs which sold in Europe for $11,000.

HIGH-PRICED TROTTERS.

WELL-BRED ANIMALS FROM CALIFORNIA SOLD IN NEW YORK.

List of the Horses Disposed Of Yesterday at the American Institute That Brought $1,000 or Over—Von der Ahe Has Baldwin Put in Jail at St. Louis—The Syracuse Pool Tournament—General Turf and Sporting News.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Messrs. Kellogg & Co. resumed their sale of California trotting stock today at the American Institute Rink. There was a good attendance of stock-breeders, but the prices obtained were only moderate. The following animals were sold for $1,000 and upwards:

Lucille's Baby, Princeps, by Lucille Golddust, was sold to P. H. Powers, Brooklyn, for $2,090.

Mamie, bay mare, Blue Bel, by Silverelia, was purchased by Hugh O'Brien for $1,750.

The brown filly Carda was disposed of to W. H. Merritt, New York, for $1,050.

The chestnut filly Horta, Guy Wilkes, by Lady Delma was secured by Mr. Steel, Philadelphia, for $1,000.

Crescent, b. s., Sultan, dam Lady Dey, by California Dealer, $1,000.

Caselton, br. m., 6, Mambrino King, dam Barbara, by Kentucky Prince, $1,350.

Ruby Wilkes, b. m., 5, Red Wilkes, dam Nyacks Clay, by American Clay, $1,400.

Little Stanford, br. m., 3, Electioneer, dam Lily B., by Alexander's Abdallah, L. E. Madden, Lexington, Ky., $2,400.

Minetta, ch. m., 6, Nutwood, dam Young Foxie, by Daniel Lambert, H. H. Stamboul, Youngstown, O., $1,400.

Alma Stanford, 7, Electioneer, Alamada Maid, by Whipple's Hambletonian, $2,100.

Valet, b. s., 8, Harold, dam Vassar, by Belmont, $2,250.

Minnette, b. m., 11, Administrator, dam Buzz Medium, by Happy Medium, J. A. Middleton, Shelbyville, Ky., $1,200.

Miss Medium, b. m., 14, Happy Medium, dam Handy, by Frank Loen, $1,150.

Meeting of Trotting-Horse Breeders.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A conference of the leading trotting-horse breeders of the country was held in the Fifth Avenue Hotel tonight under the auspices of the National Association of Trotting-Horse Breeders. After a general interchange of views on the subject of the reorganization of the National Association it was decided to call a convention of the trotting-horse breeders of the country, to meet in Chicago April 22 next, when a plan of reorganization will be formulated.

The Florida Tennis Tournament.

MAGNOLIA, Fla., March 5.—[Special.]—The tennis tournament continued today with increased crowds and enthusiasm and the play grew to a higher order as the end drew near. Baumgarten made a gallant fight for the sterling silver bowl, representing the first prize in singles, and the first two sets were even much closer than the score indicates. Several games hung for a long time on a single shot which as a rule was won by Wright's superior generalship. Baumgarten's "form," however, because of his lack of practice, excited much favorable comment and he was heartily congratulated on securing the second prize.

The match, in doubles of Beach and Billings against Baumgarten and Cooke, was interesting, as the players were both very expert and evenly matched. The finals in the consolation match resulted in Cooke beating Gawtrey, 6-0, 6-0. The semi-finals in doubles resulted in Beach and Billings beating Baumgarten and Cooke, 6-2, 6-4. Campbell and Wright beat Anderson and Reid, 6-2, 6-1.

Jack McAuliffe's Pool-Room Closed.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—Jack McAuliffe's new pool-room, which reopened at No. 353 Fulton street, Brooklyn, Saturday, was closed by the police today, and Con McAuliffe, his brother, who was in charge of the place, and seven men were arrested. The opinion of Corporation Counsel Jenks that a commission business was not unlawful did not deter Capt. Campbell of the Adams Street Police Station from taking action in the matter. He entered the pool-room at the head of a number of detectives, sergeants, and patrolmen, and placed every one in the place under arrest. Jack McAuliffe was not present. The police captured $691, and also seized all the paraphernalia in the room, and had the stuff carted to the station-house. The men had not long been in the station-house when ex-Judge Tracy appeared and offered to furnish bail for the prisoners. Capt. Campbell later accepted bail, and all the men were released. The men will be arraigned tomorrow.

McCarthy and Dixon to Fight.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Articles were signed today for a fight to take place March 26 before the Cribb Club of Troy, N. Y., between Cal McCarthy and George Dixon (colored), featherweights. The fight will be for a purse of $4,000.

Von der Ahe Puts Baldwin in Jail.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 5.—[Special.]—By an outrageous exercise of authority Mark Baldwin, pitcher of the Pittsburg National League team, was arrested today at the instance of President Von der Ahe of the Browns on a charge of conspiring with J. Polver O'Neill, President, and Ned Hanlon, manager, of the Pittsburg club, to break up the American Association clubs by inducing association players to jump their contracts. Baldwin was in hiding all day, but was finally captured this afternoon and taken to the Four Courts. He had advanced all the money in his possession to Jack O'Connor, the catcher, and in default of bond was committed to jail. O'Connor, with $1,200 in his pocket, made no effort to secure Baldwin's release. The latter will not be able to get bail until he hears from his club.

Buffinton Signs with the Boston Americans

BOSTON, Mass., March 5.—[Special.]—Charles G. Buffinton of Fall River, a favorite base-ball pitcher, has signed with the Boston American Association team for 1891.

London's New Sporting Club.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, March 5.—The National Sporting Club, in which Lord Lonsdale and other noblemen are interested, opened tonight. A first-rate boxing program finished with a ten-round contest between Cock Robin and Gutteridge. The latter's left wrist was sprained in the eighth round. He would have been beaten anyway.

The Syracuse Pool Tournament.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 5.—This was the tenth day of the National pool tournament. The first series resulted: Struwe, 150; Ludington, 14. The second series was won by Saborido by a score of 150 to 117 for Sherman. Clearwater easily defeated Kuntsch in the third series by a score of 150 to 66.

March Days.

I.

The world today is a nun in gray,
 And the wind is her wailing prayer
To God to give her a soul like May,
 Flower-sweet, white, and fair.

II.

Still as a lake at even is the air;
 The heavens are gloomed; I mark not anywhere
A hopeful sign hung out by plain or hill;
 Only the etched brown trees and barren fields are there.

How like a madman's dream the thought of June!
 Shall this warped pipe e'er swell with some soft tune
That calls for liquid stops and languorous skill,
 The piper lying prone beneath a summer moon?

III.

The mystery
 And magic of the spring!
It seizes on this bleak and sullen thing
 Called March, and see!
Blank skies, faint odors as of slumbering flowers,
 Faint bird songs in the bowers,
A soft south wind, and, cradled in the wood,
 As sweet as womanhood,
As shy as any maiden lured by love,
The dimly-flushed arbutus' bloom above
 The harsh earth soon will peer,
 And April airs be here!

—*Richard E. Burton.*

School Discipline in Germany.

A queer case of school discipline has lately attracted attention in Germany. The teacher of a village school, who carried on the business of extracting teeth to increase his paltry income, utilized his dental skill for the disciplining of recalcitrant pupils. Eight boys were by him deprived of teeth, which he thought they could get along better without than with, as a punishment for gross disobedience. The parents of the pupils caused this odd disciplinarian to be prosecuted for doing bodily injury to their offspring, but the charge was dismissed because the teacher proved by expert medical testimony that instead of harming his pupils he had actually benefited them. This style of discipline, however, has been prohibited.

A Huge Rattler.

Lewis Watson, of Armstrong Academy, I. T., while crossing a ledge of rocks saw an enormous rattlesnake, which lay torpid from the effects of the cold. The snake was dispatched with a Winchester ball through the head. The monster was 7 feet in length, and 20 inches in circumference. The head was as large as the flat of a man's hand, the fangs 3 inches in length, while it had 19 rattles. Full bloods who have lived in the section for the last thirty years declare that it was the largest snake ever seen in the country, and it is believed to be the largest ever killed in the Indian Territory. The rattles, with buttons, indicate an age of over 20 years.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Electric Cabs.

A system of electric cabs has been introduced in Stuttgart, and with such success that the cab-horse is likely to be relegated to other fields of usefulness.

HE SOUGHT TO CRUCIFY HIMSELF.

James Quinn of Philadelphia Does Penance for Imaginary Sins—Saved by His Family.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 1.—With the marks of the cruel nails on both hands and feet, James Quinn, an old man, lay on a cot in the Philadelphia Hospital yesterday suffering from wounds self-inflicted while seeking to crucify himself as his Savior was crucified by his persecutors. Though the pain of the wounds must have been intense, the old man seemed not to notice it, but to suffer great mental agony over imaginary sins. He clasped his hands in constant prayer in penance for past misdeeds.

Quinn's attempt at self-crucifixion, which is only the second instance of its kind known, came as the culmination of long religious brooding and other troubles which had unhinged his mind. He lives at No. 1104 McIlvany street, a little thoroughfare near Eleventh and Carpenter streets, and is 64 years old. Formerly he worked as a sawyer, but had to give this up because of injuries to his hands, and for some time he has been able to do little. For years he has been a religious enthusiast, but his family had never seen any reason to suppose his monomania on this subject would lead him to do any injury to himself.

For a week he had been unusually wild in his religious ideas and Thursday night the climax came. Rising while the rest of the family were yet asleep, he began his preparations for his astonishing performance. Roughly marking out the form of a cross upon the floor, and procuring an old hammer and some nails he was ready for the self-sacrifice. Placing a nail upon his right foot a sharp blow from the hammer drove it clear through. Great as the agony must have been he probably made no sound, knowing that it would arouse his mother, son, or daughter. Another nail was placed upon the other foot, but the blow from the hammer failed to drive it through. It struck a bone, in which it became imbedded. Laying his left hand flat upon the floor, with the palm upward, he drove a third nail deep into the flesh. While seeking to drive a fourth nail into his right hand the family were awakened and Quinn was prevented from completing the job. The skin of his right hand was only slightly abraded. The nails were drawn from the left hand and right foot, but that in the left foot was stuck so fast in the bone that it could not be removed.

Word was sent to Dr. D. J. Laughlin, who found him trying to get the nail out of his foot, using some rough instrument. The doctor made the same attempt with an old piece of pincer, which broke the nail off in the bone. This made it necessary to take Quinn to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where Dr. Frank A. Gummy was obliged to cut deep into the bone to reach the broken nail.

While the doctor was engaged in this painful work, during which Quinn took no anæsthetics, the latter prayed constantly and fervently, begging forgiveness for his many imaginary sins. Finally he became so violent in his actions that a police patrol-wagon was sent for and he was taken out to the Philadelphia Hospital. At first he was placed in the men's surgical ward, but it was soon seen that his chief trouble was mental rather than physical and he was removed to the ward for the insane. A careful examination of the wounds made by the nails showed that they were not serious. His feet and the injured hand were bandaged and the best of care taken of him. In his prayers and supplications Quinn was heard to say that for forty years he had planned this act of penance for his sins, and at last he had done it. He appeared satisfied with the deed. As his mental trouble appears to be deep seated he will probably be taken to the Norristown Insane Hospital for treatment.

Quinn's attempt at self-crucifixion has only one parallel case, that of an Englishman who by the exercise of great ingenuity succeeded not only in nailing his hands and feet to a cross but in actually throwing himself and the cross from a window. The result was more serious than that in Quinn's case is likely to be, as there is no doubt of the latter's recovery from his wounds, if not from his peculiar hallucinations.

Will Not Be President of Swarthmore.

RICHMOND, Ind., March 5.—[Special.]—William Dudley Foulke, who was called back from Philadelphia by the death of his brother-in-law, Arthur M. Reeves, has decided to rescind his acceptance of the Presidency of Swarthmore College. The management of a large estate by his father-in-law, the late Mark E. Reeves, now devolves on him, and he could not in addition well fill the high office to which he was called.

Indians Still Dancing.

The ghost dance is still a pastime among the Indians of the territory. It is feared trouble will ensue before long, as the Indians are becoming very insulting.—*Sioux Falls (Dak.) Press.*

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome.

No other baking powder does such work.

Thayer & Jackson Stationery

(Formerly Skeen & Stuart Stationery Co.),

HAVE REMOVED TO

245 and 247 State-st.

Account Books, Stationery, and Good Printing.

Thayer & Jackson Stationery Co.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW York Navy Yard—February 24, 1891.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened March 31, 1891," will be received at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 31, 1891, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard 120,000 pounds of Navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposal will be furnished upon application to the Commandant of the Navy Yard, the Navy Pay Office, New York, or to the Bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the Bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster-General U. S. Navy.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20, 1891. Sealed proposals will be received at the Department until two o'clock p. m., Friday, March 13, 1891, for manufacturing and placing in position, in complete working order, in the United States Court-House and Post-Office, Charlotte, N. C., combination electric light and gas fixtures. Specifications, drawings, and blank forms of proposals will be furnished manufacturers and dealers upon application to the department. The right to reject any and all bids and to waive defects is reserved. Partial bids will not be considered. Proposals should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury and indorsed: "Proposals for Electric Light and Gas Fixtures, Charlotte, N. C." A. B. NETTLETON, Acting Secretary.

MEN'S HATS, LATEST STYLES FINEST QUALITIES, LOWEST PRICES. J. S. BARNES & CO., Hatters, 86 Madison-st., Tribune Bldg.

BORSCH—OPTICIAN. CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT. 102 E. WASHINGTON-ST.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL, MANLIUS, N. Y. Summer School. Address WM. VERBECK.

FOR INSPECTION OF FOOD.

BILL FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A STATE COMMISSIONER.

Proposed Measure to Prevent the Selling of Impure Articles—A Bill Providing for the Division Between Cities and Counties of Money Received for Saloon Licenses—Appropriations for Joliet Prison—Proceedings in the House and Senate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—The following bill for a State Food Commissioner and for the inspection of food was today introduced in the Senate by Senator Bogardus:

The Governor shall appoint a Commissioner, who shall be a chemist, who shall be known as the State Food Commissioner, and shall hold his office for a term of two years, or until his successor is appointed, and shall receive a salary of $2,000 per annum and his necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of his duties under this act, and shall be charged under the direction of the Governor, with the enforcements of the various provisions thereof. Said Commissioner may be removed from office at the pleasure of the Governor, and his successor appointed as above provided for. The said Commissioner is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint a Secretary and Assistant Commissioner, and to employ such experts, chemists, agents, and such counsel as may be deemed by him necessary for the proper enforcement of this law, their compensation to be fixed by the Commissioner. The sum of $10,000 annually is hereby appropriated to be paid for such purposes out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. All charges, accounts, and expenses authorized by this act shall be paid by the Treasurer of the State upon the warrant of the State Auditor. The entire expenses of said Commissioner shall not exceed the sum appropriated for the purpose of this act. The said Commissioner shall make biennial reports to the Legislature not later than the 1st day of January of his report and proceedings and shall report in detail the number of assistant Commissioners, expert chemists, agents, and counsel he has employed, with the expenses and disbursements. The said Commissioner shall have a room in the Capitol, to be set apart for his use by the Governor. The said Commissioner and assistant Commissioner, and such experts, agents, chemists, and counsel as they may duly authorize for the purpose, shall have access, ingress, and egress to all places of business, factories, farms, buildings, carriages, cars, and vessels used in the manufacture and sale of any vinegar or food products or any imitation thereof. They also shall have power and authority to open any package, car, or vessel containing such articles which may be manufactured, sold, or exposed for sale in violation of the provisions of this act, and may inspect the contents therein and may take samples therefrom for analysis. All clerks, bookkeepers, express agents, railroad officials, employes, or common carriers shall render to them all the assistance in their power, when so requested, in tracing, furnishing, or discovering the presence of any article named in this act. Any refusal or neglect on the part of such clerk, bookkeeper, express agent, railroad official, employé, or common carrier to render such friendly aid shall be deemed a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than $50 nor more $100 for each and every offense.

All fines collected under this act shall be paid into the State Treasury.

TO AMEND THE LICENSE LAW.

A Bill to Divide Money Received from Saloons Between Cities and Counties.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—Senator Sherman will tomorrow introduce a bill in the Senate to hereafter give to the counties one-half of the money received by a city, town, or village in the county from the licensing of saloons. The bill is as follows:

It shall not be lawful for the corporate authorities of any city, town, or village in this State to grant a license for the keeping of a dramshop except upon the payment in advance, one-half into the County Treasury of the county in which said city, town, or village is located and the other half into the city, town, or village Treasury, such sum as may be determined by the respective authorities of such city, town, or village, not less than at the rate of $500 per annum.

Provided, That in all cases when a license for the sale of malt liquors only is granted the city, town, or village granting such license may grant the same on payment in advance—one-half into the county treasury, the other half into the city, town, or village treasury—of the sum of not less than at the rate of $250 per annum: and

Provided, further, That the City Councils in cities, the Boards of Trustees in towns, and the Presidents and the Boards of Trustees in villages may grant permits to pharmacists for the sale of liquors for medical, mechanical, sacramental, and chemical purposes only under such restrictions and regulations as may be provided by ordinance. The money paid for license aforesaid shall be credited to and become a part of the school fund of the county in which such license is granted.

FOR UNIFORM TEXT-BOOKS.

Provisions of a Bill to Be Introduced by Senator Berry.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—Senator Berry will introduce tomorrow a bill to provide for uniformity of text-books in the public schools of each county in the State. Its principal provisions are as follows:

On or before Aug. 1, 1891, and each five years thereafter, the County Judge of each county shall appoint four persons, not more than two of whom shall be from any one political party, who, together with the County Superintendent of Schools, shall constitute and be known as the School-Text School Board for that county. The board shall meet at a place and time named by the County Judge at the time of such appointment and organize. Before adopting a series of text-books the board shall advertise by publishing a notice for four consecutive weeks in at least three or more newspapers published in this or adjoining States for bids to furnish such text-books as are needed. They shall award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, who shall furnish suitable bond.

It shall be unlawful for the said board to displace or change any text-book that has been regularly adopted in any school district before the expiration of three years from the date of such adoption unless authorized to do so by a majority of electors of said district, due notice of said proposition to displace or change said text-books having been given.

Proper provision is made for the keeping up of the style and quality of the books by the publishers. The County Superintendent is made Chairman of the board, and is required to furnish each school district with lists of books selected, copies of which lists are to be posted in each schoolhouse. Only books named on the list shall be legally used, and a sufficient number of books to supply all demands is required to be kept on sale at one or more public places in the township at the contract price.

The Senate Committee on Education will hold a meeting March 18 for the purpose of hearing arguments for and against a uniform series of school text-books. The School-Book Trust will be represented by some of the best attorneys that money can hire, and many others interested will be present.

JOLIET APPROPRIATIONS.

Thirty-seven Thousand Dollars Wanted for Prison Improvements.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—The bill introduced in the Senate this morning by Senator Arnold making several appropriations for the State Penitentiary at Joliet is as follows, the aggregate amount of money appropriated being $37,000:

The following sums are hereby appropriated for the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet for the purposes named:

For relaying floors, repairing roofs, replacing sewer ventilators and stairs; repairing water, steam, and gas pipes; machinery, boilers, and engines; repainting main walls of buildings; painting and plastering, building new closets for hospital and convict kitchens; putting in new heating apparatus in convict laundry; rebuilding portico at front entrance of main building; removing and resetting displaced coping and courses on the two central spires, south front of Warden's house, and making such other repairs as may be required to put the buildings, walls, grounds, and appurtenances of the said penitentiary in good condition, the sum of $16,500 per annum, or so much thereof as may be necessary from the 1st day of July, 1891, to the expiration of the fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next General Assembly.

For putting in an electric plant for lighting yard, Warden's house, cell-houses, and other buildings in said penitentiary where needed, the sum of $15,000.

For putting in an elevator in the Warden's house, running from the basement to the female prison on the fifth floor, the sum of $2,500.

For refurnishing, papering, painting, etc., the different departments in the main building, the sum of $3,000, or so much of said amount as may be necessary.

REGULAR WORK IN THE SENATE.

The Committee Report on the Conspiracy Law Bill Defeated.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—In the Senate this morning, the special order being the further consideration of the Bogardus bill to protect copyrights and labels, the bill was ordered to third reading.

Several committees reported. When the report of the Committee on Judicial Department was made, that Coppinger's bill to repeal the Merritt conspiracy law be laid on the table, the Democrats demanded the roll-call, and the committee's report was defeated, Bassett, Knopf, MacMillan, and Zearing (Republicans) voting with the Democrats against the committee's report. On motion Coppinger's bill was ordered to second reading on the same vote.

After the joint session several committees reported. Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Secrest—To pay the expenses of a special committee of the Thirty-sixth General Assembly to visit the penal institutions of the State.

By Mr. Humphrey—To govern the manufacture and sale of articles of gilded ware, the penalty for counterfeiting being $20 to $200.

By Mr. Bogardus—Providing for the appointment of a State Food Commissioner, giving him power to prosecute any person for food adulteration.

By Mr. Arnold—A bill appropriating $22,000 annually for repairs and improvements at the Joliet Penitentiary.

The Senate adjourned to 11:30 o'clock tomorrow.

Discussed the Election Law.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—The House Committee of Elections this afternoon resumed discussion on the proposed Election law. Most of the discussion hinged on the question of instruction cards to be used at elections. Several members of the committee were in favor of having these cards printed in as many different languages as were spoken by voters of that precinct, and cited as arguments the large number of foreigners constantly coming to this country, and that in large cities there are whole precincts composed almost exclusively of voters who are unable to write or read English. The majority of the members, however, were not in favor of the idea, giving as arguments the additional cost in printing, and that cards of instruction printed in foreign languages would be useless where the tickets were all printed in the English language. After a long discussion the motion to print the cards in foreign languages was lost. The committee also recommended that the printing of specimen ballots in newspapers be not required in villages or towns of less than 1,500 inhabitants.

Says Women Do Want to Vote.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—The female suffragists are taking active steps to counteract the influence of the Chicago ladies who are seeking the defeat of the Woman's Municipal Suffrage bill. A circular today addressed to members of the General Assembly and signed by F. G. Adams of the Kansas State Historical Society details the operation of the Woman's Suffrage law in that State and effectually controverts the assertion of the Chicago ladies that the members of the sex generally will not avail themselves of the right of suffrage. The statistics of 221 cities of Kansas show that in a total vote of 89,000 the number of votes cast by ladies was 25,000. In conclusion Mr. Adams says:

"How useful these figures may be made to be workers for equal suffrage can judge. For myself, while engaged in compiling them and in examining the newspapers in the search and reading the discussions in the canvass in their various forms and bearings I have been most thoroughly impressed with the conviction that the people of Kansas at the last spring election practically solved woman suffrage. It is no longer a question whether women want to vote. They do want to vote."

To Cede Certain Lands to the Government.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—The bill introduced by the Judiciary Committee in the Senate today giving the City of Rock Island power to cede certain lands to the United States is a substitute for the bill heretofore introduced by Senator Crawford of Rock Island, his bill giving the State the authority to make the session. The empowering clause of the bill is as follows:

"The City of Rock Island is hereby authorized and empowered to convey to the United States of America any or all lands as aforesaid described. Any previous cession of such or any other lands by said City of Rock Island is hereby ratified."

Must Not Obstruct Streams.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—The Senate Committee on Waterways and Drainage today recommended that Senator Karraker's bill imposing a fine of $500 for the willful obstructing of any streams by throwing in them logs, etc., be passed. It was first agreed that a substitute should be prepared for Senator Karraker's bill to compel owners of land to keep all streams flowing through their land free from obstructions after the same have once been cleared.

The Change of Venue Bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—Senator Newell's bill to allow a change of venue to be taken to the proper county when a suit has been brought in the wrong county was amended in committee today so as to compel the costs of such change to be paid by the person first bringing the suit, instead of compelling payment by the party making the motion for the change and the bill recommended for passage.

Proceedings in the House.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—After the reading of the journal in the House this morning the report of the joint committee to investigate the penal and reformatory systems of other States and report a bill for Illinois was submitted by the Speaker and read by the Clerk.

After the joint assembly the Republicans demanded the yeas and nays on the Democratic motion to adjourn to 11:30 tomorrow, but as usual the motion prevailed. Miller of Cook rebuked his party by voting with the Democrats and explaining his vote by saying that as there were sick members he thought it inhuman to meet before 11:30.

Must Brand Gilded Articles.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—Senator Humphrey introduced a bill to compel all manufacturers of any gilt-covered or gilded articles to stamp the same, whether they are of genuine gold gilt or imitation. A penalty is imposed for the failure to stamp and for selling articles not stamped.

NOT MUCH OF AN IMPROVEMENT.

What Railroad Men Think of the McInerney Ticket-Broker Bill.

Railroad men do not regard Representative McInerney's bill to suppress ticket-brokers, introduced in the Illinois Legislature Wednesday, as much of an improvement over the present law. On the other hand, it seems to please the scalpers.

"I do not see that this bill is any better than the present law," said a prominent railroad man when he read the bill yesterday. "It is identical with the present law in many particulars. The present law governs railroad companies and steamboat lines, while this one only has reference to the owners of railroads. It might be hard to tell who owned the railroads. It provides that the ticket agents of the companies shall be licensed by the Secretary of State and that the companies pay $1 for each certificate. This would bring the State a good many dollars. The present law provides that each company furnish its agents with a certificate. The existing law provides a fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, for persons selling tickets without a certificate. This bill only provides for a fine of $1,000. The other provisions of the bill correspond identically with the existing law. I cannot see what advantage it would be to pass this bill. If the present law cannot be enforced I do not see how this one could be."

Traffic-Manager Busenbark of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railroad thought the bill no improvement over the existing law. "The law we have is not enforced. I do not say it cannot be, but it is not. It is good enough if it were only operative. This bill is almost like the law we have."

General-Manager Chappell of the Chicago and Alton thought the feature of the law placing the matter under the jurisdiction of the State a good thing. "We will gladly pay the license fee if we can obtain relief," he said.

E. A. Mulford, the ticket-broker, said: "I am in favor of the bill with an amendment. The license should be $500 for each ticket office in Chicago and should be governed in other places according to the size of the town. It would not be right of course to make the railroad companies pay $500 for little country towns. In addition to this there should be a bond of from $10,000 to $20,000. The brokers would willingly comply with such an amendment. It is perfectly proper to place the matter in the hands of the Secretary of State."

Mr. Mulford's attention was called to the fact that the main portion of the bill evidently was of the same intent as the present law—to cut off the scalpers.

"They have never been able to secure a conviction under the present law," he replied, "and I guess they would not under this one. They cannot make a jury believe that it is a crime for a man to buy and sell tickets any more than that it is a crime to buy and sell any other kind of property."

He Had an Inquiring Mind.

A humorous incident happened to a prominent citizen of this city that is worthy of being immortalized by printers' ink. The gentleman was being driven home late at night, and when in a street unfrequented at that hour he observed a well-dressed man with a load that he had better have gone for twice, evidently followed by two suspicious-looking characters. Prompted by his well-known kindness of heart, he drew up to the sidewalk, and, accosting the stranger, asked him if he would like to be driven home. With drunken gravity the man took off his hat and said he was entirely unfamiliar with the city, and if he could be carried to the Ryan he would greatly appreciate it. On being assisted to the rotunda of the hotel he presented his card and insisted on knowing the name of his benefactor.

"O, that's all right," said the citizen, "anybody would be glad to be of service to a stranger."

"But you must tell me," persisted the man; "I want to know to whom I am indebted."

"Well, if that's the case, just give the credit to St. Paul," replied the bashful rescuer.

The inebriated man grasped his hand gratefully, and with a choky utterance said: "I'm—many times—obliged to you—Mr. St. Paul. Would you—confer—one more favor? What made you—write that—letter to the Ephesians?"—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

ENTRIES FOR THE DERBY.

RECORDS OF HORSES THAT MAY START AT WASHINGTON PARK.

One Hundred and Thirty-nine Nominations, of Which 104 Are Now Eligible to Start—What Potomac, Strathmeath, Gascon, Oberlin, Balgowan, and Others Have Done—Baldwin's Two Entries—Other News of the Turf.

The American Derby, to be run the coming June, is already the subject of discussion wherever the thoroughbred horse is known. There have been so many inquiries concerning the race that some facts regarding it cannot but be useful.

The stake closed with 139 nominations. Of this number thirty-five have been declared, still leaving 104 eligible to start. But few of these will be declared when the second declarations are due. The following table will show the work done by the horses entered in their 2-year-old form:

Horse.	Races won	Second	Third	Unplaced	Am't won.
Potomac	3	0	1	0	$78,285.00
Oberlin	10	5	5	6	3,050.00
Gascon	3	3	1	8	20,795.00
Strathmeath	3	3	1	1	40,050.00
Balgowan	4	0	1	6	15,185.00
Palestine	4	2	2	6	7,300.00
Cleopatra	4	1	0	5	5,880.00
Esperanza	2	5	1	5	5,965.00
Forerunner	6	3	2	10	3,050.00
Allan Bane	1	2	5	5	2,005.00
Chimes	6	2	2	8	2,985.00
Michael	3	2	0	6	3,280.00
Tom Rogers	5	1	1	5	3,090.00
Joe Carter	2	8	6	6	3,575.00
Yosemite	4	0	2	10	2,780.00
Kingman	4	5	4	3	3,780.00
Georgetown	3	0	0	7	4,215.00
Monterey	2	2	3	8	5,125.00
Pesarra	2	0	1	7	3,382.50
Harry Ray	1	0	2	8	1,200.00
Vallera	2	0	1	6	1,400.00
National	1	0	1	7	1,150.00
Fritz	1	0	0	1	1,040.00
Sir Abner	1	0	3	6	1,550.00
Milt Young	1	3	1	9	1,060.00
Tom Mackin	8	5	3	8	3,305.00
Yale '91	2	2	5	6	680.00
Falerna	1	1	1	8	300.00
Cerberus	1	1	1	8	400.00
Royal Flush	1	1	0	0	375.00
Linlithgow	1	3	2	10	575.00
Woodford	2	3	4	8	800.00
Ludowic	1	2	0	1	250.00
Dickerson	1	1	1	2	600.00
Mountjoy	1	0	0	4	600.00
The Kaiser	1	1	2	4	450.00
Mary McGowan	1	1	0	1	300.00
Hart Wallace	2	2	1	4	500.00
Cantatrice	2	1	0	2	250.00
High Tariff	0	0	1	2	25.00
Eugenie	0	0	2	7	200.00
Sanford	0	0	1	1	25.00
Brutus	0	1	2	0	200.00
J. B.	0	2	0	0	200.00
Ammunition	0	1	0	1	25.00
Palmetto	0	1	0	5	100.00
King Solomon	0	1	2	5	100.00
Snowball	0	0	0	2	
Maid of the Mist	0	0	0	6	
Jack Shelly	0	0	0	8	
Willie L.	0	0	0	1	
Fero	0	0	0	4	
Van Dorn	0	0	0	2	
Remedy	0	0	0	2	
London Smoke	0	0	0	3	
Bessie Barnes	0	0	0	1	
Jack Star	0	0	0	1	
Pomfret	0	0	0	2	
Primero	0	0	1	9	
Total	105	86	73	269	$229,801.50

Haven't Run Yet.

The following horses entered have yet to sport silk:

Rodman, King Edward, Ben's Pet, Porthos, Norodam, Mignon C., Elknoe, Last Ban, Grateful, Poet Scout, Jolly Tar, Goreflew, George Porter, Wandering Jew, St. August, Charley Brown, El Verano, Equinox, Dave Parkhill, Woodvale, Grand Duke Michael, Ganges, Oklahoma, McKinley, Tom Reed, Glendale, Claude Melnotte, Palmer, Silver Lake, Clay Moshier, Fred Knox, Tarquin, Maribeau, Toronto, Delfin, San Joaquin, Ossa, Peralto, Tug of War, Señor, King Silver.

The most prominent horse entered is Potomac, now the property of Mike Dwyer. Potomac started but four times last year. He won the Red Bank Stakes at Monmouth with 111 pounds up, running six furlongs in 1:13. He won the Flatbush Stakes at Coney Island, seven furlongs, in 1:29 4-5, beating Strathmeath, Sallie McClelland, and others. He also landed the great Futurity Stakes and thus established himself as the best 2-year-old of the year. His sole defeat was in the Junior Champion Stakes, when he finished third to Strathmeath and Sallie McClelland. Eastern trainers claim that he could beat any 3-year-old in the East at a mile in the fall, and he promises to become a sensational horse if he winters well. His Eastern engagements became void at the death of his nominator, August Belmont, and as his engagements are few he is likely to face the starter here.

Next in importance to him is Strathmeath. There are many who rated Strathmeath as the best colt out last year, not even excepting the peerless Potomac. He was certainly a grand horse. He won the Sapling Stakes at Coney Island, running a fraction less than six furlongs in 1:09 3-5, with 115 pounds up, defeating Fairy, La Tosca, Ambulance, and others. He won the Tyro Stakes at Monmouth, six furlongs, in 1:15, with 118 pounds up. Behind him were Bolero, Ambulance, Russell, Sallie McClelland, and others. He landed the Junior Champion, beating Potomac, Rey del Rey and others, and was third to Potomac and Sallie McClelland in the Futurity. He also won the William Patridge Stakes at Coney Island and the Algernon Stakes at Gravesend. He is put down as a sure starter for this Derby.

The Westerners will pin their faith to Gascon, Bashford Manor's great Falsetto colt. Gascon won the Sapphire Stakes at Coney Island, with 111 pounds up, running five and one-half furlongs in 1:10. He started with the odds of 30 to 1 against him, and his party won a big stake on him. He also won the Eastern end of the Friendly Stakes, running six furlongs in 1:12 2-5 and defeating Homer, Rinfax, Yosemite, and others. He ran second to Russell in the Prospect Stakes at Brooklyn, having Homer, Sallie McClelland, Rinfax, and Ethel behind him. His other victory was in the White Plains handicap, in which he defeated La Tosca, Yosemite, Russell, Ambulance, Monterey, and others.

Oberlin shows with a great record of races won, but they were captured at Gloucester this winter and must not be too highly thought of. He ran five furlongs at Guttenberg, however, in 1:01¾, and is therefore entitled to consideration. Falerna's single victory was a six and a half furlong purse at Gloucester, run in 1:29¼ in the mud.

Dalgowan was certainly a high-class horse while in the West, although he seemed to train off in the East and made but a sorry showing there. He won the Southern Hotel Stakes at St. Louis, a half-mile, in 51¾, and captured a sweepstakes here, six furlongs, in 1:15½. He also landed the Hyde Park Stakes here, which the courts have yet to pass on, Kingman's owner having claimed that Balgowan carried short weight. In this race he defeated Rey del Rey, Kingman, Palestine, Tom Mackin, and Long Fortune. He captured the Saratoga Stakes, defeating Monteray and Palestine, but did nothing afterwards.

Allan Bane's Record.

Allan Bane captured the Runnymede Stakes at Louisville, defeating Gascon, Hueneme, Georgetown, and Dundee. He did little afterwards, but is now in better hands and great things are expected of him.

Cantatrice failed to earn brackets, but finished second to La Tosca in the Fashion Stakes at Westchester, having Reckon, Sallie McClelland, and others behind her.

Palestine, who was sold this fall for over $13,000, was a most consistent performer. He won the Kenwood Stakes here with 113 pounds up, five furlongs, in 1:01½. He was second to Balgowan in the Saratoga Stakes. He won the Virginia Stakes at Saratoga, five furlongs, in 1:02¾, the Kimball Stakes at Latonia, six furlongs, with 123 pounds up, in 1:17¼, and the Edgewater handicap at Latonia, six furlongs, with 123 pounds up. In this race he conceded from seven to twenty-four pounds to his field. A sort of prejudice has existed against the get of Powhattan, doubtless on account of the failure of many sons of Leamington to transmit stamina to their get, but the performances of Burlington and others have done much to dissipate this feeling.

Georgetown won the Alexandria Stakes at Louisville, 113 pounds up, five furlongs, in 1:04½, defeating Dundee, Hueneme, Gascon, Allan Bane, and others. He also won the Harold Stakes at Latonia, five furlongs, in 1:02¾ with 121 pounds up, defeating Palestine, Gascon, Allan Bane, and others. His other victory was a handicap sweepstakes at Monmouth Park.

Harry Ray's victory was in the Railway Stakes at Latonia in the fall. The distance was one mile, and Ray carried 110 pounds in 1:44½. This augurs well for his Derby chances.

Yosemite is highly thought of, and with good reason, too. He improved as he grew older in his 2-year-old form and such horses generally develop into the best 3-year-olds. He ran a sweepstakes at Westchester in the fall. He carried eighty-seven pounds and defeated Now or Never, Fitzjames, and others in 1:29. He captured a six-furlong purse at Linden in 1:16¼, and a sweepstakes of one mile and a sixteenth in 1:49½. Behind him were Lavinia Belle, Quotation, Wilfred, Joe Blackburn, Longshot, and Now or Never. He has shown ability to go a distance and should prove an important factor in the race. He was the property of Senator Hearst, and what will be done with him now is a question.

Records of Others.

Kingman's victories were confined to purse races, but some of his races were high-class ones. He ran five furlongs at Latonia in 1:02¼, and covered six furlongs at Washington Park in 1:15¼.

The Kaiser's victory was a purse race at the West Side Park. Mary McGowan captured a purse at Latonia, four and a half furlongs, in 57¼. Sir Abner captured the Belle Meade Maiden Stakes at Louisville in the fall. Yale 91 won a five furlong purse at Latonia. Milt Young's victories were all in purse races. He won a five furlong dash at Nashville in 1:02⅝.

Cerebus won a purse at Washington, five furlongs, in 1:03¼, and Royal Flush captured a purse at Nashville. Chimes was a good performer. He won a purse here, six furlongs, in 1:15¾, a mile match with Hamlet in 1:45½, and several small purses. He is under the ban by the ruling off of his owner, McGuigan.

Fritz captured a sweepstakes at Morris Park June 3, running a half-mile in 48 seconds. Forerunner's best race was a sweepstake, five and a half furlongs, at Brooklyn in 1:09¼, defeating Yosemite, Ovid, and others. Linlithgow captured a half-mile purse at St. Louis in 51¼. Woodford won two purses at Latonia.

Lucky Baldwin, who has rather hogged the stake, having captured it three times, has two high class fillies eligible to start, and a colt as yet a non-starter. Baldwin's two fillies are Cleopatra and Esperanza, both by Grimstead. Cleopatra captured the Kentucky Stakes at Saratoga, defeating Palestine, Monterey, and others, the Equity Stakes at Saratoga, the Misses' Stakes at Saratoga, and ran second to Strathmeath in the Algeria Stakes at Gravesend. Esperanza won the Willow Stakes at Brooklyn and the Holly Handicap, six furlongs, in 1:15¼, defeating Russell, Renfox, Ethel, and others. A prejudice always exists against a filly for the Derby distance in the early summer, and the Kentucky Derby has yet to fall to one. The first Derby here, however, was captured by Modesty, and Baldwin may land the race with one of his mares.

National, Ludovic, Mountjoy, Dickerson, and Hart Wallace have captured purses. Michael won a purse at St. Paul, six furlongs, in 1:15¼, several purses in the East, and a six and one-half furlong sweepstakes for all ages at Linden, defeating Al Farrow, Clarendon, Forest King, Fitzjames, and Glory. This race alone makes him an important factor in the Derby.

Tom Rogers captured the Sensation Stakes at Latonia in the spring, defeating Gascon, Hueneme, Palestine, and others. He also won the Blue Grass Stakes at Louisville. Joe Carter won the Emulation and Test Stakes at the West Side track. Tom Mackin captured the Hotel Richelieu Stakes at the West Side track, but did not show ability to go much further than five furlongs. Monterey won the Flash Stakes at Saratoga, a half mile, in 49¾, defeating Sallie McClelland, Palestine, El Carmen, and others. He also won the Tennessee Stakes at Saratoga. Vallera captured several purses, one a five and a half furlong purse at Latonia, defeating Roseland, Dungarven, and Kingman.

Pesarra won the Matron Stakes at Latonia in the spring, defeating Harry Ray, Ida Pickwick, and others. Taken all in all the coming Derby promises to be the best race in the history of the stake. The class of horses is better, and many factors will enter into the race to make it an open one.

Results at Guttenberg.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—Every one expected to see a hard, dry track at Guttenberg today and general surprise was expressed when it was seen to be covered with a coating of water and mud. The sun proved stronger than the cold wind and it had thoroughly melted the snow, which had been mixed with the earth. It was hard as iron, however, beneath the coating of water. An excellent card was presented. Summaries follow:

First race, six furlongs—Renounce won, Rembrano second, Longevity third. Time, 1:18¾.
Second race, six and a half furlongs—Marie Lovell won, Planter second, Iceberg third. Time, 1:25¼.
Third race, half a mile—Rhoda colt won, Refraction filly second, Affinity colt third. Time, 52¼.
Fourth race, mile handicap—Daisyrian won, Illspent second, Sandstone third. Time, 1:49.
Fifth race, five and a half furlongs—Harrisburg won, Defendant second, Red Elm third. Time, 1:11.
Sixth race, one mile—John Jay S. won, Gilmer second, and Mary Conroy third. Time, 1:50¾.

Results at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 5.—The clouds hung low, but not drop of rain fell until after the races, and the track, crowd, and sport were good.

First race, selling, four furlongs—Molena won, Florine taking the place from Abandon by a length and a half. Time, 0:51.
Second race, selling, nine-sixteenths—Surget won, Minnie Walker two lengths before Miss Lou. Time, 0:56¾.
Third race, selling, eleven-sixteenths—Vattell won, Governor half a length before Gray Eagle. Time, 1:10.
Fourth race, seven furlongs, handicap—Shibboleth won, Gilford was two lengths before Underwater. Time, 1:36¼.

Indiana Horse Sale.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 5.—[Special.]—The Indiana horse sale still continues. Over 100 blooded animals have been disposed of at an average price of $277.70. The highest prices paid today were $1,000 by W. H. Coburn for Jack Shiel, and $1,425 by Capt. John Welsh for Ross.

The Ray-Warner Sale.

COLDWATER, Mich., March 5.—[Special.]—The Ray-Warner combination sale closed here today. Fifty-nine animals in all were sold, bringing an average price of about $350.

EXPLOSIONS IN COAL MINES.

Not as Common as Supposed, and the Greatest Mortality Due to Other Causes.

Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette:* The daily accidents, many of which are fatal, occurring in coal mines do not attract public attention, but the death of numbers from an explosion such as occurred in Nova Scotia a few days ago shocks the world; and the local misery and suffering suddenly falling on widows and orphans command special sympathy. The public is ready to believe that the management of a mine in which such an awful calamity occurs is responsible, and that the legislative power of the State has failed to protect life by suitable laws thoroughly executed.

But it may surprise our readers to know that the mortality due to accidents in mines is greater from other causes than explosions, according to the reports of mine inspectors in this country and in England. Explosions in coal mines within the United States very seldom occur. The most notable one occurred in the Pocahontas Coal Mines in Virginia, in what is designated as the Flat-Top Coal District, March 13, 1884, destroying 114 lives. The one in Nova Scotia the other day was more fatal.

The explosion in the Pocahontas Mine was reported on by the American Institute of Mining Engineers, but the cause of the explosion was not stated with any clearness or any degree of confidence, though the report does assert that "fire-damp was unknown in the mine, which, however, was very dry and dusty."

But returning to the mortality in mines by causes other than explosions. The English Commissioners appointed to inquire into accidents in mines in 1886 made a report, which the *Commercial Gazette* gives below in full:

Statement of proportions of death from explosions in coal mines, from falls of roof and sides, and from other miscellaneous causes, to total deaths in mines from all causes, during the years 1875-1885:

YEAR.	Total number of deaths from accidents of all kinds.	NO. DEATHS FROM Explosions of fire-damp.	Roof and sides falling.	Other causes.
1875	1,244	288	459	497
1876	933	95	449	389
1877	1,208	345	448	415
1878	1,413	586	469	358
1879	973	184	426	363
1880	1,318	499	462	357
1881	954	116	450	388
1882	1,126	250	468	408
1883	1,054	134	463	457
1884	942	65	483	395
1885	1,150	341	439	370
Totals	12,315	2,903	5,021	4,391

RESULTS OF SOME OF THE MORE DISASTROUS EXPLOSIONS IN EACH YEAR.

Explosion at—	Lives lost.
Swaithe Main Colliery, near Barnsley	143
Bunker's Hill Colliery, Stoke-on-Trent	43
New Tredegar Colliery, Monmouthshire	23
Llan Colliery, near Cardiff	16
South Wales Colliery, Abertillery	23
Blantyre Colliery	207
Pemberton Colliery, near Wigan	36
Abercarn Colliery, Monmouthshire	268
Wood Pit, Haydock	189
Seaham Colliery	164
Risca Colliery	120
Penygraig Colliery	101
Clifton Hall Colliery, Lancashire	178
Murdy Colliery, South Wales	81
Usworth Colliery, Durham	42
Trimdon Colliery, Durham	74

And others of less note during the period of ten years.

LEAGUE SCHEDULE OF '91.

HOW THE NATIONAL CLUBS WILL PLAY THE COMING SEASON.

The Dates of the Games as Arranged at the Meeting in New York Yesterday—The Cincinnati Trouble Amicably Settled—Last Day's Proceedings at the Annual Meeting—Monmouth to Have No Club—General Turf and Sporting News.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—The league magnates got through their work today and nearly all of them have left the city. They were all tired out after having wrestled with several difficult problems for over two days and nights.

But everything ended harmoniously. Although the magnates were full of fight inside of Parlor F at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, they never once made it appear so on the outside. The great howl set up over the signing of players under contract by certain league clubs did not force the league as a body to do anything, and the "calling down," which was to have been administered to A. G. Spalding, petered out. All the magnates went home happy, as they had settled all their petty quarrels.

It was expected that there would be a big fight over the effort of the Cleveland, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati clubs to have visiting clubs receive 50 per cent of the gate receipts. These three clubs' delegates were fully loaded, but an easy way was found out of it. The visiting clubs will get 40 per cent of the gate receipts as usual and the home club 50 instead of 60 per cent. The remaining 10 per cent must be sent to Secretary Young as a guarantee and sinking fund to pay the running expenses of the league. This will do away with all future assessments on clubs.

The Cincinnati question was not settled, according to the official announcement, beyond the fact that the league will have a club there. As to whether John T. Brush has successfully worked the league again is not known, but the impression is that he has. It is the belief that the sinking fund will be used to float the Cincinnati club, and that Brush may, perhaps, put in some of the money from his own pocket. President Byrne denies that it will be used for that purpose.

A committee has been appointed, composed of F. A. Abel of Brooklyn, O'Neil of Pittsburg, and Robison of Cleveland, to look into the Cincinnati matter and advise with the league officials as to what to do.

Whenever the sinking fund gets too large the Board of Directors can if they deem it advisable divide up the money among the eight clubs equally. The league has made a good stroke in creating this fund, as it will have something to fall back on in case of an emergency and not be caught in the condition it was when the Players' League revolt occurred.

The schedule, which was prepared by Charles H. Byrne and his secretary, Charles Ebbets, was adopted without a single change. The way the schedule was prepared was a revelation to the magnates and they at once passed a resolution thanking President Byrne and Mr. Ebbets for their work. The latter prepared a schedule of what clubs had opened the season with other clubs and where all had played on holidays. To be fair the clubs that had not had the fat dates for all these years were given them this year. Nobody could find fault with that. Of the twelve games on holidays, ten of them will be between clubs that have never met on those dates before. J. Palmer O'Neil fares well regarding holiday games. So enthusiastic were the magnates over Mr. Ebbets' system that he was asked to send his memoranda to Secretary Young to be made the basis for all future schedules. The total mileage covered by the league clubs is as follows: Boston 10,678, Brooklyn 8,795, New York, 9,082, Philadelphia 9,455, Pittsburg 9,003, Cleveland 8,833, Cincinnati 10,109, Chicago 11,220.

The full schedule is as follows:

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1891.

Clubs.	At Chicago.	At Boston.	At Brooklyn.	At New York.
Chicago		May 11, 12, 13, 14. July 14, 15, 16. Sept. 3, 4, 5.	May 15, 16, 18, 19. July 4, 4, 6. Aug. 24, 25, 26.	May 25, 26, 27, 28. July 10, 11, 13. Aug. 31. Sept. 1, 2.
Boston	June 8, 9, 10, 11. Aug. 6, 7, 8. Sept. 14, 15, 16.		June 16, 17, 19, 20. July 22, 23, 24. Sept. 21, 22, 23.	May 6, 7, 8, 9. July 25, 27, 28. Sept. 28, 29, 30.
Brooklyn	June 3, 4, 5, 6. Aug. 13, 14, 15. Sept. 7, 7, 9.	May 1, 2, 4, 5. June 30. July 1, 2. Aug. 20, 21, 22.		April 27, 28. June 22, 23. July 18, 20, 21. Sept. 24, 25, 26.
New York	June 12, 13, 15, 16. Aug. 10, 11, 12. Sept. 17, 18, 19.	April 22, 23, 24, 25. June 26, 27, 29. Aug. 17, 18, 19.	April 29, 30. June 24, 25. July 30, 31. Aug. 1. Oct. 1, 2, 3.	
Philadelphia	May 30, 30, Ju. 1, 2. Aug. 3, 4, 5. Sept. 10, 11, 12.	June 22, 23, 24, 25. July 30, 31. Aug. 1. Oct. 1, 2, 3.	April 22, 23, 24, 25. June 26, 27, 29. Aug. 17, 18, 19.	May 1, 2, 4, 5. June 30. July 1. 2. Aug. 20, 21, 22.
Pittsburg	April 22, 23, 24, 25. July 17, 18, 20. Aug. 17, 18, 19.	May 25, 26, 27, 28. July 4, 4, 6. Aug. 24, 25, 26.	May 21, 22, 23. July 14, 15, 16. Sept. 3, 4, 5.	May 11, 12, 13, 14. July 7, 8, 9. Aug. 27, 28, 29.
Cleveland	June 17, 18, 19, 20. July 25, 27, 28. Sept. 28, 29, 30.	May 20, 21, 22, 23. July 7, 8, 9. Aug. 27, 28, 29.	May 25, 26, 27, 28. July 10, 11, 13. Aug. 3. Sept. 1, 2.	May 15, 16, 18, 19. July 14, 15, 16. Sept. 3, 4, 5.
Cincinnati	April 27, 28, 29, 30. July 30, 31, Aug. 1. Sept. 21, 22, 23.	May 15, 16, 18, 19. July 10, 11, 13. Aug. 31. Sept. 1, 2.	May 11, 12, 13, 14. July 7, 8, 9. Aug. 27, 28, 29.	May 20, 21, 22, 23. July 4, 4, 6. Aug. 24, 25, 26.

Clubs.	At Philadelphia.	At Pittsburg.	At Cleveland.	At Cincinnati.
Chicago	May 20, 21, 22, 23. July 7, 8, 9. Aug. 27, 28, 29.	May 1, 2, 4, 5. June 27, 29, 30. Sept. 24, 25, 26.	May 6, 7, 8, 9. July 1, 2, 3. Aug. 20, 21, 22.	June 23, 24, 25, 26. July 22, 23, 24. Oct. 1, 2, 3.
Boston	April 27, 28, 29, 30. July 18, 20, 21. Sept. 24, 25, 26.	June 12, 13, 15, 16. Aug. 10, 11, 12. Sept. 17, 18, 19.	June 3, 4, 5, 6. Aug. 13, 14, 15. Sept. 7, 7, 9.	May 29, 30, June 1, 2, Aug. 3, 4, 5. Sept. 10, 11, 12.
Brooklyn	May 6, 7, 8, 9. July 25, 27, 28. Sept. 28, 29, 30.	May 29, 30. June 1, 2, Aug. 3, 4, 5. Sept. 10, 11, 12.	June 8, 9, 10, 11. Aug. 6, 7, 8. Sept. 17, 18, 19.	June 12, 13, 15, 16. Aug. 10, 11, 12. Sept. 14, 15, 16.
New York	June 17, 18, 19, 20. July 22, 23, 24. Sept. 21, 22, 23.	June 8, 9, 10, 11. Aug. 6, 7, 8. Sept. 14, 15, 16.	May 30. 29. June 1, 3, Aug. 3, 4, 5. Sept. 10, 11, 12.	June 3, 4, 5, 6. Aug. 13, 14, 15. Sept. 7, 7, 9.
Philadelphia		June 3, 4, 5, 6. Aug. 13, 14, 15. Sept. 7, 7, 9.	June 12, 13, 15, 16. Aug. 10, 11, 12. Sept. 14, 15, 16.	June 8, 9, 10, 11. Aug. 6, 7, 8. Sept. 17. 18, 19.
Pittsburg	May 15, 17, 18, 19. July 10, 11, 13. Aug. 31. Sept. 1, 2.		Apr. 27, 28, 29, 30. July 30, 31, Aug. 1. Sept. 21, 22, 23.	June 17, 18, 19, 20. July 25, 27, 28. Sept. 28, 29, 30.
Cleveland	May 11, 12, 13, 14. July 4, 4, 6. Aug. 24, 25, 26.	June 23, 24, 25, 26. July 22, 23, 24. Oct. 1, 2, 3.		May 1, 2, 4, 5. July 17, 18, 20. Sept. 24, 25, 26.
Cincinnati	May 25, 26, 27, 28. July 14, 15, 16. Sept. 3, 4, 5.	May 6, 7, 8, 9. July 1, 2, 3. Aug. 20, 21, 22.	Apr. 22, 23, 24, 25. June 27, 29, 30. Aug. 17, 18, 19.	

Monmouth Out of Base-Ball.

MONMOUTH, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—Monmouth will not be a contestant for the base-ball pennant this season. Sanger Steel, President of the Illinois-Iowa League, was here yesterday to confer with the local managers about renewing their membership, but failed to induce the citizens to go in. The sport comes too high, and Mr. Steele was given the Monmouth franchise to place at Quincy, Ill.

French Hot Sports in Trouble.

PARIS, March 5.—It is stated that the French Jockey Club will transfer its races to Belgium to enable it to conduct betting operations.

General Sporting Notes.

A base-ball league to comprise towns in Virginia and Ohio is talked of.

"Cal" Hawkins, the champion bantam of the Pacific coast, has refused to meet Abe Willis in a ten-round fight.

Jim Corbett has arrived in San Francisco and will at once go into active training for his fight with Jackson.

Hick Carpenter, the veteran third baseman has signed with Kansas City. He has been in the professional ranks since 1875.

John Fitzpatrick, the champion featherweight of Canada, is in Boston and will be matched to fight Johnny Griffin.

At Fairbury (Ill.) tonight M. J. Baily of Cuberry, Ill., and Dan Schmidt of Peoria, will wrestle catch-as-catch-can style for $150 a side.

National has worked a mile over the Memphis track in 1:51. Proctor-Knott, Wheeler T., Bobby Beach, Duke of Highlands, and others are already in strong work there.

Charles Field of Pittsburg, Pa., has sold to F. G. Buford of Buford, Tenn., the pacing stallion Markland, 2:21, by Victor Von Bismarck, dam Sally Dudley, by Standard Bearer, for $5,000.

He Had Been There.

Mrs. Hicks—"That's a dreadfully uncouth trick of yours, brushing off the chairs before you sit down. It appears as though you were afraid you would get your trousers soiled. I was terribly mortified last evening."

Mr. Hicks—"Never you mind, Mariar; I taught a district school for fourteen years before I married you."—*Puck.*

BOSS PLASTERERS DECLARE WAR.

They Determine to Fight the Demand Made by the Journeymen's Union.

The boss plasterers have declared war. At the meeting yesterday of the Contracting Plasterers' Association the demands of the Union of Journeymen Plasterers, of $4 a day of eight hours after April 1, was refused and $17,000 raised to be used in paying the transportation of other plasterers to Chicago from other places. This means the opening of a bitter fight between organized employers and employés. The meeting at the Builders' and Traders' Exchange yesterday adopted the following:

Resolved, That the question of this $4 a day demand is hereby settled, and that any boss or firm referring again to the matter in any meeting of this association, either for discussion or reconsideration, be fined and suspended from the association for nine months.

Intense excitement prevailed, and the contractor who made this motion said: "As we have now burned our boats and bridges and there is no retracing our steps, it is our duty as good citizens and expert boss mechanics to break up financially rather than to submit to this demand of $4 a day of eight hours after April 1." This was cheered, and the sentiment took form in the following:

Resolved, That each boss or firm represented in this association is hereby asked to pay into the appropriate fund to be set aside for the purpose of defraying transportation expenses of mechanics to Chicago from other States and Canada one-half of 1 per cent of all their actual assets, both real and personal.

This was unanimously adopted. It was then moved "that bosses and firms represented give at once approximate estimates of their assets so that the assessments could be made to the satisfaction of all contractors who wish to schedule for this purpose." This was adopted, and fifty-five contractors at once signed a paper agreeing to pay the required per cent. The assessments ran as follows:

Thirteen bosses, assets $145,000 each, per cent $725 each; total, $9,425. Eleven bosses, $90,000, $450; total, $4,950. Fifteen bosses, $40,000, $200; total, $3,000. Nine bosses, $5,000, $25; total, $225. Seven bosses, $3,000, $15; total, $105. Aggregate amount, $17,705.

Secretary Corcoran scheduled but $1,300 as assets, and it was decided that he should be exempt from assessment, and the assessment should only be asked of those worth in real estate upward of $3,000. The Secretary was instructed to present bills for the amounts at once to subscribers. It was done, and the contractors guaranteed that they would hand checks for the same to the Secretary by the next meeting.

The Journeymen's Union, which made this demand the association is preparing to fight, is one of the most powerful of the building trades. It has heretofore been organized independently, but negotiations have for some time been going on toward uniting with the Building Trades Council. The union formally decided that unless the demand as above was granted its members would strike April 1. The present rate of wages is $3.50 a day.

Information was received by letter yesterday to the effect that a man was employing bricklayers and stonemasons in Washington City to come to Chicago on the promise that $5 a day would be paid here this spring; that he had secured twenty bricklayers from one union there, and the letter asked information as to whether or not his representations as to wages were true. The letter was replied to by wire denying the truth of his representations and asking that no pains be spared to ascertain whether he was working on his own responsibility—merely for the commissions he would receive as the result of his misrepresentations—or whether he was employing those men at the instance of Chicago parties.

Robert Lindblom, C. S. Darrow, and Francis A. Hoffmann Jr. are among the speakers announced to address the mass-meeting of carpenters next Sunday afternoon at Battery D.

The bill introduced in the State Legislature by Representative Vinton "to protect associations and unions of workingmen in their labors, trademarks, and forms of advertising" is aimed largely at unscrupulous cigarmakers who employ non-union labor and forge the union labels which they paste on their cigar boxes.

The Treasurer of the Journeymen Plasterers' Union said yesterday: "We received $4 a day a year ago last fall. Then times became dull and the town filled up with non-union men, and the bosses grumbled at the $4 price, and said we had sprung it on them after an unreasonably short notice. So, in the interest of harmony, we voluntarily reduced our wages to $3.50. Then the bosses became arrogant, and we quietly enlisted as members almost every non-union plasterer in the city. To make this easier we reduced our initiation fee and dues. Now we have 800 members and are thoroughly organized. We have a full treasury and will also have the support of the international organization in the fight. The bosses say they 'have burned the bridges behind them.' Well, we will burn ours too. We formally notified them in November that we would strike April 1 unless they granted our demands. We gave them four months' notice. They cannot kick on the shortness of that notice."

Other working plasterers say that the bosses who are in this movement to make a bitter fight are those who have large contracts on hand, and that there will be many bosses securing contracts this spring who will gladly pay the $4 demand for good workmen.

Building Boom in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati is having a regular building boom now. Several great buildings are now in progress of construction, and will be occupied before the summer is advanced. At Fourth and Race an eleven-story office building is going up, having reached the ninth story. It is all of iron, faced with terra cotta, and makes a combination of beauty and grandeur. Other large buildings are well advanced at Fifth and Vine and Fifth and Race. The Y. M. C. A. has half finished its $100,000 building at Seventh and Walnut. The Odd-Fellows are preparing to build at Seventh and Elm at a cost of several hundred thousand, and the Methodist Book Concern will in a few days begin work on a $100,000 addition to its magnificent headquarters on Fourth street. James Glenn will build an addition to his building at Fifth and Race, having just about completed the rebuilding of the extensive Nevada Building. Several large stores are being built on Fourth street, and the Carlisle estate is making costly and elegant additions to the St. Nicholas Hotel. These business improvements in the heart of the city, within an area of a dozen squares, will aggregate $2,000,000, and it is estimated that with the erection of numerous new factories, one or two rectifying-houses, and the thousand of private residences, varying from $5,000 to $50,000 each, not less than $5,000,000 will be transformed from cash to realty in this city this summer.

The Other Side of the Question.

A St. Louis clergyman thinks that the large number of divorces do not signify a corresponding amount of depravity in social life. There is another side to the matter. So large a number of women are now making their own living, and so many avenues to employment are open to them, that they have become more independent than ever before and will no longer submit to ill-treatment, which was once endured without a murmur. Women are not now so dependent on their husbands, and, feeling their independence, often rush off to divorce courts about matters which, fifty years ago, would have been lightly regarded.

Natural Snake-Charmer.

A Jacksonville (Fla.) negro who hailed originally from Hayti is a natural-born snake-charmer. He handles the most venomous reptiles with confidence, and though he has frequently been bitten he has never experienced any ill effects from his wounds.

ARE WE

Right

or

Wrong?

A Shoe Dressing *must* restore the brilliancy of a worn shoe, and at the same time *preserve the softness* of the leather.

LADIES will the Dressing you are using do both? Try it!

Pour a dessert spoonful of your Dressing into a saucer or butter plate, set it aside for a few days, and it will dry to a substance as hard and brittle as crushed glass. Can such a Dressing be good for leather?

Wolff's ACME Blacking

will stand this test and dry as a thin, oily film which is as flexible as rubber.

25 *Dollars worth of New Furniture for*
25 *Cents. HOW? By painting*
25 *square feet of Old Furniture with*

PIK-RON TRY IT.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, 697 North Front Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Many of you now realize by experience that what we said last fall about our **$3 DERBY HATS** was praise well merited. The New Spring Shapes are now ready, same quality, guaranteed as good stock as any $5.00 Derby you ever owned, *as* fast in color, and *as* fine in texture. Of course, if you prefer to pay $1.50 or $2.00 EXTRA for some "swell" hatter's name on your head that's YOUR business, but we keep the IDENTICAL same shapes in this $3.00 grade. They're fit companions to go with these

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

SPRING OVERCOATS, which are such universal favorites, and when we say THAT it's conceding a good deal. Prices range $12.00 to $30.00. You cannot buy a poor Overcoat with the "R. P. & Co." label on it, for they don't make such. And if you choose to pay $15.00 to $20.00 for one it's safe to say you will get as good SERVICE as money will buy. All above these prices go for novelties in fabrics, luxuries in finish, such as silk and satin linings, facings, etc., which many of you enjoy, are abundantly able to buy, and you know that "R., P. & Co.'s" silks and satins are of the serviceable, genuine, pleasure-giving kind.

F. M. ATWOOD,

Clark and Madison-sts., N. W. Cor.

The Foremost Cocoa of Europe, The Coming One of America.

UNLIKE TEA & COFFEE— GOOD FOR THE NERVES.

The claims of cocoa as a useful article of diet are steadily winning recognition. Unlike tea and coffee, it is not only a stimulant but a nourisher; and it has the great advantage of leaving no narcotic effects. Hence it is adapted

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

"BEST & GOES FARTHEST"

to general use. The strong may take it with pleasure, and the weak with impunity.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA ("once tried, always used") leaves no injurious effects on the nervous system. It is no wonder, therefore, that in all parts of the world, this Inventor's Cocoa is recommended by medical men instead of tea and coffee or other cocoas or chocolates for daily use by children or adults, hale and sick, rich and poor. "Largest sale in the world." Ask for VAN HOUTEN'S and take no other.

REMOVAL.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.

PIANOS

HAVE REMOVED TO THE NEW

KIMBALL BUILDING

243-253 WABASH AVE.

NEAR JACKSON ST.

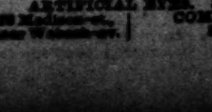
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

The Celebrated

CHOCOLAT MENIER

Annual Sales Exceed

30 MILLION Lbs.



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ARTIFICIAL EYES. SENSITIVE EYES. COMPLICATED CASES A SPECIALTY. 88 Madison-st., near Wabash-av.

TO EQUALIZE TRAFFIC.

A MOVEMENT IN THE INTEREST OF AMERICAN RAILROADS.

The Advantage That Canadian Lines Have Under the Inter-State Commerce Law—Questions That the Freight Committee of the Central Association Must Consider—The Alton Determined on a Two-Cent Rate—Other Railway Matters.

Gen. John McNulta, who has been employed at Washington for some time past as counsel for the Vanderbilt roads on the Canadian transportation question, completed an elaborate argument on this matter before the Inter-State Commerce Committee of the Senate Saturday. He has since given in a letter to the Presidents of each of the Vanderbilt roads his views of the situation, of which the following is an abstract:

Under the present method of fixing rates the American roads are so restrained by the Inter-State Commerce law, while the Canadian roads are free from its restrictions and penalties, that the Canadian roads are given controlling advantage, by the use of which they are now taking an amount of competitive traffic grossly out of proportion to what they could get in equal competition, and that they use this freedom from restraint in special cases to give advantage to Canadian products where they compete in the same market with similar American products, and also that by the use of the advantage the managers of the Canadian roads can take at any time such part or all of the foreign and nearly all the American competitive traffic as they may deem prudent and politic.

It is not possible for Congress to act for one year, and it may be two years before it will consider the only practical remedy that has so far been suggested to equalize the competition—viz.:

The proposition to require the Canadian roads to submit to the provisions of our Inter-State Commerce law in the same manner and to the same extent that the American roads and their officers and agents are compelled to do, as a condition to their being permitted to haul loaded or through cars moving between two points in the United States, with the temporary withdrawal of this privilege as a penalty for a violation of the law.

The resistance of the representatives of the Canadian roads and their American friends who are, or think they are, deriving some special benefit of which they would be deprived by having the restraining hand of the law removed from the American roads, or placed with equal vigor upon the Canadian roads, is such that it is probable that any measure looking to an equalizing of the competition would be prevented from passing through Congress for several years, or until the whole country came to understand the merits of the controversy and realized that with the rate limiting power exercised by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, as it was in the "Good Product case," that the rates would be lower without than with the Canadian roads competing; that the cost of their maintenance being elimited, a reasonable rate would be the present rate after deducting that cost from it; then it seems to me that Congress, under the pressure of public opinion, would put this purely American traffic on the same basis as our coastwise traffic, from the entering into which all foreign ships are prohibited, and in the same manner and for like reasons shut out the Canadian roads.

Means of Relief.

The only immediate relief for the situation seems to be, first, a resort to that cowardly method that apparently has been adopted on the transcontinental lines on traffic between San Francisco and our Atlantic seaboard cities—namely: the payment at stated intervals of a lump sum to the Canadian roads as a peace offering to induce them to either keep out of the Canadian business or to compete for it on terms of equality with the American roads; or, second, what seems to me to be the correct solution of the problem—viz.: have all the competing American roads that are not controlled by the Canadian roads abandon all further efforts on the line they have been working on to equalize the competition, withdrawal from all agreements with the Canadian roads in relation to traffic or rates, and then put in dual tariffs, each set absolutely independent of the other, one covering this foreign and the water competition, not directly influenced by this competition that is governed by the law's law. The validity of this, in my opinion, can not be successfully controverted; and whenever it shall appear that any Canadian products that compete in or influence the market where similar American products are sold are being given a material advantage in rates, lay the facts before the Inter-State Commerce Commission in an application for a suspension of the long and short haul clause on it.

As it is impossible without legal penalties to prevent the Canadian roads from manipulating traffic, whereby they have the power to take the business of all large shippers, regardless of open rates, the question as to what portion of the competitive traffic would go to the Canadian roads on equal terms, in a fair competition, should be decided by arbitration, or if they refuse to arbitrate, then by fair, disinterested men without them, and they should be allowed to make a rate that would take the part allotted to them, and to compete between themselves for it. And the American roads should make rates that would take the rest of the business, and compete with each other for it, if need, by stipulating in advance with the Inter-State Commerce Commission that the present established rates, made in competition with the Canadian roads, may be regarded as a reasonable rate, and the maximum rate to be charged on any traffic.

The use of a long-haul tariff and a short-haul tariff, with a suspension of the fourth section in special cases where required to protect home industries or products, would at once place the American roads upon an equality with the Canadian roads. I know of nothing else that will accomplish this result now.

IMPORTANT FREIGHT QUESTIONS.

Subjects to Be Considered by the Traffic Association Freight Committee.

Chairman Blanchard has just issued a call for the regular monthly meeting of the Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association, to be held at his office in this city Tuesday, March 10. Among the more important subjects for consideration are the following:

Divisions of transcontinental rates via Mackinaw, through rates from Central Traffic Association territory to Southeastern Atlantic coast points, through rates and divisions on traffic from Central Traffic Association territory to Northwestern points via Mackinaw and Chicago; transfer charges at junction points; revision of percentage basis of east-bound rates; what constitutes a proper indorsement on a bill of lading; uniform action abrogating existing double allowance to intermediate carriers and the adoption of one division in accordance with the rulings of the Joint Rate Committee; proposed reduction in rates on iron and iron articles; modification of the clause relating to charge for delay in loading and unloading cars; practice of stopping freight in transit; recommendation of trunk lines relating to a minimum charge per car for each icing of dressed beef shipment; commodity rates from Michigan points to Lower Mississippi River points, and the proposition of the Toledo, Peoria and Western road relating to the charge for transferring cars loaded in excess of their capacity.

DETERMINED TO MAKE THE RATE.

Indications That the Alton Will Sell 1,000 Mile Tickets at Two Cents.

The Chicago and Alton seems to be determined to put into effect a rate of two cents per mile on 1,000 mile tickets between Chicago and St. Louis whether Chairman Finley authorizes such a rate or not. The Jacksonville Southeastern, the Alton people claim, has the market stocked with such tickets and it will get the business in connection with the Santa Fé unless the Alton should make a corresponding rate.

"There is only one thing that would satisfy the Alton," said an official of that road yesterday, "and that is the immediate withdrawal of all outstanding mileage tickets by the Jacksonville Southeastern. Great fears are entertained that if the Alton persists in putting in effect the new two-cent rate that it will lead to the enactment of a law by the Legislature making the rate two cents per mile throughout the State, so as to give people who cannot afford to buy a mileage ticket as good a rate as those who have plenty of money."

It is probable that the Alton does not care much whether the regular rate is reduced to two cents or not, as it has an enormous local traffic, strikes the most important local points in the State, such as Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield, Jacksonville, Alton, and East St. Louis, and can make a living at a two-cent rate; but it would be rather hard upon the Wabash, Illinois Central, Santa Fé, and other roads that have scarcely any local traffic worth speaking of. It is for this reason that the Alton's competitors are so bitterly opposed to Chairman Finley reducing the rate to two cents per mile.

GOULD'S HANDS PLAINLY VISIBLE.

Reasons for the Falling Off in Burlington Earnings for January.

The statement of the earnings and expenses of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad system for January, 1891, is a most disappointing one. The decreases during the latter part of 1890 were explained by the fact that the advanced rates had not gone into effect on all articles before Jan. 1. "Wait until after Jan. 1," said some of the officials of the road, "and you will see quite a difference in our statements." But instead of being better than the statements of the last few months of 1890 the January statement shows a decrease of over twice as much as any of the previous six months. In a special note attached to the statement of January the heavy decrease is explained as follows:

One considerable cause in the falling off in January earnings, as compared with last year, was the failure of the corn crop in 1890. The gross earnings from the transportation of corn from points west of the Missouri River in the month of January, 1890, were $530,000; while in January, 1891, from the same points they were only $24,000, making a decrease of nearly $500,000 on the article of corn alone.

The officials of the company must have known all along that the advance of rates would in no way overcome the falling off in traffic in January. That they were aware of this fact was shown by their action a week or two ago in reducing the dividend from 5 per cent to 4 per cent per annum. During 1890 the company earned about 4 per cent, but if the decrease of January should be continued until the next crop comes in, and the indications are that it will, there is but little prospect that it will even earn a 2 per cent dividend during 1891. The country west of the Missouri River is entirely depleted of grain, and little business can be had until the next crop comes in, while the Rock Island, the Alton, and a number of the other Chicago and Missouri River roads are doing better than the Burlington. Yet Jay Gould's Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific railroads are making a much better showing. The earnings of those roads have materially increased since the new Presidents' agreement was adopted.

Gould's Shrewd Tactics.

Jay Gould's shrewd manipulation of rates and systematic diversion of freight via the Richmond Terminal line have materially helped his roads, while taking away the little traffic there was from the Chicago lines competing against his lines. The excellent results achieved by Gould's shrewd tactics have been heralded as a harbinger of better times for the Western railroads under the new Presidents' agreement.

That Jay Gould and his crowd were simply "working" Wall street is shown by the fact that all the roads except those controlled by Gould made larger decreases in earnings than for any of the previous six months. There can no longer be any doubt that if Jay Gould is going to be allowed to manipulate the railroad affairs of the West through his "Big-Six Commissioners" the Burlington, Rock Island, St. Paul, and many other Western roads will find themselves in the hands of a receiver before many months have passed. It was evidently Jay Gould's object when he forced the Chicago Western roads into his new Presidents' agreement to bring about such a result. The question now is: "How long will these roads consent to be satisfied with Gould's manipulation of their affairs?"

Some of the roads are already beginning to talk about withdrawing from the President's agreement and Gould evidently sees that this arrangement will not be endured much longer and is therefore laying wires to bring about another agreement on the ground that the present one is too weak in order to be able to take the little traffic there is in the West over his lines under the last Presidents' agreement. The next meeting of the Advisory Board was to have been held in Chicago, but Gould knows if himself and his other Eastern magnates come to Chicago in April to attend that meeting their jig will be up, and consequently are now talking about having that meeting held in New York to revise and improve the present agreement.

The statement of gross earnings, expenses, and net earnings for the Burlington system, including lines west of the Missouri River, for the month of January, 1891, compared with the corresponding period in 1890 is as follows:

For the month ending—	Gross earnings.	Total expenses and charges (div. not included)	Net earnings.
January 31st, 1890	$2,717,409	$2,585,156	$132,252
January 31st, 1891	2,329,929	2,507,081	177,251
Decrease	$ 387,580	$ 78,075	$354,503

Notes.

N. J. Goll, Chairman of the Special Committee on Rates on Grain from Iowa, Dakota, and Minnesota to St. Louis and Missouri River Points, has called a meeting for Monday morning to adjust rates.

Russell Sage's road, the Central Iowa, which was the first one caught under the new Presidents' agreement cutting the freight rates, has become penitent and given orders to restore the rates which it had reduced to tariff March 16. It no doubt secured all the business it was after before it decided to make the advance.

Regarding the reports emanating from the press and other sources concerning washouts on the Southern Pacific company's line in Arizona, Mr. Neimyer, the General Western Agent of the company in Chicago, advises that all repairs will be made Sunday, March 8, when traffic, passenger and freight, over the "Sunset" route, from New Orleans and El Paso to California points, will be resumed.

IN THE INTEREST OF THE FARMERS.

The Thiemann Bill to Regulate the Sale of Milk.

The bill recently introduced in the State Legislature by Representative Thiemann for the regulation of the sale of milk is causing considerable discussion among milk dealers. The bill, according to the title, is for the regulation of the sale and to prevent adulteration, but in its provisions there is nothing which refers in any way to the adulteration of dairy products.

The Bowman Dairy company is among the largest handlers of milk in Chicago. In speaking of the measure Mr. Bowman said: "Our company would like nothing better than the passage of the bill, though we do not think it good legislation. The bill provides that every milk dealer in the State shall give a bond in the sum of $2,000, and makes it unlawful for any one to deal in milk until this is done. The penalty for a violation of the law is $100. The measure seems to have been framed entirely in the interests of the farmers, and the rights of the dealer are not thought of.

"To our company and to other large dealers the giving of such a bond would bring no hardship, but to the smaller dealers who handles, say, five or ten cans a day, this would be so severe that many of them would give up the business. It would destroy much of our competition, but we do not want it destroyed in this way. If there should be introduced an amendment providing that farmers selling milk should be compelled to give bond conditioned on the sale of pure unadulterated milk we would be willing to contribute something toward the necessary 'legal service' to get it passed.

"To pass a law requiring dealers to give a bond that shall be forfeited if they fail to pay their bills is as nonsensical as one would be requiring newspapers to give bail to protect the mills from which they purchase paper. It is evidently a bid for the farmers' favor.

"The Farmers' Alliance is trying to have an exchange established in Chicago to handle all the products of its members and I am of the opinion that this bill is intended for its benefit. I do not think the bill can pass, and I doubt if it would be constitutional if it was passed."

NO MORE SECRET CREMATIONS.

The Pittsburg City Council Likely to Take Action in the Matter.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 5.—[Special.]—As a result of the secret cremation of the body of Emma Abbott in this city, Feb. 17, a measure will be introduced at the next meeting of the Council requiring that all applications for cremation must be accompanied by the usual death certificate, and that all incinerations must be reported to the Bureau of Health. When questioned this evening about the matter Mr. Samson, manager of the crematory, said: "We have never cremated a person who died in this city without a physician's certificate of the death and its cause. However, when bodies are sent here from other cities, we do not report the cases. When the furnace was built I called on the health officer and he told me it was not necessary to make reports. We have cremated about sixty bodies in this city and I am perfectly willing to report them to the Department of Public Safety. I think it is a good suggestion and if a law were passed to that effect I would cheerfully comply."

The Dueber Company's Affairs.

CANTON, O., March 5.—[Special.]—Referring to the statement that the Dueber company had filed a mortgage for $600,000, and that sensational developments would follow, Judge Day, counsel for the company, said today the mortgage was for $300,000 for a period of five years, mainly to secure the latter creditors of the company. The mortgage was on property worth at least $1,000,000, and was filed in accordance with the general plan of settlement with the creditors, as agreed upon before the assignment was lifted.

A Society for the Study of Palmistry.

A kind of society for the study of palmistry has been started in Dublin, and those anxious to join it have to prove their qualification to belong by passing an examination. Lady Ashbourne is, I hear, among those anxious to gain admission to this chiromantic circle.

KING VOLNEY THE FIRST.

AN ILLINOISAN WHO MAY BE RULER OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

C. H. Gladding of San Francisco Thinks That Gen. Volney V. Ashford May Preside Over the Destinies of the Kingdom—He Is a Daring Man and Has the Army with Him—S. P. Howell of New Orleans Says There Will Be No Cotton Planters' Trust.

"It is not at all unlikely that an Illinois boy will soon be the ruler of the Hawaiian Kingdom, if he is not already at the head of the Government," said C. H. Gladding, a spice and coffee merchant from San Francisco, Cal., when at the Auditorium Hotel yesterday. Mr. Gladding is also an importer of sugar, and as his business in this line was extensive some years ago he made several trips to the islands presided over by the late King Kalakaua. One of his visits was prior to the last revolution there, and at that time Gen. Volney V. Ashford, a great favorite of the King, was in command of the Hawaiian army. Mr. Gladding spent several days at the house of Gen. Ashford as the latter's guest and became intimately acquainted with the head of the army.

"And Gen. Ashford is the man who will probably be the future ruler of the Hawaiian Islands," continued Mr. Gladdmg. "I see by the dispatches published in today's papers that news has been received from Honolulu to the effect that Ashford is at the head of a conspiracy to seize the Government and make the Queen a mere figurehead. I believe the report, for I know what kind of a man the General is. He told me most of his history when I was a guest at his house. He is a native of Illinois, and his father and mother, who are still alive, are at present residents of this State. They live on a farm near some small town in Central Illinois, where the General was born. He visited them about three months ago, and I had a talk with him at San Francisco when he was on his way to the home of his parents. He told me at that time that the native party was weak and that the missionary party was not overstrong.

"'What is wanted,' he said, 'is some enterprising man to head a movement to secure sympathizers from both parties.'

"I believe now that the 'enterprising man' he had in his mind was none other than himself. He was in London I am certain two weeks before the King's death, but he must have reached Honolulu on the steamer Charleston, which conveyed Kalakaua's body home, for he seems to have been on hand during the critical periods. The Queen, it seems, has experienced some difficulty in securing a Cabinet acceptable to her wishes, and the delay thus occasioned has been taken advantage of by Gen. Ashford. The General, although he has not been officially connected with the army for several years, had the entire confidence and respect of the soldiers, and also a large following among the missionary party. His brother for several years has held some high official position at Honolulu and is probably in sympathy with the movement to take possession of the Government.

"Volney V. Ashford is just the man to lead such a daring enterprise. He was always a dashing fellow, thoroughly in his element when engaged in some thrilling undertaking, and at the same time is a man of brains. He is a thorough diplomat, and I will wager all I have that if he has embarked in this daring undertaking he will be successful. He is every inch an American in appearance and manners. He is fully six feet in height, weighs about 190 pounds, and a look at him alone commands respect. There is something magnetic about the man and he makes friends wherever he goes. I wouldn't be at all surprised to learn when the next steamer arrives from Honolulu that Volney V. Ashford, the Illinoisan, was handling the reins of the Hawaiian Kingdom. King Volney I. doesn't sound bad."

"If the latest talked of conspiracy against free competition—a Cotton-Planters' Trust—succeeds in becoming organized its death will no doubt be more ignominious than that of the oat-meal combine," said S. P. Howell, a commission merchant of New Orleans, when at the Auditorium yesterday. Mr. Howell purchases thousands of bales of cotton annually for exportation, and is interested in the price of the article.

"Lowell Livingston of the Georgia Farmers' Alliance has written to President Polk of the National Alliance," continued Mr. Howell, "and in his letter argues that if the planters will produce less cotton the price will go up. He claims that if the production is decreased 25 per cent the price of cotton will advance 20 per cent. Of course it will, but the consumer and others will suffer. Now, if such a deal is not conspiracy I do not know what is. But I had a talk with the agent of the Czar of Russia, who intends to establish cotton plantations in Central Asia, before he left the city. He assures me that if the price of cotton is forced up 25 per cent by any such combination he can afford to supply the markets at present dependent upon American cotton. He believes that he can supply the demand at every port in the world anyhow. These fellows who are talking about entering into a conspiracy against free competition had better arrange a conspiracy against the man who intends to produce cotton on a gigantic scale in Central Asia and have the Czar send him to the mines of Siberia."

A. Hoffnung of the Hawaiian Legation, accompanied by his secretary, is expected at the Auditorium this morning. He is on his way home.

Auditorium—Judson Brusie, Mrs. Jennie Cox, San Francisco; W. B. Fergues, Hastings, Neb.; J. A. Little, San Francisco; Charles P. Geddes, New York; W. H. Conover, St. Paul; Ira G. Whitney, Hancock; H. R. Gould, Omaha; John G. Bauer, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; C. T. Cramer, Milwaukee; A. F. Finch, Detroit; W. R. Ryan, Helena, Mont.; J. B. Morse, Boston; C. S. Brackett, Minneapolis; the Hon. David B. Irwin; Muskegon; C. W. Gullevir, Boston; A. Kemp, New York; J. A. Westley, Detroit.

Grand Pacific—W. C. Matthews, Toronto; Ben Reynolds, Cincinnati; George A. Eddy, Leavenworth; J. D. Smythe, New York; W. R. Geddock, Boston; James H. Douglas, Cedar Rapids; R. H. Vaughen, City of Mexico; A. B. Stickney and Charles Nicholas, St. Paul; H. C. Stinson, Buffalo; Capt. Arthur Sturtzkoff, U. S. A.; J. A. Mathews, Winona; W. A. Duncan, British Columbia; James Ford, Washington Court-House; George M. Sullivan, Piqua, O.; L. L. Clark, M. D. Chambers, Minneapolis.

Palmer—S. W. Rockwell, Colorado; R. H. Atkinson, Baltimore; W. R. Rice, Fort Payne, Ala.; Maurice Lowry, New York; Walter H. Cramer, San Francisco; W. W. Flagg, Denver; J. S. Kearney, Minneapolis; A. S. Johnson, Anniston, Ala.; Philip Kelley and P. P. Kelley, San Francisco; T. Tokaki, Japan; John H. Quinby, Belfast, Ireland; M. W. Bates, Duluth; H. R. Churchill, New York; P. B. Yates, Beloit; D. C. Newcomb, Atchison; W. T. Winters, New York; G. B. Whitney, Madison; S. M. Hunt, New York.

Sherman—W. K. Foresman and A. W. Murdock, Boston; G. Green, W. P. Bragg, and B. L. Wood, Monroe, Wis.; D. H. Morgan, Boston; William T. Ray, Rochester; F. D. Tollence, Xenia, O.; George R. Filling, St. Paul; D. B. Bailey, Clinton, La.; George B. Sutherland, Ironwood; W. B. Dutton, Racine; G. M. Wyatt, La Salle, Ill.

Tremont—E. P. Teewey, Yankton, S. D.; J. Little, Kankakee; George B. Shaw, Eau Claire; E. P. Foster, Iron Mountain; J. P. Eell, Cleveland; C. B. King, Duluth; A. Brewer, Tiffin, O.; J. Jones, Tahpening, Mich.; C. L. Lindsly, New York; J. Montague, Traverse City; M. Wright, Lowell, Mass.

Wellington—M. W. Barrett, Lincoln, Ill.; W. T. G. Bristol, Philadelphia; Max Dolman, New York; W. D. Merrick, Kansas City; N. C. Pepsin, Lincoln, Ill.; J. Mitchell, Ohio; Frank L. McKee, Indianapolis; S. Frank, New York; C. M. Spencer and C. B. Matthews, Cincinnati.

Richelieu—C. P. Thompkins, St. Paul; John L. Jerome, Denver; Miss E. Calman and D. Calman, New York; William L. Elkins Jr., Philadelphia; C. B. Cameron, New Orleans; J. H. Field, Milwaukee; Walter C. Baird, Louisville; L. S. Rand, Minneapolis; J. E. Moore, St. Paul.

Leland—A. H. Balby, New York; C. Bartlett, Boston; D. Edwards, Saginaw; Edward Jokmoff, St. Petersburg; A. S. Brownell, New York; M. T. Mench, Green Bay; A. R. Colwin, Columbus, O.; E. W. Giles, Baltimore; Charles Comstock and J. W. Browning, Indianapolis.

Marine Prospects Not Bright.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 5.—[Special.]—The local vessel owners and agents will meet in the Merchants' Exchange Saturday morning to discuss the question of starting out vessels May 1. Marine men generally seem to favor the idea. If vessels are sent out in April it simply means a lay-up in June or July, as the business indications are anything but bright.

The Duke of Wellington's Gift.

The Duke of Wellington has sent a number of pheasants from Strathfieldsaye to the United States as a present to G. S. Page, Stanley Park, N. J., who desires to breed the English bird on his estate. The Duke received from Mr. Page several couples of the famous American gray squirrels, which have been turned out in the park at Strathfieldsaye in the hope that they may become acclimated.

FOLLOWED A FORGER TO MILWAUKEE.

Young Julius Schroeder Must Go Back to Stettin—Cream City Notes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 5.—[Special.]—A year ago Julius Shroeder was a resident of Stettin, Prussia. He was associated with his father in an extensive business and had a wife and two children, whom he kept in luxury. But he was a gay young man nevertheless, and lived beyond his means, his expenses being largely in excess of his income. But he succeeded in continuing this manner of life for some time by realizing on promissory notes indorsed by his father. But the exposure came at last when his father pronounced the indorsements forgeries. There were in all five notes, aggregating 7,669 marks, and rather than stand the consequences at home young Schroeder fled from the country, and was traced to America. He was arrested here this evening. He had been working in a copper foundry for $17 a week.

The business-men of the city, who seem to be unanimously in favor of allowing the Wisconsin Central railroad to enter Milwaukee as it proposes to do, by tunneling under Jackson street, have decided upon concerted action in favor of the bill now before the Legislature in order to counteract the energetic lobbying against it on the part of interested property-owners. A joint meeting of the Merchants' and Advancement Associations and Manufacturers' Club has been called for Saturday afternoon to discuss the matter.

Augustus D. Mack, a former traveling agent for the wholesale jewelry house of A. D. Cairns & Co. of Boston, was arrested here today for embezzlement. Mack admits his guilt, saying that ten weeks ago he left Boston with a sample case of jewelry worth about $1,000. He got on a protracted spree in New York and after squandering all his money sold his employers' jewelry and fled to the West.

The County Board by a unanimous vote this afternoon adopted a resolution to issue $100,000 of bonds for a new county building, hospital, or almshouse. Should it be decided at a subsequent meeting that the new building be a county hospital the present hospital will be transformed into an almshouse.

Mrs. Aloisend of Sheboygan, mother-in-law of ex-Mayor Phillips of this city, died today at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James A. Goetz, No. 98 Eighth street, at the age of 87 years.

NOTICE.

To Packing-Box Consumers.

THE Consumers' Box Manufacturing Co. have secured the control of the property on Ohio-st., near Kingsbury, the Goodwillie Box Factory buildings, with power and machinery, which will be made complete in every particular necessary for the economical manufacture of about fourteen million feet of lumber yearly into packing boxes. Also a first-class man as manager. Over one-half of the capital stock is already taken, most of it paid up. The condition of the property is such that the business may be immediately started. We request box users interested in fair prices and a free market to send us their address. We will then call at their place of business with particulars. Respectfully,

H. M. ELLIOTT.

Address: Room No. 308 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash-av. and Adams.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

WE OFFER

500 Pairs Children's Heavy Black C. & G. French Ribbed Pure

SILK HOSE,

ALL SIZES,

At $1.25 Pair.

This is a lot our Hosiery buyer picked up in New York recently, and we have no hesitation in saying that they are equal in quality to those sold at $2.75.

Also a Lot of 500 Pairs Ladies' Real French

KID GLOVES

Black Only, All Sizes,

50c Pair.

Actual Value, $1.25.

And 500 Pairs Misses' 4-Button

KID GLOVES

65c Pair.

Actual value, $1.00.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

—A—

HALF-PRICE SALE

—OF—

Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' All-Linen

White Hemstitched, Embroidered and Colored Borders,

Gentlemen's White Hemstitch'd

And Colored Borders,

Only 10c Each.

Ladies' Superior Quality

White Hemstitched, Embroidered, Scalloped, and Colored Borders,

Gentlemen's Superior Quality

White Hemstitched and Colored Borders,

Only 15c Each.

Ladies' Fine French Embr'd,

Tucked, Revere, Cut Edge, Initial, and Scalloped Borders,

Gentlemen's Fine White Hemstitched

Initial and Colored Borders,

Only 25c Each.

The above are CLEAN AND PERFECT GOODS offered at less than manufacturers' cost.

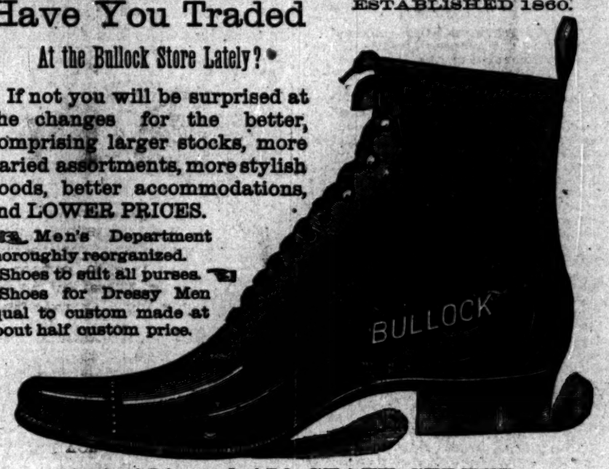
Have You Traded

At the Bullock Store Lately?

If not you will be surprised at the changes for the better, comprising larger stocks, more varied assortments, more stylish goods, better accommodations, and LOWER PRICES.

Men's Department thoroughly reorganized. Shoes to suit all purses. Shoes for Dressy Men equal to custom made at about half custom price.

ESTABLISHED 1860.



149, 151, and 153 STATE STREET.

BUY QUICK { AND ENOUGH TO LAST A YEAR.

This $10,000 Worth SPLENDID SHOES Sacrificed Less Than Cost.

WATER CAME DOWN On Our Shoes.

Not HARMED for Service and but SLIGHTLY Soiled.

Douglas' and Means' Shoes at $2.37. A Genuine Calf Shoe, $1.97.

LADIES' $2.00 Oxfords at $1.49. $1.50 Oxfords at $1.17. STACKS OF CHILDREN'S SHOES.

179 State-st.

DURING THIS SALE OUR ENTIRE STOCK $63,000 Worth Prime Shoes

At RAZOR CUT PRICES.

LADIES' and GENTS' { FOOT-SHAPE, Easy, Stylish Fitters { Hand-Sewed Shoes.

$5 and $6 for $4.37.

$3 Ladies' Shoes, $1.97.

$2 Ladies' Shoes, $1.57.

Last week 624 pairs mailed to country customers and 1,742 sold to our city trade. (Gaiters not touched by water.)

Overgaiters, first quality..... 79c
Second quality... 69c

NO LADY DRESSED IS PROPERLY WITHOUT

Our Stylish Glovefitting Overgaiters. First quality sold everywhere for $1.35; second quality, $1.00.

Open till 7 p. m. Saturdays 10 p. m.

AROUND THE WORLD FOR $600.00.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY'S Second and Third Globe Circling Excursions are still available. First steamship now on voyage; every berth taken. The second leaves Liverpool between April 1 and 15, the third leaves in May. Illustrated tour book and full information from J. FRANCIS LEE, 232 South Clark-st.

HEALTH FOOD CO.

WESTERN AGENCY

GILLESPIE & MOORE, 1601-1603 WABASH-AV.

The object of eating is to take food and nothing else. Every household would be greatly benefited by the exclusive use of Health Foods, which are at once the richest, most economical, and most palatable.

Send for pamphlets, free.

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1 2 or $5 for a box of candy. PREPAID by express from Denver and to Boston west of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

CLOAKS

SPRING, 1891.

Imported and Domestic Novelties in Reefers, Blazers, Top Coats, English Walking Coats, Wraps, Newmarkets, Capes.

"THE STANLEY CAPE"

Is the Latest Idea in a Wrap and is shown in extremely effective colors, elaborately trimmed with Gilt and Jewels.

A SPECIAL SALE OF ONE THOUSAND

Stockinette Jackets

(ALL SIZES),

$5.00, $7.50, AND UP TO $12.00.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

SPECIAL SALE OF TOILET ARTICLES

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

TRIPLE LEAF BAY RUM, 12c.	IMPORTED CASTILE SOAP, 10c lb.	Extra Quality Bay Rum, In Glass Decanters, 25c.
Florida Water, 8-oz. Bottles, 25c.	Woodbury's FACIAL SOAP, 45c Cake.	Maria Farina Cologne, 4-oz. Bottles, 25c.
SPANISH COURT CREAM, 50c.	Creme-Tonnar, Unequaled for Chapped Hands and Face, 50c.	SPANISH COURT POWDER, 25c.
FRENCH TOOTH BRUSHES 10c.	EXTRA FINE POWDER PUFFS, 10c Each.	FRENCH NAIL BRUSHES, 25c.
CELLULOID SOAP BOXES, 25c Each.	SILVER-PLATED MOUNTED WHISK BROOMS, 50c.	Sheffield's Cream Dentifrice, 15c.

LOOK FOR SIGN

GOLDEN CUPID.

Fire! Fire!

THERE HAS BEEN

FIRE ABOVE US!
FIRE IN THE REAR OF US!!
FIRE ALL AROUND US!!!

Still have escaped with slight damage by water ONLY. We offer:

LADIES' AND MEN'S FINE SHOES

$2, $3, $4 and $5.

Best value for the money in the city. CASH—one price to all.

FLORSHEIM'S,

146 STATE STREET.

LEADING SHOE HOUSE IN CHICAGO. OPEN SATURDAY NIGHTS.

The Original and Genuine (WORCESTERSHIRE)

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, WELSH RABBITS, &c.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

Beware of Imitations; see that you get Lea & Perrins'

Lea & Perrins'

Signature on every bottle of the Original and Genuine. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK.

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

S. S. S. Not only speaks for itself, but has thousands of people to speak for it. The testimonials that have been given in its favor by people who have been cured by it would fill pages of a newspaper. No other medicine has been so thoroughly indorsed by the public. Here is a sample of

Disinterested Testimony.

Rev. M. B. Wharton, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Montgomery, Ala., writes: "I have seen Swift's Specific used, and have known many cases of the worst form of blood disease which have been cured by it. I know the Proprietors to be gentlemen of the highest type and of the utmost reliability. I recommend it as a great blood remedy unequaled by anything I know of."

Books on Blood and Skin Diseases free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, Ga.

My name is Foot-Form, I am the foot-fitting Shoe, I am self conforming, I have elasticity, I give ease to the weary feet, I have smooth tackless insoles, I am durable, I don't squeak, I am in a word faultless, I warn you of worthless imitations I am sold only by

STREETER,

State and Madison-sts.

2$. 3$. 4$. 5$. 6$. 7$. 8$.

Open Saturday Nights. Street Elevated

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

EX-MEMBERS NOT IN IT.

DEPARTMENT DOORKEEPERS LOOK ON THEIR DEPARTED GLORY.

A Week of Grace Given to Some of Them in Which to See Cabinet Officers—Mr. Lemcke Has Not Yet Taken Charge of the Government Money—President Harrison Listens to an Appeal for the Russian Jews.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—[Special.]—"No admittance after 2 o'clock, gentlemen." This was the greeting ex-Congressmen Grosvenor and Thompson of Ohio got this afternoon at the Treasury Department. Both are after appointments, and they wanted to see their fellow-citizen, Secretary Foster. The rule in all the departments closes them to visitors at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but Congressmen are privileged to go and come at all hours. Ex-Congressmen are not, and that was why the two Ohioans found the way barred.

"But we are Congressmen," said Judge Thompson to the doorkeeper.

"No, Thompson," said Grosvenor; "we are ex-Congressmen. I guess we have to send up our cards to Charley Foster, just like other plain citizens."

They did not have to do it, for the doorkeeper relented and let them go in.

"It seemed hard," he said, "to turn them down the very first day. But there are a good many ex-members around now, and in a day or two I suppose we will get orders to enforce the rule strictly."

In some of the departments a thoughtful regard for the feelings of the ex-Congressmen was shown by the issuing of a general order to admit them for the remainder of the week, but in others the rule was enforced mercilessly.

Nobody yet knows when Mr. Lemcke of Evansville will become Treasurer. Mr. Huston left for his home in Indiana last night, where he will remain for perhaps a week or perhaps indefinitely. His visit home at this time is to attend to some urgent private business. There is no change in his relations to the President. His resignation is still in the hands of the President, who has accepted it verbally.

PLEADING FOR THE HEBREWS.

President Harrison Hears the Proposition to Reclaim Palestine.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Mr. William E. Blackstone of Chicago today visited the President in company with Secretary Blaine and presented a memorial in behalf of the Russian Jews. He explained that the memorial was the result of a conference of Christians and Jews recently held in Chicago, and called especial attention to the fact that it did not antagonize Russia, but only sought in a peaceable way to give the Jews control of their homes in Palestine. He pointed out many evidences of the possibility of great development of that country, both agriculturally and commercially under an energetic government, and said that the railroad now building from Joppa to Jerusalem, if extended to Damascus, Tadmor, and down the Euphrates cannot fail to become an international highway. He said that the poverty of the Turkish Government gives emphasis to the proposed indemnity by funding a portion of the Turkish national debt through Jewish capitalists and that only peaceable diplomatic negotiations are asked for to the end that all private ownership of land and property be carefully respected and protected. In closing he said that being on such friendly terms with Russia and having no complications in the Orient, it is most fitting and hopeful that our Government should initiate the friendly movement to give these wandering millions of Israel a settled and permanent home. The President listened attentively to Mr. Blackstone's remarks and promised to give the subject serious consideration. The memorial bears the signatures of the leading journalists, business-men, politicians, and clergymen from all parts of the Union.

POOR LO IN GREAT LUCK.

Millions of Money Appropriated and Many Treaties Ratified.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—[Special.]—Commissioner Morgan, who has been looking into the Indian Appropriation bill, finds that there is a good deal of legislation in it. This fact was commented on by Congressmen when the bill was being pushed through, but they were powerless to prevent the combination back of the bill from carrying out its program. Chairman Cannon of the Appropriation Committee was so indignant at the insertion of the provision for paying the Choctaws and Chickasaws nearly $3,000,000, for the alleged occupation of their alleged lands in Indian Territory, that he strongly advised the veto of the measure. The President apparently thought that the whole bill with its important legislation should not fail because of this doubtful provision for he signed it. Commissioner Morgan in giving an analysis of the bill says the total appropriation it carries reaches the enormous sum of $16,000,000. The ordinary cost of the Indian service is between six and seven millions of dollars, but in addition to providing for the usual expenses of the service the bill also includes the extraordinary expenses incurred in carrying out agreements made for the cession of Indian lands by the Indians to the United States. The bill ratifies all pending agreements with the Indians, the most important of which are the following: Agreements with the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians of South Dakota; with the Fort Berthold Indians of North Dakota; with the Crow Indians of Montana; with the Cœur d'Alene Indians of Idaho; with the Pottawatomie Indians, the absentee Shawnee Indians, and the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians of Oklahoma. In each of these cases the Government has secured large tracts of land from the Indians, and the carrying out of the agreements which restore to the public domain extensive areas of land. Gov. Morgan also spoke of the appropriation of more than $300,000 for irrigation purposes to enable the Indian Office to assist the Indians in bringing their land into a tillable condition. Of this amount $200,000 is authorized to be expended in the construction of reservoirs, canals, and ditches in the Crow Reservation in Montana. A permanent appropriation is made to keep such a system in repair. A right of way is also given to an irrigation company through the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, giving to the Indians the water privileges. There is also an appropriation made for the purpose of irrigating lands on other reservations. Another important feature is the authority given to establish issue stations in the Sioux Reservation in the Dakotas. These stations will do away with the necessity for the Indians traveling long distances from their homes in order to obtain their supplies from the agency. The appropriation is sufficient to establish two of these stations on each of the four large Sioux Reservations, the only drawback being that the bill provides that the money is to be taken from the appropriation made for subsistence. If there is enough money left after buying the supplies then the substations will be established. The bill increases the number of Indian police from 750 to 850, and the salaries of several Indian agents from $1,000 to $1,200. The addition to the school appropriation is very large, and provision is made for the establishment of new training schools in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, and Arizona. An important feature of the bill is the one which gives to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the power to make and enforce by proper means such rules and regulations as will secure the attendance of Indian children of suitable age and health at schools established and maintained for their benefit.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Democratic Candidates for Speaker Improving Each Shining Hour.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—[Special.]—Most of the Speakership candidates are staying in town to furrow the ground with a view to a good harvest of votes in the Democratic caucus next December. The friends of Mr. Crisp of Georgia believe they now have the vantage ground. They claim that a poll of the old Democratic members of the next House made this week showed nearly [illegible] in favor of Crisp. This is overdrawing [illegible] of the old members Crisp undoubtedly has the majority. Roger Q. Mills, however, has his war paint on and has gone into the fight to win. The next House has a very large number of new members. Mills with reason expects to get most of these. They were elected on the tariff-reform issue. Many of them are like him outright free-traders. He spoke all through the West during the campaign, and in a dozen of districts the Democratic nominees who had little hopes of election feel under a personal obligation to him. They look upon Mills as the leader of his party on the tariff issue which elected them and naturally they prefer him for Speaker. Of Crisp about all they know is what those of them who have been in Washington the last few weeks have learned by mingling with the old members. This has been favorable to the Georgian as a man of conservative temperament, a good parliamentarian, and well fitted for the chair. But it has not been enough to destroy their friendly feelings towards Mills. The strength of Crisp lies in the combination he has made with Tammany. He has also the good will of Gov. Hill, and will probably have the good offices of Senator Gorman, who, with other Democratic leaders, fears the outcome if an impulsive extremist like Mills is made the Speaker of the unruly mob which the next House is bound to be. William Springer of Illinois is actively in the field. He has been peddling out interviews today in which he gives his views of Speaker Reed's farewell address. These interviews in a delicate way give the hint of what a good farewell address speech Springer will deliver if he ever gets the chance. The Illinois candidate has some prospects. If the fight between Crisp and Mills becomes very close he might prove an acceptable compromise. Or if he can convince the Northern Democrats that it is time for them to throw off the domination of the South he will play a winning hand. For the first time since the Democratic party got a majority in the House in 1875 there are more Democrats from the North than from the South. Springer's success would be a great boom to the World's Fair. He was active and useful during the legislation by which it was located at Chicago, and in the Speaker's chair he would be able to help it in many ways. Both Crisp and Mills were hostile to Chicago and the Fair from beginning to end, and nothing can be expected from either of them.

They Will Get No Seed.

Whether the destitute persons in the West will get $150,000 worth of seeds which Congress didn't intend to give them depends on the President. The House disagreed to the appropriation in the Agricultural Appropriation bill of $150,000, and by an yea and nay vote struck the appropriation from the bill. The engrossed act, as signed by the President and as it will go on the statute books, contains the provision appropriating the sum for seeds. The paragraph was inserted in the bill by an error of the engrossing clerks, and although an effort was made to pass a resolution nullifying the appropriation the time was not sufficient to accomplish the purpose. The President, however, has it in his power to withhold any appropriation, and doubtless the sum of $150,000 will not be paid this year for seeds for destitute people in the West. Some of the Western members think that the money ought to be distributed, but it is not the practice of the Executive Department to go against the manifest will of Congress.

The Money Appropriated.

The following is an approximate statement of appropriations made at both sessions of the Fifty-first Congress, prepared by the clerk of the Senate Committee on Appropriations: Amount of regular bills, including deficiencies and miscellaneous appropriations for the first session, $361,700,000; amount of regular bills, including deficiencies and miscellaneous appropriations for the second session, $405,000,000; permanent appropriations for the first session, about $101,000,000; and permanent appropriations for 1892 estimated at $122,000,000. This makes a grand total of $989,700,000. Senator Allison expects to have a detailed and positive statement completed in a few days. Mr. Sayers of Texas, the leader of the Democratic minority on the House Appropriations Committee, has prepared a statement of the appropriations during the Fifty-first Congress as compared with the appropriations during the Fiftieth Congress, which shows that the total appropriations made during the Congress just closed were $1,006,270,471, against $817,963,859 during the preceding Congress.

He Can Be Persuaded.

Ex-Senator Farwell left for Chicago this morning. While he has not talked much on the subject the impression of the Senator's friends is that if the Republican City Convention finds itself unable to decide as between Hempstead Washburne and Graeme Stewart in choosing a candidate for Mayor he would not refuse to accept a call to make the canvass. He will not, however, seek the nomination or enter into any struggle for it. It is simple for the Republicans of Chicago to say whether they think he could strengthen the party by becoming its candidate. Mr. Farwell's health has been much better this winter than it was all last year, and his friends think there is no doubt of his physical as well as his mental ability to discharge all the responsibilities of the Mayor's office. He himself would have some pride in filling the position during the World's Fair.

Mr. Edbrooke a Candidate.

Supervising Architect Windrim is expected to resign soon. He has been waiting for the report of a Senate committee which investigated charges made in reference to the location of a site for a public building at Springfield, Mo. The report was made two or three days ago, and completely vindicated Mr. Windrim. He can therefore go out without any stain upon his official work as soon as he pleases. The expectation that he would resign has brought to the front a number of candidates for the place. One of these is Mr. W. J. Edbrooke of Chicago. Mr. Edbrooke is indorsed by Senators Cullom and Farwell, Representatives Adams and Taylor, and nearly all the other members of Congress from Illinois. The appointment is made by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the President is always consulted.

Repairs for the Post-Office.

After July 1 there will be $50,000 available for repairs of the Chicago public building. This item was put in the Sundry Civil bill by Mr. Cannon against the contingency of the failure to get through the bill for a new building. It is all the Supervising Architect's office will have for a year. The plan for using is not yet fully settled upon, but the amount is so small that it will afford no means of enlarging the present building.

Notes from the Capital.

It is said at the White House that no more appointments will be made until after the President's return from his hunting trip next week.

The President has appointed C. P. Walker of Oklahoma and Veeder B. Paine of Ann Arbor, Mich., special agents to make allotments of lands in severalty to the Sac and Fox Indians.

Assistant Secretary Spalding has instructed the Collector of Internal Revenue at Kansas City, Mo., that no official fees are to be charged at the Custom House on export entries of oleomargarine.

Speaker Reed has received a number of telegrams from Republicans in various parts of the country congratulating him upon his administration of the duties of the office of Speaker of the Fifty-first Congress.

The Port of Chicago will get its steam boarding vessel. The conferrees on the Sundry Civil bill struck out the approprition for a new revenue cutter to take the place of the Andrew Johnson on Lake Michigan, but let alone the $28,000 for a boarding vessel at Chicago.

The bill providing for a new mint building at Philadelphia failed to make any appropriation, and none was made for it in any of the general appropriation bills. Therefore the act cannot be put into effect, and Philadelphia will have to come to the next Congress for a $2,000,000 appropriation.

A story was afloat in New York today that the Supreme Court had refused to advance the cases of Marshall Field and other importers who want to test the McKinley Tariff law. There was nothing in the story for the simple reason that no decision on this point is looked for from the court until Monday. It does not hear arguments on motions to advance.

Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin is very popular among the Republican Senators, and his failure to be reelected to the Senate is regretted by them fully as much as the defeat of any other of their outgoing colleagues. As one way to express to him their appreciation of the record he has made among them during the six years he has been a Senator they have arranged to give a dinner in his honor some evening previous to his departure for home.

STRIKING COAL MINERS GAIN THE DAY.

Pennsylvania Operators Forced to Concede an Advance in Wages—Other Labor News.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 5.—[Special.]—The 5,000 or 6,000 miners in the Monongahela Valley are victorious in their strike. Jan. 1 they struck for three and one-half cents per bushel for mining in the first three pools and for three cents in the fourth, an advance of one-half cent per bushel. Today the operators decided that since coal stocks for contract delivery in the lower ports are short, and with resultant damages for default threatening, it was necessary to accept defeat. Operations will commence next Monday. The advance will increase the cost of mining to operators, if all the mines are operated, about $1,500 per day, and increase the cost to all Southern consumers except those having contracts.

COLUMBUS, O., March 5.—[Special.]—President John B. Rea of the United Mineworkers has issued a call for a convention of operators and miners in Cumberland, Md., March 18 to fix rates for mining, correct inequalities, and establish greater harmony between employer and employed.

Cheap Southern Labor.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* The owners of Southern iron mills, to support their claims of future preeminence in the markets of the world, state that the pay of unskilled negro labor in the mills is 50 cents per day, and argue therefrom that the South presents a most inviting field for capital, immigration, and enterprise.

We are not able to see the matter in that light, and for various reasons. As it seems to us, the rate of 50 cents to $1 per day is too low to allow of sufficient nourishment and proper shelter to men engaged in the hardest kind of manual labor. The unskilled colored men, it is true, do work for the amount mentioned; but their ability to do as much in an hour as can their better paid, better fed, and better housed Northern competitors is doubtful.

IT WILL BE HARD TO BEAT

FOREIGNERS NO LONGER MAY POKE FUN AT OUR NAVY.

Forty-one Warships Already Completed or Authorized—All of the Modern Class and Armed in the Most Effective Way—Remarkable Improvements in the Ordnance Service—In the Event of a War with England New York and the Lakes No Longer Would Be Defenseless.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—[Special.]—The American navy has reached what is called the middle point of its development. To complete it and put it upon the footing of a first-class power would require an expenditure of about $65,000,000 more. Thus far the Government has expended or authorized to be expended $70,000,000. This represents a round sum of $135,000,000 for a complete navy. The interest on this amount at 2½ per cent, practically the interest paid on Government loans, represents the cost to this country of this most valuable kind of insurance. The amount is small in comparison with the security given.

I asked Secretary Tracy last evening to give me his idea of how many more ships were needed than we now have to complete what he would call a sufficient navy for all practical needs. He said he would add from six to nine more battleships, each of 10,000 tons. These would cost $5,000,000 each. This is as cheaply as they can be built in England. He would duplicate the New York, which would cost $3,500,000. He would add from four to six harbor-defense vessels, costing each $2,500,000, and twelve torpedo boats, each costing $125,000. This would make a navy the superior of any nation, not excepting even England, in point of availability and practical qualities.

We have completed and authorized forty-one warships. These are all vessels of a modern class and will be armed beautifully. In New England there are being built at Bath a ram and two gunboats, at Boston cruiser No. 11, at Baltimore cruisers Nos. 9 and 10, the Maine and cruiser No. 7 are being built at the New York yard, the Texas and cruiser No. 6 are being built at Norfolk, the Monterey, cruiser No. 6, and the Oregon at San Francisco, the New York, cruiser No. 12, the Massachusetts, and the Indiana are building at the Cramps', and a practice vessel is building at Elizabeth. This makes twenty-three snips in all that are now being built and will be turned out within the next two years.

The Ordnance Service.

One of the most remarkable developments in the navy has been in the ordnance service. Commander Folger, who is in charge of the ordnance work at Washington, is one of the most remarkable ordnance officers in the world. Through his skill and knowledge great economy and great rapidity in doing the work have been accomplished. No better illustration can be given of this than in the speed in which a rifled gun can be turned out today from the warks. A gun which used to take from two to three weeks to rifle can now have the work done in fourteen hours. Guns of a quality equal to anything in the service of any nation are now being turned out in great numbers at the Washington yard. One of the means of future defense for the harbor of New York will be found in this modern equipment.

One of the dread features of a possible war with any great naval Power today is the defenseless condition of the City of New York. It is an undisputed fact that any one of the great battle-ships of the leading European Powers could come over, take up a position at her ease outside of the range of the guns on the present fortifications, and destroy the city. It is not known generally that this danger does not exist today in the same degree it did a short time ago. There are now being turned out of the works at Washington guns with a range of twelve miles that carry magnificent steel projectiles which could pierce the armor of any European vessel at present constructed. These guns could be shipped over to New York and mounted within two days' time.

Protecting the Lakes.

In the event of a war with England, and that possibility has been presented at various times during the Bering Sea controversy, it would be found that the lakes constitute another line of weakness. Here, under the treaty with England, we can only maintain one warship, the Michigan, an old vessel of no account in modern times. England has a large number of small torpedo boats of a draught so light that they could go through the Welland Canal. It could have sent a short time ago a fleet of these vessels along the lakes and have destroyed a number of the lake cities. Today this would no longer be possible. The guns being turned out at the Washington yard could be shipped quickly to Ogdensburg and two of them properly manned and protected could sink these little torpedo boats as fast as they could come up. This evolution in gunnery is one of the most magnificent results of new naval development, and calls attention to the fact that there is no such improvement or development in the other arms of power in the War Department.

In another way the Navy Department has been strengthened greatly, and that is in the education of its naval constructors. Formerly naval constructors were appointed from civil life. They were always good ship carpenters, and at the time when the department began to build a new navy represented the best that was to be obtained in the old field of wooden shipbuilding. They knew nothing, however, of modern ship construction. The first two plans of the new ship were purchased abroad. Since that time, however, the department has developed its own constructors, and while it copies the best things abroad, availing itself of the experiments made there, yet the improvements upon those plans and the method of application should be credited to the fine corps of naval constructors of today. The modern naval constructor is a graduate first of the Naval Academy. The authorities there pick out the men who graduated at the top of their class, make them naval constructors, and then send them abroad for three or four years to study in the best schools of Europe. These young men are fine physical specimens and represent the very best knowledge attainable in modern naval schools. There are today only fourteen of these men. There have been graduated eighteen from the academy during the last eleven years. Of this number three have died and one, Lieut. Nixon, has resigned to accept a position of $7,500 a year in the employment of the Cramps. The large percentage of deaths would seem to indicate that the young men would have to undergo a severe strain of study. But the naval authorities do not charge up these deaths to overwork. These young officers are employed in the various yards where the Government is building new ships. One of them, Bowles, is in charge of the work at Norfolk. Nixon was the inspector of the work at Cramps'. The graduates who become naval constructors are highly equipped men. They have unusual training in the direction of administration and come out with an education of a superior character for the railroad, steamboat, or shipbuilding business. The result is they are tempted constantly with larger offers from private life. The majority of them, however, remain in the Government employ until they think they have compensated the Government for the splendid education given them.

Concentration of Bureaus.

One of the great reforms made in the Navy Department, which has attracted no particular attention so far as the public is concerned, is the concentration of the eight bureaus of the service under the personal direction of the Secretary. Formerly these eight bureaus worked as independent departments. Each was jealous of and worked against the other. The lines of their special provinces were not clearly drawn, and the general administration was crippled by their conflicts, disputes, and lack of harmony. Secretary Tracy several weeks ago ordered a certain naval ship to sea from the Port of New York. All its supplies were on board and everything apparently was ready. The ship received the peremptory order of the Secretary to sail at a certain hour. He was surprised to learn several days afterwards that it was still in New York. He at once began an investigation and found that the Chief of the Engineer Bureau in his character as an independent official responsible to no one had issued an order requiring the boiler of this ship to be repaired. This order had come in after the Secretary's. It was found further that ships often received two or three separate orders from separate bureaus each conflicting with the other. All this has been changed, and now everything passes through the hands of the Secretary or his assistant and must be approved by him before an order can be issued. Naturally such a change was not brought about without difficulty. But under the naval direction of affairs the heads of bureaus are removable by the Secretary and in consequence are easier to be controlled. It would be almost impossible in the War Department for the Secretary there to make any great reforms in administration for the reason that the chiefs hold for life and are consequently indifferent to any Secretary, who has no power to remove them and who is in office for a relatively short time.

T. C. CRAWFORD.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

No Public Charity.

CHICAGO, March 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will THE TRIBUNE be kind enough to tell a reader if there are any places provided in this city to feed hungry men? I have given out food and prepared meals for men who called at the back door asking for something to eat until I am driven to inquire what provision there is in Chicago for men needing food and shelter. They all tell the same story—that they are out of work and out of money, and God only knows if they are unworthy of this kind of help this winter weather in a city where there are thousands of unemployed men. Where are the places for them to get something to eat? And where are the places provided for them to sleep? Please answer, giving this information, which others may be glad to know, too.

INQUIRER.

[There is no provision made by the city to care for the class of people described by the correspondent. The charities are all private enterprises.]

Come Again, Thomas.

CHICAGO, March 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—By answering the following queries you will much oblige;

First—What do the words vicoli, gradelli, and lazzaroni mean?

Second—How did the expression "His name is Dennis" originate?

Third—Suppose a gentleman is coming out of an office, a lady precedes him, and, on reaching the door, holds it open for him. Is the gentleman, according to etiquette, bound to raise his hat to the lady?

THOMAS J. M.

[Vicoli finds its English equivalent in lanes, gradelli in grapes, and lazzaroni are that happy class of Italians who refrain from all manner of toil, existing upon charity principally.

"His name is Dennis" is said to have originated in New York some years ago. A person of that name pried his way into politics and obtained the nomination for Alderman. He was, so to speak, snowed under and after the election found difficulty in convincing himself that he had been running. At the next election the bosses were considering the merits of another man who wished the nomination. One of the number having in mind the former experience and holding the proposed candidate's popularity in light esteem, observed: "Dis mug's too soft a mark. He'll never do. His name's Dennis, too." From this lowly origin the expression worked its way into society, and is now used to denote a person suspected of being "not in it."

As to the point of etiquette, Thomas, never fail to lift your hat under circumstances indicated. Such action on the part of a woman is too seldom known to be permitted to go unnoticed. Also always thank the girl who gives you a seat in a crowded car. She is entitled to your gratitude. In a general way it may be said that you should never overlook an opportunity to raise your hat to a woman. It makes her feel good, and is an excellent exercise for you.]

NOT TO BE COMPARED WITH SHERMAN.

Ex-President Hayes on the Abilities of Lee and "Old Tecump."

FREMONT, O., March 3.—Memorial services were held here yesterday for Gen. Sherman and Admiral Porter under the direction of the Grand Army of the Republic posts, and Gen. Hayes was the principal speaker. In speaking of Sherman Gen. Hayes said:

"The only comparison of value that I choose to offer comes from abroad. We hear in regard to Sherman from the French Generals nothing but praise; from the German Generals the same; from the English, Gen. Wolseley speaks of him in terms that are altogether complimentary. Says Wolseley, however: 'Lee was a great General, and next to him was Sherman.' I would change the order. I admit for Lee a great character, accomplishments as a soldier and as a man, praise in every way except his unfortunate lack of wisdom. I do not now speak of motives, but of the military genius who was the military genius of the war. Place Lee where Sherman was. Place Sherman where Lee was. Place Lee at Chattanooga, even with Sherman's army. Would he have found his way to Atlanta, and at Atlanta cut loose from his base of supplies and entered upon the wild march for the sea 300 miles away? I believe no man lacking the genius of Sherman would have entered on that march to the sea. But come nearer home. Lee had the same opportunity, only it was ten times better than that Sherman had at Atlanta. Suppose Sherman had been in command of the army of Lee. Washington at that time lay completely in the power of an enterprising and daring commander, and with Washington captured, intervention from abroad would have come. I do not predict final defeat, for throughout all the action the finger of God was present guiding and directing. I cannot believe that under any circumstances the cause of liberty and union could have failed, but at Washington was the chance of victory, and Lee failed to take it. More than that, he went to the Potomac, crossed it, and our disorganized army, without a commander, being divided between Pope and McClellan, was ten days behind him, and he marched on into Pennsylvania; and what did he do, and what would Sherman have done? Lee did not dare to lose communication with his base of supplies and was driven back from Antietam with a divided army. Had Sherman been at the head of that army, and that distance between him and the pursuing forces, he would have gone to Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and then cut his road back into Virginia. A little band of 4,000 men under Morgan went through Ohio and Indiana, and Lee, with his great army, with nothing before him but wealth and supplies and cities able to pay tribute for not being burned, is not to be compared with Sherman."

PHOTOGRAPHY IN COLORS.

More Information Concerning Prof. Lippmann's Discovery.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—[London Daily News.]—I have had another conversation with Prof. Lippmann of the Sorbonne, in which I called his attention to the points raised on his discovery of how to photograph colors. The colors are permanent—he made use of the word "fixed"—and they are only seen by reflection in looking at the plate and not through it. One sees the colors well in daylight or lamplight, but better in reflected than in direct artificial light. Thus the professor covered the back of a glass plate on which he photographed a spectrum and held the face toward the white side of a paper lamp shade. In the light it threw back on them, the colors took such a brightness as only to be comparable to the prismatic hues in a well-cut Golconda diamond. When he held the plate between my eye and the light I did not see a trace of color on it.

He said his method had nothing in common with the so-called chromo-lithograph photography invented by two Frenchmen, M. Charles Cros and M. Ducos de Hauron. Their coloring system is a printing process. If they wanted, for instance, to do a red robe, yellow turban, and green sash, they would have three different plates, one with the turban done in a yellow pigment, another with the robe in a red one, and a third with the sash in green. These would be successively stamped upon a photograph; but the coloration would not be due to the direct and sole action of light on the negative.

M. Lippmann thinks that he will be able to reproduce composite hues, such as are found in the human complexion or a landscape, but said he had never tried, and therefore can assert nothing. Scientists, however, despaired more of getting the bright than the subdued colors, the former of which he has been able to catch and fix. I never saw any effects more neat and perfect than those he has obtained. M. Lippmann has been at the Sorbonne five years. He was thrown in the way of his discovery in preparing a lecture on Newton's theory of light.

Pensioners Who Have Lost Limbs.

Washington Special: The War Department will pay $525,000 this year to pensioners who are entitled to commutation for the loss of a limb. Officers and men who lost a limb or its use in service are entitled to receive, once every five years, an artificial limb or commutation therefor. The law was passed in 1870 and the year following a large number of pensioners were recorded as entitled to this privilege. Every five years since 1871, therefore, the commutation greatly exceeds the usual appropriation, which last year, for instance, amounted to only $100,000. The Surgeon-General, before this year's appropriation became available, demolished the attorney system after a hard fight. It meant over $50,000 in fees to the claim agents this year and it was determined that this should be saved to the pensioners. The pensioner has now only to send his name and post-office address to the department and his claim is attended to without the expense of attorney's fees or affidavits. The Surgeon-General has prepared a list of these pensioners, from which list it appears that there are 18,000 entitled to commutation. Of this number over 8,000 have actually lost limbs as follows: 3,869 have lost one arm; 4,009 one leg; 109 one hand; 76 one foot; 23 two arms; 37 two legs; 4 two hands, 18 two feet; 13 one arm and one leg; 8 one leg and one foot; 1 both legs and both hands. The latter pensioner is Benjamin Franklin, at one time in the Second Minnesota Cavalry. The commutation allowed for the loss of a leg is $75; in all other cases $50.

VICTORY FOR THE MONON.

JUDGE TULEY HOLDS THE BILL FOR A RECEIVER INSUFFICIENT.

There Will, Therefore, Be No Evidence Taken Before a Master and the Company Will Not Be Obliged to Produce Its Books for Inspection—Future Proceedings—Creditors Scrambling for Assets—A Reminiscence of "Boodle Days"—Other Items—The Record.

The bill filed several weeks ago by William S. Allen for the appointment of a receiver for the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway company was deemed insufficient by Judge Tuley yesterday to warrant the taking of evidence before a master and the production of the company's books for inspection.

This decision was based on two motions heard Tuesday—one on behalf of complainant to set aside an order entered by Judge Collins preventing the taking of testimony before the master, and the other on behalf of the company to vacate the original order of reference providing for the production of the books and restraining the issuing of $2,500,000 of bonds.

In deciding the case Judge Tuley said there was no doubt of the jurisdiction of a court of equity, where corporate officers had been guilty of illegal conduct, to arrest by injunction further illegal acts, protect the assets from further misappropriation, conserve the rights of its stockholders, and also to appoint a receiver, and that might be done without dissolving the corporation. Continuing, the court said in substance:

"All the material allegations in the bill are specifically denied in the answer and the court must now deal with these motions just as if no order of reference had ever been made to the master. There was no doubt as to the power of the court in its discretion or where cause exists to refer a motion for a receiver to a master and to order the production of books and papers. If the answer is true the corporation is not insolvent, nor is it verging on insolvency. All the acts of any importance relied upon as showing fraud, breach of trust, and misappropriation of assets are denied, and all acts complained of as having been done by Breyfogle or his associates without authority are shown by extracts from the record books of the directors' and stockholders' meeting to have been fully authorized. These records are a most complete vindication of the President as to his management of the corporate assets, having been made under and by the necessary authority derived from the directors and stockholders.

"There is much reason to believe this suit is not brought for the protection of the interest of the complainant or other persons as stockholders or creditors. It is made to appear that a majority of the stockholders believe the suit is not in their interest and that it is against their protest. The main contest is whether to aid complainant in its motion for a receiver the court will order the production of the corporation's books and papers before the master.

This corporation is a common carrier engaged in a public or quasi public business, and the production of its books and papers before a master might seriously interfere with the conduct of its business. Such orders have been refused unless it was shown clearly that leave to inspect such books and papers and make examination had been denied. The complainant, as stockholder, has that right, but the bill fails to show that it has been denied him or that he ever made demand. The answer alleges that President Breyfogle had issued an order that Henry Crawford, the general solicitor of the defendant up to within a few weeks, was not to be allowed to see the books and papers. This order was justified, as Crawford was not a party to the suit and he has had no opportunity to be heard. Full knowledge and acquiescence of complainant in nearly all the alleged illegal acts of extravagant and unauthorized expenditure is clearly shown, and a serious question is raised whether or not he is not estopped by reason of delay in presenting his grievances.

"All facts considered, the court is satisfied that the order for a reference of the motion for a receiver and the production of the books and papers before a master should not now be made."

The case will now stand for final trial and this morning a motion will be made to make President William A. Breyfogle a party defendant.

J. B. Hughes, one of the Monon's directors, spoke rather warmly concerning the course of Henry Crawford, saying that he had made a catspaw of W. S. Alley. "Subsequent proceedings, I think, will not amount to much," he remarked.

Creditors Scrambling for Assets.

Judge Altgeld was yesterday presented with an interesting question in the scramble for assets by judgment creditors of William Wasserman, a restaurant and saloon keeper at No. 46 State street, who failed two months ago. Before the place was closed up by the Sheriff several brewing companies secured judgment against Wasserman, but did not give the Sheriff instructions to issue executions. They also failed to pay the Sheriff's fees, and one of them paid but 10 cents. Afterwards Wasserman's place was closed up on confessions in favor of the Weiss Malt and Elevator company. Then the other companies rushed into court and claimed their judgments should act as first liens on the property. The court said if the parties could agree to submit the case to him he would endeavor to unravel the tangle.

Walker Pleads a "Set-Off."

In accordance with the leave granted him by Judge Altgeld County-Attorney Walker yesterday filed a bill of particulars in his plea of set-off in the suit of Harry Varnell against Cook County on a claim for the payment of warrants issued to him during the free and easy times enjoyed by officeholders under the "boodle" régime. The bill sets forth that when "Handsome Harry" was Warden of the insane asylum he "O. K.'d" a coal bill sent in by one of the county contractors for $14,245 and this amount was paid by the county. The bill sets forth that the actual charge as shown by the county's books was but $12,003 and thus the county overpaid the contractors $2,241 at Varnell's instance. This amount is asked to be lopped off from Varnell's claim, which isn't greatly in excess of the set-off asked.

Propertyowners to Receive $44,041.

A verdict for $44,041 was rendered before Judge Driggs yesterday in the condemnation suit of the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit railway for property in the alley west of Wabash avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. The verdict shows an average of $167.40 a foot, and about $10,000 was awarded for improvements. The defendants are James I. Vickery, H. M. Harper, N. K. Fairbank, Chauncey Hall, Catherine P. Lewis, and the estate of William Ross.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suit.

21,966—Hackley Nat. Bk., Muskegon, Mich., vs. Atkinson Steel and Spring Co. Asst., $5,003. E. A. Otis, atty.

Superior Court—New Suits.

131,896—Arthur J. Cooke vs. W. H. Leonard. Conf. judgt., $1,942.53. Hotheimer & Zeisler, attys.
131,897—M. Beecher vs. A. A. Campbell and H. C. Van Shaack & Co. Appl.
131,898—John Thompson vs. Same. Appl.
131,899—M. Keller vs. Same. Appl.
131,900—Patrick Fawcey vs. Same. Appl.
131,901—John Walsh vs. Same. Appl.
131,902—P. Wenandy vs. Same. Appl.
131,903—Gust. Olson vs. Same. Appl.
131,904—M. O'Brien vs. Same. Appl.
131,905—Adam Rapp vs. Same. Appeal.
131,906—S. Ringenholm vs. Same. Appeal.
131,907—Charles Pilerson vs. Same. Appeal.
131,908—Wm. Porter vs. Same. Appeal.
131,909—Wm. Johnson vs. Same. Appeal.
131,910—S. Jansen vs. Same. Appeal.
131,911—F. Megar vs. Same. Appeal.
131,912—Michael Miller vs. Same. Appeal.
131,913—John Miller vs. Same. Appeal.
131,914—Union Trust Co. vs. Margaret E. and Bushton M. Dorman. Conf. jdgt., $6,108.67. J. D. Woolley, atty.
131,915—Mary Creagh vs. Patrick Ponsonby. Appeal.
131,916—F. W. Lehman vs. John R. and George E. Bensley. Asst., $500. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.
131,917—John Kennealy vs. Edward Kennealy and Ellen Brennan. Bill. F. H. Trude, solrs.
131,918—George Mayer vs. Mary Mayer. Bill for div. M. F. Riggle, solr.
131,919—Nicholas M. Blumenthal vs. Gustave Koch. Tres., $25,000. J. S. Cook, atty.
131,920—Brewer & Hoffman Brewing Co. vs. —— Greening et al. Bill. Runyan & Runyan, solrs.
131,921—Charles Reitz & Bros.' Lumber Co. vs. Charles Hausburg. Conf. judgt., $1,033. Same attys.
131,922—Moe & Lane vs. Louis Lipman. Appl.
131,923—Edward J. Steele vs. P., Ft. W. and C. Ry. Co. Case, $4,000. W. J. Forrest and Wing, Stough, Carter & Qualey, attys.
131,924—Freeman & Steele vs. same. Case, $7,000. Same attys.
131,925—Bill. Withheld for service.
131,926—Wm. Griffith vs. City Cab Co., James W. Ferry and F. S. Dunton. Case, $3,000. Osborne Bros. & Burgett, attys.
131,927—Harry S. Clark vs. A. F. Smith. Sci. fa. to revive judgt. for $7,400. E. K. Smith, atty.
131,928—Mary Shevelin vs. N. A. M. B. Assn. Asst., $1,000. Gibbons & Kavanagh, attys.
131,929—Daniel Johnson, admr., vs. C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co. Case, $5,000. Same atty.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

89,416—Thomas S. Kirkwood vs. Frank S. Loomis et al. Bill. Bailey & Waldo, solrs.
89,417—John C. Christman vs. Wilson M. Darlington et al. Bill. John Barton Payne, solr.
89,418—Charles E. Marble vs. Herman E. Dick. Asst., $20,000. Same atty.
89,419—Lizzie Marshall vs. William Marshall. Bill for div. W. D. Carlile, solr.
89,420—International Bk. vs. John S. Oehman, collector. Bill. Dupee, Judah & Willard, solrs.
89,421—Michael Cohen et al. vs. Marks A. and Louis Tucker. Asst., $500. A Ascher, atty.
89,422—Elizabeth A. Larkin vs. John Berry. Covt. Comstock & Hess, attys.
89,423—Maurice H. Bortree, guard., vs. Edward J. Abel. Bill.
89,424—E. S. Graves vs. F. L. Hanchett. Appl.
89,425—Josef Sazime vs. Anton Zelinka. Appl.
89,426—John Breckman vs. F. Wagner. Appl.
89,427—F. L. Ford vs. Wm. J. Haas. Appl.
89,428—G. W. Jerome vs. Samuel Fechers. Appl.
89,429—Ralph G. Badan, use, etc., vs. Michael A. Donohue. Appl.
89,430—H. C. Thomas vs. John and Alice Fornaciari. Conf. judgt., $[illegible]. T. W. Prindiville, atty.
89,431—Lois Humberstone et al., admrs., vs. City. Case, $1,500. Jenkins & Harkness, attys.
89,432—Hammond Typewriter Co. vs. Sadie E. Peterson et al. Appl.
89,433—August Kuhn et al. vs. Mary K. Davis. Asst., $500. C. Meier, atty.
89,434—John Cooke vs. Emma Cooke. Bill for div. Winston & Burch, solrs.
89,435—Frederick Edwards vs. Alexander F. Sherman. Appl. by plff.
89,436—Attch. Withheld for service.
89,437—Traders Nat. Bk. of P. vs. Edwin Corbin. Asst., $600. Peckham & Brown, attys.
89,438—Asst. Withheld for service.
89,439—Winfield Stevenson vs. Charity Stevenson. Bill. A. E. Gilbert Jr., solr.
89,440—Tillie Mine vs. August Mine. Bill. Paguin & Stilwell, solr.
89,441—Jacob Koehler vs. Bertha Koehler. Bill for div. Dahms & Langworthy, solrs.
89,442—Andrew Schulthies vs. B. Schram and Henry Rehrman. Replevin, $350. D. P. & T. A. Hendricks and J. Mahoney, attys.
89,443—Calumet Nat. Bk. vs. Bernritter Mfg. Co. Conf. judgt., $522.52. D. Sullivan, atty.
89,444—Alonzo J. Powers et al. vs. Edwin Walker and E. J. Catell. Asst., $6,000. Smith, Helmer & Moulton, attys.
89,445—Clara Ross vs. Joseph H. Ross. Bill for div. C. J. Beattie, solr.
89,446—Herman J. Trumbull vs. John T. Matthews. Asst., $200. N. A. Lough, atty.
89,447—Mut. Union F. Ins. Co. vs. Pioneer Ins. Co. Asst., $500. M. H. Beach, atty.
89,448—Conrad Wildner vs. Jacob Riebel. Appeal.
89,449—G. A. Gone vs. Sam T. Clover. Asst., $250. H. F. Joslin, atty.
89,450—Andrew L. Williams et al. vs. Marianna Williams et al. Bill. Prussing, Hutchins & Goodrich, solrs.
89,451—Charles Riess vs. George Schalle. Appeal.
89,452—Jonathan Clark vs. Stephen Blain. Appeal by plff.
89,453—Anthony Rubczynspi vs. Michael Olske. Appeal.
89,454—Eq. S., L. & H. Assn. vs. Hugh Gibson et al. Bill. D. W. Graves, solr.
89,455—F. T. Hunt vs. Michael McNichols and Redmond Flynn. Tres., $10,000. C. J. Michalet, atty.
89,456—Attch. Withheld for service.
89,457—Francis A. Walsh vs. Morrison, Adams & Allen Co. Asst., $1,000. Moses & Pam, attys.
89,458—Cleveland Stone Co. vs. Am. Cutlery Co. Asst., $1,000. J. S. Cooper, atty.
89,459—Mary W. Fendrich vs. Joseph L. Fendrich. Bill for div. W. D. Munhall, atty.
89,460—Henry A. Thayer vs. F. J. Hefling and S. Meyer. Appl.
89,461—William J. Moore et al. vs. Same. Appl.
89,462—A. G. Louis vs. E. J. McGeenry. Appl.
89,463—John Reed vs. James G. Clennen. Appl.
89,464—Michael C. Connelly vs. Michael McMahon. Appl.
89,465—William Owen vs. George Fehring and Martin Campion. Debt, $330; das., $300. E. O. Towne, atty.
89,466—Mary Shevelin vs. N. A. Mut. Benefit Assn. Asst., $1,000. Gibbons & Kavanagh, attys.
89,467—R. Staniszewsky, admx., vs. C. & N. W. Ry. Co. Case, $5,000. Same attys.
89,468—Kimball & Cobb Stone Co. vs. James Howell. Asst., $400. E. Maher, atty.
89,469—Bill. Withheld for service.
89,470—Asst. Same.
89,471—Rachel O. Reinhardt vs. Louis E. Reinhardt. Bill for div. M. I. Beck, solr.
Withheld cases—89,379—Buckeye Iron and Brass Works vs. Taylor Mfg. Co. Asst., $1,200. Canover, Shedd & Undrwood, attys. (March 4.)
89,389—Eureka Co. vs. Columbia Iron and Steel Co. Attch., $3,932. W. P. Potter and H. M. Bacon, attys. (March 4.)
89,386—Wicks Bros. vs. Belding Motor and Mfg. Co. Asst. J. Wright, atty. (March 4.)

County Court—New Suit.

9,193—Petn. of George Barth and wife to adopt child. Eldredge & Finch, attys.

Judgments.

JUDGE ANTHONY—131,094—Meble & H. Mfg. Co. vs. Leopold Hocaner. By deflt., $364.50.—131,607—Stevens P. Co. vs. Henry Hartt. Same, $240.40.—131,742—Sigmund Lederer et al. vs. Charles Kinsman. Same, $638.51.—131,008—Wm. H. Glenny et al. vs. Charles Weiner. Same, $491.73.—131,097—Julius Catlin et al. vs. Wm. Spier. Same, $780.34.—131,772—D. J. Clark vs. Union Mut. Accident Assn.—Same, $35.

JUDGE ALTGELD—131,204—Richard F. Herndon et al. vs. Mrs. A. B. Harrington. By deflt., $239.67.—131,247—W. L. Prettyman, use of assignee, vs. Celia I. Schloss. Same, $395.40.—113,170—Alexander Weiss vs. F. and Joseph Seigel. On findg., $80. Satisfied.

JUDGE BRENTANO—131,567—Charles H. Knights et al. vs. Thomas P. and John C. Jeff. By deflt., $352.28.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—74,215—Nat. Park Bk. of N. Y. vs. Charles W. Allen. On findg., $10,123.—89,085—Mary L. Mars vs. N. C. S. R. R. Co. On findg., $300. Satisfied.

JUDGE SCALES—9,456—B. F. Jacobs et al. vs. John W. Byam. By deflt., $305.

Decrees.

JUDGE KETTELLE—124,534—Margaretha vs. Michael Jezierski; decr. div.

JUDGE HAWES—Room 413.—5,397—Brooks vs. Brooks; decr. partition.

JUDGE SHEPARD—4,834—Maude L. vs. John Pettibone; decr. div.

JUDGE TULEY—85,830—Robert vs. Eliza Kirkwood; decr. div.

JUDGE SCALES—In re petn. of George Barth and wife to adopt Mary Helen Panke; decr. adoption and change of name.

The Call.

SUPREME COURT—9 a. m.: Nos. 21 to 40, incl.

JUDGE HAWES—Set case: No. 3,957, Furness vs. Campbell. Trial call (March calr.): Nos. 3, 5, 9, and 10.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Calendar No. 1. Trial call. Nos. 11,738, 11,492, 11,846, 11,882, 11,885, 11,887, 11,888, 11,929, 11,930, 11,932 and 11,935. No. 11,449 on trial.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Calendar No. 2. Trial call. Nos. 8,706, 8,715, 8,727, 8,734, 8,738, and 8,806.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Appeal calendar. Room 214. Trial call. Nos. 11,210, 11,211, 11,274, 11,324, 11,363, 11,355, 11,356, and 10,760. No. 11,198 on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—(February calendar.) Nos. 12, 13, 14, and 15. No. 11 on hg.

JUDGE COLLINS—No announcement.

JUDGE HORTON—No announcement.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—First call. Nos. 351 to 400 inc. Trial call. Nos. 640, 727, 731, 735, 738, 761.

JUDGE GRINNELL—No announcement.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Contested motions; 8,167, 8,168, 3,056, 8,334, 1,539. Submitted cases; 7,702, 7,920.

JUDGE DRIGGS—Submitted, set, and advisement cases in chambers.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Submitted cases.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set motions.

JUDGE SCALES—Insanity cases. 7,087—In re Cook (Petn. of Singer). 2 p. m.—In re Scotford.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of the United States today transacted the following business:

Smiley N. Chambers of Indianapolis, Ind., admitted to practice.

1,588—Thomas J. Phelps, assignee, appellant, vs. George Elliott et al., executors, etc.; motion in regard to costs submitted by Mr. Edward Lander in support of motion.

1,388—The Ætna Life-Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., plaintiff in error, vs. Ada Ward, wife, etc.; argument continued by Courtlandt Parker for defendant in error and concluded by Wayne MacVeagh for the plaintiff in error.

1,149—The United States ex rel. Sylvanus C. Boynton, plaintiff in error, vs. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State; argument commenced by George Ticknor Curtis for the plaintiff in error and continued by Assistant-Attorney-General Maury for the defendant in error.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Supreme Court today were:

Rehearing docket.—2—Village of Marseilles vs. Howland; motion to strike petitions from files denied.
23—Carney vs. Village of Marseilles; same order.
4—Lynn vs. Lynn; rehearing denied.
13—Young vs. Commissioners of Highways; rehearing denied.
15—Scanlan vs. Scanlan; rehearing denied.
17—Roby vs. Colehour; motion for time to reply to motion of 3d.
18—Roby vs. Colehour; same motion.
20—Roby vs. Colehour; same motion.
32—Sheetz vs. Sweeney; motion for leave to file additional authorities.
People's Docket—56—Van Wert vs. Boyce; time to file abstracts and briefs extended to Aug. 1 and cause continued.
67—Harding vs. Hawkins, time to file briefs extended ten days.
79—People ex rel. vs. Deiderick; motion by appellant for time to file abstracts and briefs and motion by appellee to dismiss appeal.
17—Guyer vs. Wilson; motion for leave to file suggestions on supersedeas and cause continued.
1—Phillips vs. South Park Commissioners; suggestion of death of one defendant and cause continued for service.
34—First National Bank vs. Clark; motion by appellant for time to file briefs.
74—Walker vs. City of Aurora; motion for time to file abstracts and briefs.
90—Miller vs. Town of Lake View; motion for time to file briefs.
2—Benson vs. Morgan; continued.
3—Stevens vs. St. Mary's Training School; continued.
4—Phillips vs. Kerr; continued.
5—Morrison vs. Hedenberger; continued.
6—McChesn vs. White; continued.
7—Rickner vs. Kesder; taken.
8—Corrigan vs. City of Chicago; taken.
9—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific vs. City of Chicago; taken.
10—Guertin vs. Mombleau; taken.
11—Steinnetz vs. Barton; taken.
12—Moffatt vs. South Park Commissioners; taken.
13—Burhaus vs. Village of Norwood Park; taken.
14—Cram vs. City of Chicago; taken.
15—Cram vs. City of Chicago; taken.
16—Whitehead vs. City of Chicago; continued.
17—Cole vs. Cole; taken.
19—People vs. Bartells; taken.
20—Dennison vs. Taylor; continued.
Call tomorrow, 21 to 40; adjourned to 9 o'clock tomorrow.

MRS. CAFFREY'S INHERITANCE.

A Fortune Comes to Her, Although She Was Disowned.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 4.—A brief dispatch sent out from Omaha, Neb., announces that Mrs. Thomas P. Caffrey, wife of a plumber of that city, has fallen heir to an immense fortune by the death of her father, a many times millionaire of Bradford, England. Her husband has relatives in St. Louis, and from them has been obtained the young woman's romantic story.

Her father's name was O'Neil. About nine years ago Miss Nellie O'Neil, then 16 years old, and considered a mere child by her family, formed an attachment for a young man of good character in Bradford. He was respectable and was earning a good living, but his family was not of sufficient social standing to suit the girl's parents. Efforts were made by all her family to persuade her to give up the young man. Finally she ran off with him. The situation was made very unpleasant for the young couple, and after a few months they decided that they would come to America. This resolution was carried out, and the young couple settled in Chicago.

The father in the meantime had disowned the daughter and all the family connections on that side were severed. After a few years of married life in Chicago the husband died. Thomas P. Caffrey of St. Louis was in Chicago working as a plumber. He met and married the widow and they moved to Omaha. About a year ago Mrs. Caffrey was taken with a severe attack of rheumatism, and while walking on the street about the time she was recovering she slipped and broke her leg. Everything was done to save the limb, but it was decided by the attendant physicians that the leg had to be amputated.

Grave and Gay.

A party of negro gamblers was caught playing poker on a grave in a lonely cemetery of Athens, Ga., the other night.

WORTH LOTS OF MONEY.

JOKICHI TAKOMINE'S DISCOVERY OF A PROCESS OF FERMENTATION.

Capital Stock of the Company Increased from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000—The Process Discovered While the Jap Was Studying Chemistry—How It Differs from All Previous Methods—Being Introduced in This Country.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Takamine Ferment company held yesterday in the company's offices, Room 907 Chamber of Commerce Building, the capital stock of the company was increased from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000. Among the directors present were:

George T. Burrows, E. V. Hitch, John Waltz, E. Moore, Jokichi Takamine, George D. Hart, C. B. Matthews, William George Gardner, Dr. M. A. Spencer, and T. B. McFarlan of Cincinnati.

The Distillers' and Cattle-Feeders' company of Peoria has closed up a contract with the Takamine company and will use the patent process in all its distilleries.

The new process of fermentation has been invented by Jokichi Takamine of Japan. Mr. Takamine is the eldest son of a distinguished physician of Tokio. He graduated with distinction at the University of Edinburg, Scotland, and afterwards continued his post-graduate course in chemistry applied to the practical arts under Prof. Mills, F. R. S., of London, one of the foremost chemists of the age. It was while pursuing these studies that Mr. Takamine discovered the active principal contained in this new ferment. In connection with Prof. Mills he conducted a series of experiments in the laboratory, extending over several years, and upon his return to Japan three years ago made practical tests on a large scale, which confirmed the results of his laboratory work and established the commercial value of his discovery.

In 1884 Mr. Takamine was sent by his Government as Commissioner to the World's Cotton Exposition, held in New Orleans, and on his return to Japan was appointed Director-General of the Patent Office and Commissioner of the Technical Department of Agriculture and Commerce of Tokio. While at New Orleans he was married to Miss Carrie Hitch, one of the belles of that city.

Introducing the Process.

During the last four years he has traveled all over the United States and Europe, visiting the principal distilleries of those countries with a view to the introduction of his new process of fermentation. Takamine is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Engineers and a member of the Royal Society of Chemists of London.

The salient point in the process Mr. Takamine has discovered is the selection of a microbe or ferment cell of superior power. This microbe of single cell organism is produced from a fungus growth on rice, and is termed en masse "moyashi." Moyashi contains a seed which will grow on any starch substance in air or water. The germs of air growth are called "Koji," and will convert starch into sugar and act as a diastase in place of malt. The same plant raised on starch matter under water acts as yeast, with the exception that the fermentation is three times as strong as yeast. It is able to live in a solution which is from 18 to 20 per cent alcohol as against the usual 4 per cent, making a ferment termed "moto," which completes fermentation within a period of forty-eight hours as against seventy-two by previous methods.

The new ferment, having done away with the use of malt and small grain in the preparation of the mash, proceeds directly to complete the process of fermentation without the use of vinous yeast or any other fermenting agent. It dispenses with the use of malt, substituting corn, which is not only a cheaper material, but contains a greater proportion of starch. This gain by substitution amounts to from 7 to 10 cents. When the starch is converted into sugar by means of this ferment the solution shows by actual test twenty pounds of sugar to a bushel of corn, as against fourteen pounds by the former methods. There is also a resultant production of twenty-one and ninety-six-one hundredths quarts of spirits to the bushel, against nineteen quarts, the maximum quantity obtainable by the old methods.

The new method requires little or no change in the mechanical workings of breweries and distilleries, and is to be introduced in the manufacture of all liquors where the process of fermentation is used. Although eminent scientists have for years past devoted much attention to the processes of fermentation in order to improve the facilities and add to the quantity and value of the fermented product, all the recent advancements made in the process of brewing and distilling have been in the line of perfected mechanical appliances. Takamine has gone further and deeper than the mere question of retorts and runways; he has entirely altered the process in its inception by the introduction of a new ferment cell. A calculation based on the output of maltsters, brewers, distillers, manufacturers of vinegar, and others using ferments makes the yearly value of the Takamine discovery equivalent to $23,000,000.

HE WAS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

A Confederate Who Escaped from Gen. Sherman's Forces.

RICHMOND, Va., March 3.—"I have one man under sentence of death for smuggling arms across the lines, and I hope Mr. Lincoln will approve it." This sentence was contained in the letter from Gen. Sherman to his brother, John Sherman, written from Memphis, Tenn., under date of Aug. 13, 1862, and published since the General's death.

The man whose death sentence was referred to by Gen. Sherman is M. A. Miller, an ex-Captain of Engineers in the Confederate army, who lives on a farm in Henrico County, near this city. Capt. Miller has narrated the story of his wonderful escape from the doom that awaited him. Says the Captain:

"It was such a sudden thing the way in which I was first made aware of the seriousness of my position. It was one afternoon late in July, 1862, while I was in a Federal prison in Memphis, Tenn., that a friend of mine, a Miss Gibson, who had been to call on me, whispered, 'Lieutenant, you are under sentence of death and are to be shot at an early day. Take my advice and get away from here, and get away from here before they put the bracelets on your wrists and shackles on your ankles, for then you will be totally disabled and can do nothing.'

"Mr. Lincoln did approve the sentence of death, but I am still here while he and Gen. Sherman have gone to join Lee and Jackson and other good soldiers. It is true, as stated by Gen. Sherman in his letter, that the mercenary spirit of his people enabled us to buy anything we wanted for gold or cotton. When Sherman first took possession of Memphis he issued an order declaring gold, medicines, and salt contrabands, and as such prohibited their sale to the people. But his orders were practically ignored and we got anything we wanted.

"For a month I was steadily supplying our soldiers with arms and met with no serious difficulty. But one afternoon in July my good luck deserted me. I was carrying over two boxes of officers' swords, and was in the middle of the river when a picket-boat ran up to me. I at once knew that danger was ahead, and jumping on the gunwales of the boat I tried to sink it. But the skiff was too heavy and would not dip. The officer in charge of the picket-boat arrested me, and the skiff man also, and took us, with the two boxes, to a gunboat near-by.

"There the boxes were opened, and as soon as the nature of their contents was disclosed I was at once carried to the military prison in the Irving Block in the center of the city."

Miller describes his trial by court-martial, conviction, and sentence to be shot the Friday following the Monday of his conviction. Of his escape the Captain says that he induced his guard, who was not aware of the gravity of his sentence, to let him go home to see a sick child. While in the house he went up-stairs, jumped out of a window, and fled through the lines.

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Leonard C. Campbell.

Leonard C. Campbell died at Geneseo, Ill., March 4, of diabetes. Mr. Campbell was born Oct. 6, 1816, at Malone, N. Y. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Ogdensburg, N. Y., from 1834 to 1844, when he removed to Chicago. In 1850 he became interested in the commission and transportation business, becoming a member of the firm of Chapin, Hurlbut & Co. In April, 1860, he removed to Geneseo, Ill., in the interest of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad and continued his connection with it until the opening of the Union Stock-Yards in this city, when he accepted the position of Auditor for that company, opening its first set of books. He returned to Geneseo about two years later, when he was elected a police magistrate and afterwards city clerk. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter.

Edwin McQuade.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 5.—[Special.]—Edwin McQuade, aged about 60 years, formerly of Chicago, died here today. He was prominent in whisky and liquor circles.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., MARCH 5.—[SPECIAL.]—Incorporation licenses for the following new companies were issued today by the Secretary of State:

The Taylor Electric Signal company, at Chicago; capital stock, $200,000; for the manufacture of electrical and mechanical devices and machinery for steam and street railways; incorporators, C. H. Merrill, Frederick L. Merrill, and George W. Heath.

William T. Lindley Brightline company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; for the manufacture of a remedy; incorporators, W. T. Lindley, I. E. Lindley, and H. L. Spice.

The Great Western Smelting and Refining company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; for smelting, refining, and dealing in ores and metals; incorporators, Charles Beitler, David Blum, and Daniel Blum.

The Illinois Casing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; for preparing and dealing in sausage casings and butchers' and packers' supplies; incorporators, Albert Nathan, R. E. Fouse, and Julius Mailhouse.

The Uccello Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; for the manufacture of macaroni; incorporators, Giacomo Uccello, William L. Butterfield, and Frederick P. Reed.

Provident Safety Vault Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,500,000; for the erection and operation of a system of safety vaults; incorporators, J. W. Pease, Marshall Drake, and Michael McDonough.

The American Introduction company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; for the manufacture of novelties; incorporators, T. M. Moe, J. W. Meacham, and W. M. Harland.

The Omaha Savings, Building, and Loan Association, at Omaha, Gallatin County; capital stock, $50,000; for building and improving homesteads and loaning money to the members of the association; incorporators, J. M. Crunk, S. M. Davis, J. H. Wilson, W. E. Ferrell, and H. P. Bozarth.

The "Little Don" Mining and Milling company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $2,000,000; to mine and mill gold, silver, and other minerals; incorporators, John C. Nial, E. Steinkemeyer, and J. P. Smith.

Clybourn Pleasure Club, at Chicago; without capital stock; for social purposes; incorporators, H. F. Mueller, J. W. Trom, N. Weiler, L. Tots, H. Frahm, A. F. Mueller, and F. A. Hoerttell.

The Chicago Lock and Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; for manufacturing; incorporators, M. T. Coyne, Henry Reuter, and E. H. Park.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Thursday, March 5:

Fairfield av, 50 ft n of Wabansia, e f, 25x125¼ ft, dated March 3 (A. M. & W. B. Bowe to George Tittley)....1,800
Fulton st, 212 ft e of Homan av, n f, 48x150 ft, dated Feb. 12 (W. E. Hayes to A. W. Sabin)....3,300
Wood st, 141¼ ft n of Clybourn place, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 19 (J. Cremin to J. Donnelly)....1,800
Peoria st, 120 ft s of Sixtieth, e f, 25x125 ft, dated March 4 (C. Lynch to L. Buchbinder)....2,000
Kinney av, 108 ft n of Seventieth st, e f, 27x162¾ ft, dated Feb. 7 (J. F. A. Moeller to H. T. Glower)....1,550
Graylock av, 96 ft w of School st, s f, 48x163 ft, dated Jan. 16 (E. Guenther to M. J. Thompson)....1,800
Wabash av, 125 ft s of Forty-fifth st, e f, 25x160 ft, dated Jan. 26 (W. B. Holton to F. M. Poppe)....3,000
Wentworth av, 60 ft s of Fifty-eighth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 25 (W. F. Smith to B. A. McConnell)....5,000
Sixty-ninth place, 365¾ ft e of Jefferson av, n f, 25x124½ ft, dated Feb. 3 (Heninger & Brown to A. C. Danser)....1,625
Sixty-ninth place, 81¾ ft e of Jefferson av, n f, 50x124½ ft, dated Feb. 2 (A. Schwars to same)....3,250
Sixty-ninth place, 140 ft w of Stony Island av, s f, 25x124½ ft, dated Feb. 6 (E. Fox to N. C. Parker)....1,500
Burling st, s of Center, w f, 66x121 ft, dated March 3 (Master in Chancery to B. Heitman)....2,433
Fifth av, s e cor of Twenty-sixth st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 10 (H. Shierhorst to A. W. Fleck)....11,250
La Salle st, near Fifty-seventh, w f, 24¾x127¾ ft, dated Nov. 7, 1890 (J. A. Quackenbush to H. E. Robertson)....3,000
Stony Island av, near Seventy-eighth st, e f, 25x176¼ ft, dated March 3 (P. Chambers to A. Reinhard)....1,350
Lot 11 of lots 5 to 8, B 1, Russellmather & Roberts' Add, dated March 4 (C. Peterson to P. O. Mandler)....4,000
Sixty-third st, 251 ft e of Maryland av, n f, 24x145 ft, dated Feb. 11 (H. H. Fuller to F. W. Taylor)....3,410
Farragut av, e of Clark st, n f, 96x125 ft, dated March 4 (E. Marx to W. D. Lonergan)....1,438
Loomis st, 25 ft s of Bronson, e f, 25x123 ft, dated Feb. 16 (Vopicka & Kubin to J. and A. Vicek)....2,000
Troy st, s of Thirteenth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 19 (R. E. Schmitt to W. F. Heitzmann)....1,025
Troy st, adj above, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 10 (Same to A. W. Keller)....1,025
Lots 26 and 27, blk 21, Pennock, dated Jan. 22 (C. E. Schroer to W. H. Pettibone)....4,500
Fortieth st, 214 ft e of Grand boulevard, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 10 (C. H. Bradley to H. N. Hollister)....6,000
West Thirteenth st, 80 ft e of Utica st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 12 (C. Ziech to J. Crowe)....2,500
West Thirteenth st, adj above, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 12 (Same to Same)....2,600
One Hundred and Thirtieth st, near South Chicago and Southern railroad, s f, 75x125 ft, dated May 19, 1890 (A. Peterson to Superior Savings, Loan, and Building Association)....1,000
Fremont st, 196 ft n of Willow, e f, 24x125 ft, dated March 4 (M. Schindler to C. and W. Schell)....2,700
May st, 220 ft n of Taylor, e f, 25x150 ft, dated Feb. 24 (Master in Chancery to E. Wells)....2,576
Same property, dated March 2 (E. Wells to J. McQuaid)....3,600
Perry av, 326 ft s of Sixty-sixth st, e f, 50x184¾ ft, dated March 3 (J. Gaubert to A. E. Hilton)....5,000
The premises Nos. 886, 888, and 890 Dudley st, dated Jan. 17 (M. Hellen to P. A. Rhodes)....15,000
North Robey st, 48 ft n of Homer, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 3 (A. Weiss to D. T. Chapman)....2,000
Prairie av, s of 61st st, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated Feb. 6 (H. H. Fuller to W. J. Fleming)....2,750
Wilcox st, e of West 48th, n f, 150x121 ft, dated Feb. 19 (J. D. Osgood to J. Trotter)....8,000
Forty-seventh st, 175 ft e of Oakley av, n f, 75x124 ft, dated Sept. 22, 1890 (W. A. McDavid to T. L. Wilkerson)....1,800
Law av, 75 ft n of West Harrison st, w f, 25x93 ft, dated Feb. 28 (L. Atzel et al. to C. Krastner)....2,400
Sheridan av, 90 ft s of Sixty-second st, e f, 50x166 ft, dated Feb. 14 (C. E. Fish to E. J. Spierling)....5,500
Aberdeen st, bet Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 21 (F. Gaylord to M. Rheinwald)....1,250
Lexington av, 125 ft s of Sixty-fifth st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 4 (H. M. Hosick to W. G. Baker)....4,000
Stony Island av, n e cor of Seventy-fifth st, and 1-6 of 5 acres, dated Dec. 6, 1890 (J. L. Copeland to M. E. Miner)....2,500
Luella av, 96 ft s of Seventy-sixth st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 20 (Boyd & Hall to M. Defendorf)....1,500
North av, 175 ft w of Simons, s f, 27x136 ft, dated Feb. 20 (M. B. Sells to G. Schneider)....2,350
Ashland av, 175 ft n of Nellie, e f, 25x124½ ft, dated Oct. 20 (C. J. Ford to L. and A. Meixner)....1,000
Ashland av, adj above, 25x124½ ft, dated Oct. 20 (same to C. Hall)....1,000
Lots 6 and 7, Block 1, Nix add to South Chicago, Sec. 12, 37, 14, dated Feb. 28 (J. Schmell to C. M. Bruff)....1,000
Boulevard place, 266 ft e of Grand blvd, s f, 50 x124 ft, dated Feb. 11 (J. N. Buronto to F. P. Epps)....4,375
State st, 50 ft s of Seventy-first, e f, 50x128 ft, and State st, 150 ft n of Seventy-second, e f, 50x176 ft, and 50x176 ft s of Seventy-second st, dated Nov. 21, 1890 (C. B. Eggleston to L. E. Lackey)....8,400
Lafayette av, 150 ft s of Seventy-second st, e f, 50x176 ft, dated Nov. 21, 1890 (same to same)....2,000
State st, 200 ft n of Seventy-second, e f, 50x176 ft, and Lafayette av, 200 ft s of Seventy-second st, e f, 50x176 ft, dated Nov. 21, 1890 (same to W. W. Skiles)....4,250
Graceland av, n f, 50x122¾ ft, dated March 4 (C. O. Olson to E. A. Rosene)....3,500
Commercial av, s e cor Eightieth court, w f, 37½x125 ft, dated March 5 (F. Fisher to L. M. Simpson)....2,450
Dreyer st, bet Forty-ninth and Fiftieth, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 20 (N. F. Carbray to J. T. Lonergan)....1,025
The premises, No. 540 Sheffield av, Lake View, dated March 4 (C. Augustus to E. G. Stubinger)....3,000
North Hoyne av, n w cor of Hamburg st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated March 4 (S. Beiske to T. Suchomski)....1,000
Crocker av, n w cor of Sixty-third st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated March 5 (F. Robinson to C. Brenker)....3,000
Cheltenham place, 125 ft w of Coles av, dated March 2 (P. P. Bangs to N. F. Miller)....2,800
28 lots in Blk. 4, s w cor of Ninety-first st and Center av, dated March 4 (J. Ronan to Roy & Nourse)....10,000
Lot 8 of Lot 4, Block 4, Schleswig, 36, 40, 13, dated Feb. 4 (W. Mebel to A. Anderson)....1,300
Eighty-seventh st, s w cor of South Park av, 6 acres, dated Feb. 16 (A. M. Einstein et al. to C. F. Hayes)....20,000
Carlin av, s w cor of Seventy-sixth st, e f, 97x100 ft, dated March 3 (E. Lord to L. M. Morgan)....4,000
McChesney st, bet Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth, w f, 24x122 ft, dated Jan. 19 (H. L. Gasling to G. and A. Johnson)....1,000
Leavitt st, n e cor of Thirty-seventh, 50x124 ft, dated Feb. 17 (J. W. Yaggy to E. G. Wilkeln)....1,400
Lakeside av, 225 ft e of Sheffield, s f, 100x165 ft, dated Feb. 21 (W. Boldenweck to Bray & Kates)....6,500
Indiana av, near n w cor of Fifty-third st, e f, 60x161 ft, and other property, dated Dec. 17, 1890 (E. N. Blake to J. W. Kis)....6,000
Winter st, s e cor of Fifty-third, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 1 (H. W. Ames to C. Fitzsimmons)....3,500
Sedgwick st, opposite Toomey, w f, 25¾x150 ft, dated March 5 (C. Hurtienne to A. A. Anderson)....3,800
Park av, s w cor of Central, s f, 27x123 ft, dated June 29 (A. B. Camp to M. L. Shaw)....1,250
Cottage Grove av, 100 ft n of 30th st, w f, 100x125 ft, dated March 6 (H. Ives Cobb to William W. Watkins)....80,000

OUTSIDE SALE.

Lot 23 and S 7¼ of lot 14, Stockhams B 2, Bliss add to Evanston (A. B. Stockham to W. E. Condit)....11,000

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Seventy-fifth st, s w cor of Halsted, 6 blks, by D. S. Place.
Wentworth av, n w cor of Baer, 270 ft to Wilson av, by Block & Joel.
Madison st, s w cor of Wenonah av, 3 blks, by C. E. Perkins.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued yesterday:

George B. Ups, five three-story and cellar brick flats, at Nos. 4713 to 4723 Evans av, to cost $25,000.
Edward Watkins, two-story frame flats, at Ninety-third st and Ewing av, to cost $2,000.
L. Proholm, one-story and basement frame cottage, at No. 17403 Houston av, to cost $1,400.
A. E. Sering, one-story brick additional, at No. 4361 Lake av, to cost $1,000.
M. Nieman, one-story frame additional, at No. 475 Seminary av, to cost $1,000.
Frank Meske, two-story frame flats, at No. 986 Wolfram st, to cost $2,000.
John Forgtesh, two-story frame store and flats, at No. 4017 Ashland av, to cost $2,200.
A. Bosinski, two-story frame flats, at No. 5300 Bishop st, to cost $1,800.
W. A. Hoffman, two-story frame store and dwelling, at Sixty-third and Eberhardt sts, to cost $1,000.
A. Festaub, two two-story frame flats, at Seventy-fourth and Peoria sts, to cost $2,200.
D. C. Gates, two one-story frame cottages, at Nos. 6549 and 6553 Emerald av, to cost $1,600.
John Friedel, two-story brick rear additional, at No. 854 Ashland av, to cost $1,200.
Edward Sleep, one-story frame cottage, at Thirty-eighth st and St. Louis av, to cost $1,000.
E. P. Gavitt, two three-story and basement brick stores and flats, at Nos. 1856 and 1858 Madison st, to cost $24,000.
Mrs. Emma C. Christiansen, two-story and basement brick flats, at No. 819 Rockwell st, to cost $2,500.
E. Penning, two-story brick flats, at No. 785 Humboldt st, to cost $2,800.
W. Fendt, three-story and basement brick flats, at No. 469 North Paulina st, to cost $6,000.
C. Goderther, three-story and basement brick flats, at No. 214 Rumsey st, to cost $2,500.
Ernest Miller, one-story brick cottage, at No. 47 Richmond st, to cost $1,000.
M. Sullivan, four-story and basement brick rear additional, at No. 75 Oak st, to cost $2,000.
E. J. Dewes, two-story and cellar brick store and flats, at Short and Fuller sts, to cost $2,500.
Mrs. Catherine Mosley, one-story brick cottage, at No. 869 Albany av, to cost $1,800.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD—LOST, MARCH 1, FROM 191 Fifth-av., a white fox-terrier bitch, black ears and black spot on hip; answers to name of "Fly." Return to WM. A. PINKERTON.

LOST—BLACK SATIN BAG, GOLD SPECTAcles, and sundries, between 42 E. Pearson and 280 Oak-st.; $5 reward. Return to MRS. R. BOWMAN, 42 E. Pearson-st.

LOST—$10 REWARD TO FINDER OF POCKETbook containing some money and draft. Leave at Hotel Dearborn, 200 State-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—

NOTICE.

Office of the Harvey Land Association,
825 The Rookery, Chicago.

A man giving his name as Edward Murphy, 5 ft. 8 in. high, of medium weight, with brown mustache, 35 years of age, rather good-looking, represents himself as agent of the Harvey Land Association. He is not in the employ of the association and never was, and is not authorized to act for it in any way.
The Harvey Land Association.

PERSONAL—IF THIS REACHES J. J. H. WHO left Chicago Feb 2, 1890, please come home or write; no hard feelings. F. H.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL — DIAMONDS AT IMPORTERS prices and trade terms. Goods delivered on first payment. Examine my stock before purchasing.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Diamond Importer,
110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 225 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR cashier by gentleman having several years' experience; no objection to travel. Can furnish good references as to character, ability, etc. P 29, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A CAR ACCOUNTANT OF 8 years' experience. Address P 165, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper or office work; best reference. Address W 131, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN JUST graduated from a business college in office or store. Address W 163, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF good business experience and ability; can write a fair hand, furnish good reference, sober, and hustler. Address X 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER OF 28; energetic; reliable. City references. O 138, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 27, PRACtical bookkeeper and office man, temperate and reliable; first-class references. Address X 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper by competent young man, with best of city references. Address X 25, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER, confidential clerk, etc.; A1 ref. X 28, Tribune.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CITY SALESMAN IN dry goods or gents' furnishing. Good references. Address 3214 Graves-place.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GENERAL BLACKsmith; can take place where there is not work enough for a blacksmith and wagonmaker; can do both. Address V 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER; CAN DO steam fitting. First-class reference. O 170, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—ELECTRICIAN AND mechanical engineer; ten years' experience; references. Address X 42, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MARRIED MAN AS first-class coachman or to care for road horses. Best of references. Address V 170, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; GOOD driver; is willing to work; good city references. Address V 149, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 19; steady and reliable; can furnish references. Address P. T. BOHAN, 127 Hudson-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BUTLER, ENGLISH, thoroughly understanding his business; best references. Address V 159, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH the most excellent references as to business ability and character wishes to represent some Chicago firm at Milwaukee. Address V 143, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS janitor, driver, or general work; can milk; references. Address X 12, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED lady stenographer and Caligraph operator. Address X 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STENOGRAPHER of experience. Address O 131, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY AS A VERY rapid caligraph operator; write from dictation. Address X 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer and operator; will work for low wages to start. Address X 13, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY by two competent girls; cook and second work. References. 3530 Cottage Grove-av., in store.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WOULD like work in private family, by the day or week. Address 247 Erie-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN widow as housekeeper in widower's family or will take charge of a lodging-house; thoroughly competent and experienced. Address W 145, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY A position as housekeeper; thoroughly experienced. References given. Address Mrs. J., 1400 Michigan-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAINED NURSE in confinement and other sickness; massage, $1 treatment. 3604 Indiana-av., third floor.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPANION OR GOVerness by an accomplished young Swedish lady of good birth; can instruct in French, German, music, painting, and fancy work; is willing to assist in light housework and sewing. Address O 132, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS and appearance who has had several years' experience in the retail shoe business; must have good recommendation; permanent position for the right young man. Address WATSON & COBURN, Quincy, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PENMAN FOR RECords and general office work in a railroad office; references; salary $60 per month. Address V 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERKS OF EVERY KIND. CLERIcal Exchange, Suite 413 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; ONE WHO HAS HAD experience in wholesale lumber business. Address, stating terms, H. B. NEASE, SON & CO., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

WANTED—CITY SHIPPING CLERK IN LARGE furniture and carpet house; must be A1. Address X 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERKS OF ALL KINDS. ROOM 406 324 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND COLLECTOR; must be young and deposit $450 cash; wages $70 per month. Address B B 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK, SINGLE MAN, WILLing to work; registered or registered assistant; in reply give reference, experience, salary. Address X 74, Tribune.

WANTED—REGISTERED OR REGISTERED ASsistant drug clerk speaking German. H. SCHROEDER, Milwaukee and Chicago-avs.

Stenographers.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER—ONE WHO CAN operate typewriter and has had general office experience. Address, stating terms, H. B. NEASE, SON & CO., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Salesmen.

WANTED—ACTIVE SALESMEN IN CITY AND country to sell lots in our subdivision adjoining new Stock Yards; highest commission paid; plats furnished; contracts and deeds prepared at our office. WHITE, WOODRUFF & WENTWORTH, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TRAVELING SALESmen wanting a profitable side line, and merchandise brokers wanting a good line of goods should address GEO. A. BAYLE, 504 North Main-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED — TRAVELING SALESMAN — OUR splendid side lines sell at sight to grocers, hotels, etc. Address CHAMBERLAIN WALDRON, 72 W. Washington-st.

WANTED—SALESMAN FOR TASSELS, BUTtons, and braids to city trade. Address LOEWENSTEIN & HERMAN, 130 West Pearl-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN TO CARry one line of ladies', misses, and children's McKay, Goodyear welts and turns, prices from $1.25 to $2.25, for Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, on 5 per cent commission. Address Xenia Shoe Mfg. Co., Xenia, O.

Boys.

WANTED—BOY TO RUN ON ERRANDS AND do general office work for a wholesale hardware house. Best references required. X 11, Tribune.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 OR 16 YEARS OLD for office; must write good plain hand and be quick. Address in own handwriting, stating how much salary expected, V 148, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY, ABOUT 15, FOR OFFICE.
WILLIAM B. WRENN, 82 Washington-st.

Trades.

WANTED—MACHINISTS.
Lathe hands, vise hands, floor hands; good wages and steady employment.
Address SUPERINTENDENT,
National Electric Manufacturing Co.,
Eau Claire, Wis.

WANTED—RIGHT OFF, A FIRST-CLASS CUStom cutter. Address V 151, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HARDWOOD BOXmaker; bring sample of work. U. S. Novelty Mfg. Co., 141 South Water-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT HAIRDRESSERS for the West; wages $10 to $12 per week. Call at Strehl's hair store, 191 Wabash-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—COACHMAN THE 1ST OF APRIL, a single man, well recommended, to drive, milk, take care of grounds, and for general work. Address W 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOSTLER IN PRIVATE FAMILY; married. Apply at 3160 Indiana-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS—FOR THE MEMOIRS OF GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, written by himself. We have in press an entirely new edition of this work. It will be complete in one large octavo volume, containing nearly one thousand pages, printed on super-calendered paper, bound in fine cloth, and sold at the low price of two dollars per copy. It will contain additional matter by Hon. James G. Blaine, bringing the work down to the present date and giving a full account of the death and funeral of the deceased General.

This is GENERAL SHERMAN'S OWN MEMOIRS, and the ONLY book issued in which the family of General Sherman are in any way interested. Canvasser's outfit sent to any address for fifty cents. Address the exclusive publishers, CHAS. L. WEBSTER & CO., 3 East Fourteenth-st., New York City.

WANTED—A FEW MEN OF LIBERAL EDUCAtion and good address to represent us on valuable school specialties; no canvassing for books; position permanent and profitable to right parties; this will bear close investigation. For particulars call on or address O. W. CLOSE, 315 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED — ORGANIZERS — MEN OF EXPERIence in fraternal societies to institute lodges for first-class beneficial order paying $125 in one year, $1,000 in six years, $10 to $25 weekly when sick; liberal terms.
Order of Economy,
215 South 5th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—RELIABLE YOUNG MAN, NOT OVER 30, for Eastern branch of Chicago house; good salary and share of profits; some money required. Address O 140, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC GENTLEMAN OR lady with $300 capital to take general agency in Chicago for our Lunar 23. Also good reliable lady canvassers wanted in every town in the West to sell Lunar 23. Address Lunar Medical Co., Springfield, O.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SOLICITOR ON North Side for our rent department. CARY & CO., 115 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS-MAN TO sell brewing stock. Address W 74, Tribune.

WANTED—WE WANT A GOOD MAN TO REPresent us in every town of 3,000 and over; good pay and permanent position. Address W 159, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH EXCELLENT RECOMmendation to take care of an old gentleman with good health but impaired memory. Apply 4351 Lake-av.

WANTED—RELIABLE YOUNG MAN UNDER 30 to leave the city; good salary; some money required. Suite 28, 154 Lake-st.

WANTED—ACTIVE, ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN to sell our goods. U. S. Novelty Mfg. Co., 141 South Water-st.

WANTED — NO. 1 ADVERTISING SOLICITOR. Call for C. WILBUR, 510 Chamber Commerce Building.

WANTED—GOOD MAN, THOROUGHLY ACquainted on Board of Trade, to solicit stationery and printing; good salary or commission. Reference, etc. Address X 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—APPRENTICES—ANY TRADE DEsired; wages paid. Trade School, 188 Madison.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—AT ONCE—SEVERAL LADIES EXperienced in office work; must be quick at figures and write a rapid, plain hand; Germans preferred. Call ready for work. 112 and 114 South Hoyne-av., near Madison.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO keep books, with some experience at stenography. Address, stating experience, salary expected, and giving references, O 133, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER and Remington operator for manufacturing business; bring references. Address V 146, Tribune.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER; ONE ACcustomed to general office work preferred. Address X 39, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; FIRST AND SECOND work; must have experience; private family; suburb. Inquire at 111 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND laundress. Apply, with references, at 10 Tower-place, corner of East Pearson-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; Protestant preferred. 4535 Oakenwald-av.

WANTED—743 WEST CONGRESS-ST.—A GOOD girl to do general housework.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in family of three; wages $4; North of Ireland Catholic preferred. Must bring good references. Call at second flat, 296 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 934 West Monroe-st.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—328 SOUTH STATE-ST.—AT ONCE, A young lady dressmaker; must be competent in cutting, fitting, and draping; good wages paid.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—WAIST AND SKIRT HANDS; NONE but what are competent need apply. Apply to KATE REILY, 1305 Michigan-av., city.

Nurses.

WANTED — NURSE-GIRL — PLEASANT HOME; good wages. WELLS B. SIZER, 189 State-st., Book-store.

WANTED—A WET NURSE FOR A BABY TWO weeks old. Apply to DR. HOOPER, 215 Dearborn-av., bet. 12 and 2 and 5 to 7 p. m.

WANTED—A NURSE FOR AN INFANT; MUST have good city references. 22 Wisconsin-st. Ring upper door bell.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AT 2922 MICHIGAN-AV. A COMPEtent housemaid. Address X 50, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

MRS. CLARA ADDISON'S PRIVATE FAMILY Employment Office. 842 West Madison-st. Girls wanted.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW ENERGETIC MEN TO PUSH the sale of our bonds; new in Chicago; persons having a few spare hours each day or evening can more profitably employ them.
Two lady sales agents wanted also.
National Investment Bond Co.,
Home Insurance Bldg., Room 422.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS; NEW GOODS; twenty-five splendid selling articles; catalogue free. Ladies' Supply Co., 287 W. Washington, Chicago.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL. Superior instruction in shorthand and typewriting; full course, $40; dictation for writers of all systems, with typewriting practice, $2 a week.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

BEGIN ANY STUDY, ANY DAY OR EVENING. POLYTECHNIC, Madison and Fifth-av.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM AND GYMNASIUM WILL occupy its own spacious new building, 18 to 26 Van Buren-st., on or before March 23.

MENTAL CULTURE—ALL BRANCHES; CONversation, art, piano, voice, French, writing. Address X 26, Tribune office.

STUTTERING CAN BE CURED BY PROF. MINshall, 532 Washington-boulevard; also gives lessons in elocution; weak voices strengthened; harsh tones softened.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—Auditorium.
All languages taught by seventeen native teachers.

WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 276, 278, AND 280 West Madison-st. Nineteenth year. Day and evening sessions. FREDERICK F. JUDD, Principal.

YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER EMPLOYED during the day will give instruction in shorthand evenings. Terms reasonable. X 22, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

AN A1 B FLAT CORNETIST IS OPEN FOR evening orchestra work. Address V 176, Tribune.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE — LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; 6-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79-81-83 Van Buren-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,518. S. Side—250 and 252 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543.
GEORGE PARRY.

UNION PARK Fireproof Furniture Storage Warehouse.	CLEANEST, CHEAPEST, BEST. Moving and packing furniture a specialty; private rooms; money loaned. Tel. 7,153. 503 and 505 Carroll-av. LUTHER BROS., Props.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

DIAMONDS—A FULL LINE OF SPRING NOVELties at importers prices and trade terms; goods delivered on first payment; it will pay you to examine my stock. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer of diamonds and precious stones. 110 and 112 Wabash.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 148 EAST INDIANA-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST. Practices in all courts. Advice free.

MEDICAL.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. RENNERT, 41 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. SOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT fortune-teller and healer. 445 West Madison-st.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS rare books, costly books, all kinds of books libraries cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—NO. 4 REMINGTON, CASE, STAND; A1 condition; cost $95; first $65 takes it. GEO. G. GOODMAN, 115 Monroe-st., Room 18.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
By J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.
BRICK HOUSES.
St. Lawrence-av., near 43d, $4,300.
49th, near Wright, 5 rooms, $2,850.
Carroll-av., near Kedzie, 8 rooms, $4,500.
Dickey-av., near Homan, $2,300.
Norwood-av., near Kedzie, $1,800.
Lawndale-av., near Grand-av., $1,800.
LOTS.
North-av., near Homan, $1,100.
Beach-av., near Homan, $550.
Wallace-av., near Humboldt-blvd., $600.

FOR SALE—INVESTMENTS—
Corner modern building in the wholesale district; $30 sq. foot.
65 feet, south front, on Madison-st., near the bridge, at $1,000 cash.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO.,
Exclusive Agents,
96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
40 FEET ON FRANKLIN-ST.,
near Randolph, including all improvements thereon. Price $60,000. This is a snap.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STORE WITH FLAT ABOVE; GOOD property; and good tenants; price $5,000; rent $564 a year; look at it at once. 5718 Wentworth-av. For sale exclusively by HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OUR NEW SPRING CATALOGUE OF real estate for sale or rent mailed free on application. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FEE LEASED 99 YEARS AT 6 PER cent; $70,000; secured by building worth $125,000. Address X 53, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—96X100—BRICK IMPROVEMENTS, ON Dearborn-av., near business center, $50,000. Fifty feet, brick and frame improvements surrounding, a business corner on Harrison-st., near Wisconsin Central Depot, $60,000. B. F. HEAD & CO., 167 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—FINE BUSINESS BLOCK, 60X180 FT., with a good 4-story brick and stone building; $200,000. Address V 169, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS—ATTENTION—
An elegant four-story, new, apartment building on a prominent North Side corner, near Lincoln Park; nets 10 per cent. No agents.
REA, MENDEL & CO.,
Tel. 4927. 42 Rookery (Rotunda.)

FOR SALE—EQUITY IN 50-FOOT CORNER LOT at a sacrifice; must sell. Address H P 4. Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—
THESE HOUSES ARE ALL MODERN IN EVERY RESPECT.

Entry 2016—Wabash-av., near 34th-st., new 3-story and cellar brick residence, with white stone trimmings, 12 rooms; every known convenience, including furnace, electric bells, speaking tubes, burglar alarm, laundry, icehouse, coal-bins; lot 50x168; brick barn; enormous bargain at....$25,000

Entry 4,910—Grand-boulevard, near 35th-st., 2-story and attic brown stone front residence, 10 rooms; every convenience; lot 22½x156. Price....12,000

Entry 2050—Oakwood-boulevard, near Grand-boulevard, 2-story and cellar brick, 14 rooms. Price....24,000

Entry 2087—Michigan-av., near 18th-st., 2-story frame residence; all modern conveniences; lot 25x172. Price....17,000

Entry 461—Prairie-av., near 40th-st., 2-story and cellar brick, 10 rooms; all modern conveniences; lot 20x169. Price....8,000

Entry 1,824—Calumet-av., near 44th-st., 2-story and cellar frame residence, 10 rooms; all modern; lot 33x125. Price....6,500

Entry 1715—Vincennes-av., near 39th-st., 3-story and cellar stone and brick; lot 22x125. Price....9,000

Entry 2078—Langley-av., near 39th-st., 2-story and base. brick, 10 rooms; all conveniences; lot 25x125. Price....7,000

WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st. 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN VACANT—GRAND-blvd., corner near 39th and 43d-sts., at a sacrifice. Grand-blvd., 25, 50, or 75 ft., east front, near Oakwood-blvd.; can be sold way below the market.
Calumet-av., 50x125 ft., near 34th-st.; $150 per ft.
Calumet-av., 50x125, e. f., near 44th-st.; $105 per ft.
Michigan-av., business corner; cheapest on the boulevard.
Vincennes-av., 28x150, near 44th-st.; next to fine residence; water, sewer, and gas in and paid for; also stone sidewalk; $120 per ft.
Vincennes-av., corner near 46th-st., e. f.; $150 per ft.
45th-st., near Grand-blvd., 50x125 ft.; $100 per ft.
Elizabeth-av., e. f., near 79th-st., 40x125; $30 per ft.
Stony Island, near 77th-st., 100x198, east front, extending through to Washington-av.; two fronts; will sell 50 ft. at $100 per foot.
Tel 4927. REA, MENDEL & CO.,
42 Rookery (Rotunda).

FOR SALE—
RATLEDGE & WRIGHT,
88 and 90 Washington-st.
Branch office 7116 Cottage Grove-av.

We offer this week lots $600 on Storms-av., Drexel-av., Schell-av., Ellis-av., between Cottage Grove-av. and the Ill. Central R. R., 82d and 83d-sts. The depot is at 82d, Fordham Station. There is no better property in the city for a quick profit of from 50 per cent to 100 per cent in 6 months; the price includes graded streets and sidewalks; $250 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years; show us any such property for the price within a string tied to it and we will buy it. Call for plat and all information; we will treat you honestly and advise you the best we know; we have property in all directions and can suit you as to location and price.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH SIDE BUSINESS PROPERTY.
BARGAINS.

Corner 61st and Calumet-av., 161x119	$ 125
Corner 61st and Prairie-av., 161x119	125
Corner 61st and South Park-av., 100x161	125
Corner 63d and Sheridan-av., 50x166	225
Corner 63d, e. of Ill. Cent. R. R., 50 feet	150
Corner South Chicago-av. and Greenwood, triangle piece	9,000
Corner 47th and Champlain, 110x153	200
Corner 47th and Vincennes, 120x125	200
Inside lot on 47th, near Champlain, 24 or 48 feet	160

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—TAKE THIS AND MAKE MONEY: 2½ acres corner 90th, 3 blocks east of Jeffery-av.; $2,800 per acre, worth $3,500.
RATLEDGE & WRIGHT,
88 and 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT once.
Northwest corner Lafayette-av. (first street west of State-st.) and 72d-st.
100x118.
All improvements in and paid for. Incumbrance $2,500; due in four years.
NASH & TREGO, 240 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Berkeley-av., near 42d-place, 7-room frame house. Price $6,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—
N. W. corner of Everett-av., within one block of Jackson Park; will be sold $35 per ft. below the market for immediate sale.
REA, MENDEL & CO.,
Tel. 4927. 42 Rookery (Rotunda).

FOR SALE—NEW STONE-FRONT TEN-ROOM houses—South Side, near cable cars, Illinois Central trains, Board of Trade trains, and charming Drexel-boulevard; all improvements in the houses and streets are beautifully improved and paid for; price, $7,500 and upwards; terms, $2,000 or more cash and balance on easy payments and long time.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., OWNERS,
Room 32 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Calumet-av., near 29th-place, 3-story and basement brick, 14 rooms, $8,750.
Calumet-av. and 32d-place, 2-story stone front, 10 rooms, $7,500.
Calumet-av. and 44th-st., 2-story and cellar, $8,000.
Calumet-av. and 29th-st., flats; rent $1,000 per year. Price $10,250. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—HOUSE ON OGLESBY-av., near 65th-st. and near Jackson Park; new; 8 rooms; furnace; lot 50x100. PRATT & ELY,
123 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—$18 PER FOOT; 72D-ST., cor. Jefferson-av. (near Stony Island-av.).
C. S. FORD, Parkside.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEW BRICK AND stone flat building on Oakwood-blvd.; a very choice property. HALSEY & LEE,
92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN 10-ROOM BRICK house on the n. e. cor. of Calumet-av.; lot 30x125 to alley; price, $12,000. This is one of the finest houses on the South Side. GEO. M. FADNER & CO., 159 La Salle-st., Basement.

FOR SALE — FOREST-AV. AND 36TH-ST.—Flats; lot, 30x125; price, $8,000.
Forest-av. and 35th-pl.; a nice residence, 9-room; $6,500. GRIFFIN & WRIGHT, 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$500 BELOW THE MARKET—100 feet, east front, cor. 91st-st. and Murry, including 25 feet on Halsted, bet. 91st and 92d-sts. $1,000 cash takes them.
A 50-foot lot, Greenwood-av., bet. 65th and 66th-sts., $60 per foot. BRAY, GARVEY & CO.,
Room W Rookery.

FOR SALE—
Corner of 35th-st. and Forest-av., lot 121¼x181¼, improved; rental, $53,000; a great bargain at $75,000.
Cottage Grove-av., near 38th-st., 112x175 feet; $40,000; or will lease for 99 years straight at $3,000 per annum.
JOHN S. CLARK,
6 Metropolitan Block, La Salle and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—WANTED—A PURCHASER FOR FEE under 99 years' lease; $40,000; 6 per cent; South Side. Address V 142, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—YALE-ST., NEAR 63D, 50X125, ONLY $65 this week.
Greenwood-av., near 65th, 50x125, at the low price of $65 a foot.
Edgerton-av., near the Plaisance, 50x200, at $150 a ft.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO.,
96 Washington-st., second floor.

FOR SALE — 36TH-PLACE, NEAR VINCENNES-av., house and lot only $3,000; lot alone worth that price; sacrifice. F. A. HENSHAW & CO.,
96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 5548 AND 5550 STATE-ST., LOT 48X100 feet, with a fine new 3-story and basement pressed brick building; price $18,000; a bargain.
Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST., NEAR 24TH, TWO brick buildings on lot 25x120 to alley; want to sell quick. Entry, 5,173.
FRANK WELLS, Sole Agent,
189 La Salle, R. 47.

FOR SALE—NEW 7-ROOM HOUSE, THOROUGHly built, at 620 57th-st., $2,700; easy terms.
C. BREWER, 120 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN ON PRAIRIE-AV.—FINE east-front house near 29th-st.; lot 31x200; if sold this week can be had for $14,000; worth $18,000.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., 25-FOOT, 14-ROOM house, between 25th and 31st-sts., $20,000; an opportunity for this locality. Address
EDWIN READ & CO.,
Tel. 1888. 151 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE ELEGANT stone front residence at the northeast corner of Calumet-av. and Forty-fourth-st.; contains 10 rooms and billiard room, all finished in hardwood, elegant mantels and sideboard, artistic gas fixtures, electric gas lighting; everything new and modern; price, $21,000; open for inspection.
Indiana-av., detached residence, near 34th-st., in fine order, ten rooms, gas fixtures, furnace, etc.; large barn; a bargain; $9,000.
Grand-blvd., near 42d-st.—Two elegant stone front residences of twelve rooms; hardwood finish and every modern convenience; price $16,500.
Elegant residence on Vincennes-av., corner, near Forty-second-st., of 12 rooms, all modern conveniences; barn; large lot 64½x150; price $15,000; this is a snap.
Elegant residence on Woodlawn-av., near Sixty first st., east front; twelve rooms; fine conservatory, barn; lot 82x174; price, $17,500.
Grand-boulevard, two elegant new stone-front detached residences, Nos. 4352 and 4346, 14 rooms, hardwood finish, hot-water heat; price $30,000 and $25,000.
REA, MENDEL & CO.,
Tel. 4927. Room 42 Rookery Rotunda.

FOR SALE—
AN ELEGANT SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCE.
ACTUAL COST, $14,700; PRICE, $10,000.

On account of business changes owner is obliged to leave Chicago for a number of years and having only a few more days to stay here desires to sell quick; therefore offers his beautiful home, built by himself, with the main idea of solidity and home comforts, at a great sacrifice; lot 75x125, with beautiful lawn and terrace 4½ feet above level of street; 2-story and cellar 11-room house, with all modern improvements, including low-pressure steam heating apparatus; house alone cost $7,200 to build; this is a bargain for a homeseeker. Particulars,
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 117 GARFIELD-BOULEVARD OR 55th-st., near State-st. cable, a 2-story and basement frame building arranged for two flats with 7 room each, besides laundry and furnace and gas fixtures complete in each flat; lot 37½ feet front by 100 feet deep to alley; rented to two tenants for $60 per month. Price $7,500; very cheap.
Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—60 FEET ON SOUTH SIDE AVENUE at bargain; desirable for apartment building or flats. Address Owner, X 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—A SNAP—300 FT. ON Drexel-av. and 80th-st.; 300 ft. Schell-av. and 80th; 300 ft. Schell-av. and 81st.
RATLEDGE & WRIGHT,
88 and 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Cottage Grove-av., a modern 3-story and basement brick, stores and flats, rent $3,400 per year. Price $35,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
155 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.
268 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st. Tel. 2731.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
972 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
200 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
Will sell in smaller pieces or lease 99 years.
Above have switches from Pan-Handle, Wis. Cen. and Northern Pacific railroads. Address Owner,
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—
BY OWNER:
15 two-story 7-room pressed brick modern houses on Chicago-terrace and West 40th.
2 houses on Metropolitan-place and Harding-av.
3 houses on West Thirteenth, near Grant Locomotive Works.
40 lots on North-av., Fullerton-av., and West 40th-st.; will sell any or all the above on monthly payments or exchange for farms. S. M. BIDDISON,
98, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., NEAR ABERDEEN, 2-story frame, brick basement, 21 rooms; rents $72 month; lot 27½x178 to 40 ft. alley; $8,000, to suit.
SCHWARTZ & CO.,
181 W. Madison-st.,
720 W. Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—1 TO 30 LOTS IN NORTHWEST part of city for ten dollars per front foot; worth twenty; must have some money. Address M C 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
Polk-st., near May, modern brick flat building; rents for $100 per month; lot 32x108 to alley; can be bought for $10,000; terms to suit if taken at once.
SCHWARTZ & CO.,
181 W. Madison-st.,
720 W. Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF CHOICE PROPerty west of 40th-st. on all of the streets and avenues. Call at our branch office, 1973 W. Madison-st. Open Sundays. Also J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
171 La Salle-st. Tel. 630.

FOR SALE—
We have a choice 40-foot lot, south front, on Warren-av., west of Kedzie-av., at $140 per foot cash or $150 on time. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
Tel. 630. 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON MADISON-ST., OPposite Albany-av., north front, and adjoining where Albany-av. will be cut through south of Madison-st.; 50x121; will take $165 per foot for both if sold at once. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—1460 MILWAUKEE-AV., A FINE WELL built 3-story brick with store and 4 flats for the low price of $7,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted, or 155 La Salle.

FOR SALE—PEORIA-ST., NEAR JACKSON, 2-story and basement brick; large barn; rents for $60 per month; lot 25x125 to alley; $6,500 cash.
SCHWARTZ & CO.,
181 W. Madison-st.,
720 W. Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT SACRIFICE—ELEGANT stone-front, 14-room house, lot 25x125, beautifully situated on Sheldon-st.; $6,000, half cash; rent, $50. MR. JACKSON, 1004 51st-st.

FOR SALE—FINE INVESTMENT—A NEW 3-story flat building on Fulton-st., containing six flats; rented for $150 per month; lot 46x125; will be sold at a bargain. REA, MENDEL & CO.,
Tel. 4927. 42 Rookery.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—LARGE MANUFACTURing brick building and lot, 208x115, cor. Canalport-av. and Morgan-st., with boilers, machineries, etc. E. S. DREYER & CO., 99 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A CHEAP CORNER ON W. 12TH-ST., west of California-av.; 50x125; $7,000. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A NORTHWEST CORNER ON WEST Adams-st., 66x125; can be improved to pay 12 per cent; it will pay investors to investigate. Address owner W 8, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
Brick Houses—Two flats of four rooms each; desirable location on West Side; first-class bargains; price $3,500; very easy terms.
TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., NEAR ST. LOUIS-AV., very choice south front, 40x180 or 75x180; offered exclusively by HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—72 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON STATE-st., between 55th and 56th-sts.; price $200 per foot; a bargain. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
WEST SIDE BARGAINS.
Oakley-av., near Harrison-st., 8-room brick, modern; $5,000.
Monroe-st., near Sacramento, 7-room modern brick; $4,000.
N. e. cor. Monroe and Paulina, 10-room brick, sacrifice; $8,000.
We have other bargains.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO.,
96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
97x140 on the northwest corner 22d-st. and Kedzie-av.; this is a beautiful business corner; very close to C., B. & Q. Depot or Ogden-av. street cars; will sell cheap to quick buyer.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
Exclusive Agents,
83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—
BUNCH OF 32 LOTS.
On Chicago-av., Huron, and Superior-sts., near California-av., to exchange for income paying property; lots all clear and growing property.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—12TH AND 44TH-ST. SUBDIVISION. Inside city limits, 4 miles from Court-House.
LOTS $440 UP.
Free excursion every Sunday, 1:30 p. m. train W. C. R. R.
Agents at all stations.
SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER,
163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING ON HUMBOLDT-boul., near Western-av.; 166 feet deep; 18 minutes from Wells-st. depot; fare 6¼ cents; $850 a lot.
J. W. FARLIN, 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BEST OFFER TAKES SOUTH FRONT lot on Division-st., between Avers-av. and Springfield-av.; must sell. Address for 5 days, V 164, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS-BOULEVARD LAND ASsociation, 184 lots, of which 70 are corners or boulevard fronts.
AVERAGE PRICE $500.
Four miles from Court-House.
Three blocks from street-cars.
For plats and information apply to
JOHN C. SCHUMACHER, President,
163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—
PARK-AV., 10-room brick house with modern conveniences and frame barn; with lot 30x125; only $7,500.
COLORADO-AV., nice little modern brick house, 10 rooms; $4,500.
WALNUT-ST., near Albany-av., modern 10-room bricks, new, all conveniences; $4,800.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS. 10 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st. Tel. 2731. Address Owner.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—1195 JACKSON-BLVD.—MODERN 2-flat building, 7 and 8 rooms. 715 W. Harrison-st., 10-room residence. JOHN D. WALCH, 153 La Salle, R. 13.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., NEAR HOMAN-AV., 25X125, $65 this week.
For Sale—Adams-st., near Francisco, 25x125, $100.
For Sale—Adams-st., near Homan-av., 25x181, $100; this week only. F. A. HENSHAW & CO.,
96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$6,300 WILL PURCHASE LARGE building and lot, 1095 West Madison-st.
$5,000 will purchase 2-story house, stable, and lot, 25x125, 239 Marshfield-av.
For sale at a bargain—Southwest corner Ashland-av. and Madison-st., 126 ft. frontage on Madison-st., with buildings.
Inquire 125 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—168 W. HARRISON-ST., FRAME AND brick store, with two four-room flats in rear; lot 25x160, with alley on the side; price $6,000.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
WASHINGTON-BLVD., corner Sacramento-av., 40x130 ft.
COLORADO-AV., 75-ft. corner near 45th-st.; cheap.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FT., VACANT, S. F., WASHINGton-blvd., 400 ft. from Garfield Park, fine improvements both sides.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st. Tel. 2731.

FOR SALE—
Special bargain—Pays 12 per cent.
Campbell-av., near Lexington-st.,
2 nice brick flats, must sell.
MILLER & BARNES, 215 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOTS NEAR corner Western and Diversey-avs.; 4 miles from Court-House; accessible by horse and steam cars; fare 6¼ cents; $375 per lot.
J. W. FARLIN, 88 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—SEVEN RAILROADS.
Manufacturing, coalyard, and stoneyard sites on Pan-Handle road, Northern Pacific system (5 roads), and B. and O. Ry., north of 12th-st.; giving switches from an east road and a west road.
126 ft. on railroads by 486 ft. deep. Tel. 2731.
268 ft. on railroads by 621 ft. deep.
410 ft. on railroads by 486 ft. deep.
Will sell in smaller pieces, or lease for 99 years.
Also many other desirable locations. Owner.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—
12TH-ST. FRONTAGE.
Between Rockwell-st. and Robinson-av. (22d-st.).
Some specially fine corners—the Grant Locomotive Works sub.
Call and see us before buying.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.
Tel. 630.

FOR SALE—50 FT. S. E. CORNER KEDZIE-AV. and 19th; $3,300. RATLEDGE & WRIGHT,
88 and 90 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DEMING-COURT, 50X146; $160.
Fullerton-av., 50x141, $225.
St. James-ct., 50x146, $170.
1741 Deming-ct., corner, 64x230 ft.; modern 2-story and cellar brick house, 12 rooms; large barn, $25,000.
914 Larrabee-st., modern stone-front, 9 rooms; bargain, $7,000; key 1741 Deming-ct.
249 La Salle-av., 2-story and basement, 12 rooms; bargain; $9,000.
REA, MENDEL & CO.,
Tel. 4927. 42 Rookery, Rotunda.

FOR SALE—
Elegant modern residence on Cleveland-av., north of Garfield, two-story and cellar brick with stone trimmings; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; furnace and laundry in cellar; large lot; light on both sides; a bargain at $11,500.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—DEMING-COURT, 50X146; $160.
Fullerton-av., 50x141, $225.
St. James-ct., 50x146, $170.
1741 Deming-ct., corner, 64x230 ft.; modern 2-story and cellar brick house, 12 rooms; large barn, $25,000.
914 Larrabee-st., modern stone-front, 9 rooms; bargain; $7,000; key 1741 Deming-ct.
249 La Salle-av., 2 story and basement, 12 rooms; bargain; $9,000.
Halsted, near Wrightwood, store and flat; $6,500.
REA, MENDEL & CO.,
Tel. 4927. 42 Rookery, Rotunda.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LA SALLE-AV., near Huron-st., three-story stone-front house and 25-foot lot. Address D O 51, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
DEMING-COURT, CORNER OF CLARK-ST.
50, 100, or 200 ft. at $135 per ft. if sold this week; if not will be advanced to $150 per ft.
O. M. CARSON, Owner,
115 Dearborn-st., Room 44.

FOR SALE—BEST CORNER FRONTING McCORmick Seminary grounds on Belden-av.; fine site for a residence; in a splendid neighborhood.
HALSEY & LEE, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN ON BELLEVUE-PL.; investigate. L. H. STAFFORD & CO.,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—100X125 FEET CHOICE NORTH HALsted-st. business property. HALSEY & LEE,
92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON FREMONT-ST. AND 25 feet on Dayton-st., between Garfield and Webster-avs. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
DO YOU KNOW THAT WE ARE MAKING SALES
OF PROPERTY
SOUTH OF AND IN THE VICINITY OF
JACKSON PARK
EVERY DAY?
BUY NOW WHILE YOU CAN GET
A BARGAIN.
WE HAVE A LARGE LIST AND CAN OFFER YOU
SOME EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS.
IF YOU DO NOT WISH TO BUY
COME AND LIST WHAT YOU HAVE TO SELL.
WE CAN SELL FOR YOU.
BRYANT, SMITH & CO.,
ROOM 415, 167 DEARBORN-ST.

FOR SALE—
The biggest bargain on the South Side: a block of forty-five lots with 250 feet frontage on 79th-st., bet. Drexel and Schell, for $27,500.
J. D. VANDERCOOK,
Exclusive Agent, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—
OAKENWALD-AV. AND 43D-ST.
We have for sale or lease the s. e. corner Oakenwald-av. and 43d, 155 ft. on 43d by 158 ft. on Oakenwald-av.; will sell at a bargain or lease for 99 years. Apply to J. C. SAMPSON & CO.,
Real Estate and Renting Agency,
196 and 198 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
MICHIGAN-AV., n. w. cor. 78th-st., 100x161 feet.
JEFFERY-AV., east front, bet. 85th and 86th-sts., 500 feet; will divide.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
SEVENTY-NINTH-ST.
125 ft. of frontage near cor. of S. Chicago-av., $85 ft.
80 ft. near corner of Jeffery-av., $37 ft.
6 lots on corner of Central-av., $6,000.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—I WILL SELL TWO of the best built houses on the South Side, fronting west on Wabash-av., near 54th-st., all finished in hardwood; fine wooden mantels and furnace, besides all other modern improvements; 10 rooms on two floors besides a fine cellar and attic. Price, $9,000; one-fifth cash, balance to suit purchaser, either in monthly or yearly payments at 6 per cent interest.
Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.,
or in Branch Office, 5540 State-st.

FOR SALE—
Ellis-av., 48x130, east front, between 57th and 58th-sts.; at a bargain if taken this week.
W. F. TAYLOR & CO.,
304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—
300 ft. on Langley, corner of 75th, $40 ft.
300 ft. on Langley, corner of 76th, $35 ft.
Will make reasonable terms.
Address O 144, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
WINDSOR PARK SUBDIVISION.
The choicest lots on Paxton, Luella, Farragut, and Spencer-avs., between 75th and 78th-sts.; prices, $27.50 per ft. and upward; easy terms. This is the only low-priced desirable residence property near Jackson Park. For plats and particulars call on
W. F. TAYLOR & CO.,
304 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—
GRAND-BOULEVARD CORNER,
N. w. corner 47th-st., 100x150 feet.
The finest corner on the boulevard for large substantial improvements.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD-BLVD., NEAR GRAND-blvd.—150 ft.; will divide.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Wharton-av., cor. 61st-st.,
300 feet frontage; a great bargain.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—ANY ONE LOOKING FOR A GOOD home will find what they want at 4043 Lake-av.; good 17-room house and barn, large lot; near Ill. Cent. R. R.; all first-class; immediate possession; see owner at house for price and terms.

FOR SALE—ON CALUMET-AV., NEAR 44TH-ST., an elegant 2-story and basement brick stone front, 8 rooms, all modern; price, $8,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle.

FOR SALE—SURE BARGAIN — CORNER; ONE block from "Elevated" and near Jackson Park; special for a few days; now worth 20 per cent more than the price asked. C. E. DORN,
Tel. 5258. 56, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Kenwood-av., fine corner, 100x150 ft.
48th-st., near Grand-boulevard, 50x125 ft., $200 ft.
43d-st., near Langley-av., 54x116 ft.; cheap at $10,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, WATSON HEALY, 7036 St. Lawrence-av., 9-room house, one or two families; full-size, deep lot; finished April 1; price, $3,000.

FOR SALE—HOPE-AV., EAST FRONT, NEAR 64th-st., $65 per foot.
CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—50X198 STONY ISLAND-AV., NEAR 77th-st., including Washington-av. front, $82, for a few days only. C. T. HASS & CO.,
Room 51, 88 Washington-st.
Branch office: 71st and Stony Island.

FOR SALE—GRACE-AV., ADJOINING "L" ROAD terminal at 63d-st.; $120 per foot. CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—YOU CAN MAKE MONEY ON THESE—4 fine lots in Englewood, each $300; 2 fine lots in Cheltenham, Bond-av.; bargain. Corner on South Chicago-av. north of 79th-st.; $30 a foot below anything else on street. Choice corner on 79th-st., near Cheltenham; can be had for $50 a foot if taken quick. C. E. DORN, R. 56, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—5133 PRAIRIE-AV.—A MODERN 8-room stone front house, finished in hardwood; price only $5,500; terms easy.
C. B. OTT, Owner, 5540 State-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—
—NEAR JACKSON PARK—
59TH-ST., 50X93 FEET TO ALLEY; $250 PER FOOT. R. B. COOPER, 80 MADISON-ST., ROOM 18.

FOR SALE—DAUPHIN PARK LOTS—
Lots on 89th-st., 89th-place, and Cottage Grove-av., at $550 and upwards, on easy terms.
ROBBIE & SOUTHWICK, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Cottage Grove-av., 50x137, east front, between 43d and 44th-sts., with frame improvements. The cheapest piece offered on the avenue.
W. F. TAYLOR & CO.,
304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—
69th-st., near Jefferson-av., 40 feet; want offer.
69th-place, near Jefferson-av., 50 feet; want offer.
Oglesby-av., just south Plaisance, 100 ft., at $15.
MILLER & BARNES, 215 Dearborn-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—
South Chicago-av., triangle corner, 104x147, this is a bargain, $7,500; electric road will pass it; and this business corner is only 2 blocks from heart of South Chicago.
Cottage Grove-av., cor. 93d-st. 75 ft., $100 per foot.
Cottage Grove-av., near 93d-st., 50 ft., at the junction of the two branches of the electric railway; $90 per foot; bargain.
Cottage Grove-av., cor. 68th-st., $120 per foot.
Cottage Grove-av., near 66th-st., 50 ft., $125 per foot; make offer.
Midway Plaisance, between Cottage Grove and Ellis, 75 ft., $200 per ft.; this is $50 per ft. below value.
57th-st., corner, 2½ blocks from Jackson Park entrance, only $125 per ft.; including street improvements on both streets paid for.
63d-st., the only 30-foot corner between State and Jackson Park for $150 per foot.
Stony Island-blvd., near 77th-st., 30 feet, double frontage (Washington-av.) $4,000.
47th-st., near Cottage Grove-av., great bargain in a corner; $30 per foot below value.
Vincennes-av., corner, north of 47th-st.; 136 feet deep; $148 per foot.
46th-st., near Greenwood, 50x125, $150 per foot.
77th-st., near Stony Island-blvd., 2¾ acres; bargain.
A few lots near Stony Island and 77th-st., for $150 each.
Kimbark-av., near Midway-plaisance, 50x180, e. f., $125 per foot.
Drexel-av., near 53d-st.; 50 or 100x125; e. f., $130 per foot.
Jackson-av., near 53d-st., $100 per foot; stone sidewalks and curb.
53d-st., a corner east of Cottage Grove-av.; $100 per foot.
65th-st., near Langley-av., 96x120; s. f.; $45 per foot.
Champlain-av., near 64th-st., $30 per foot.
75th-st., corner Jeffery-av., Jeffery-av. will be boulevarded to Jackson Park; 97x110.
47th-st., near Lake Michigan, finest corner in Kenwood.
W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 111, and 4308 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—WORLD'S FAIR SITE BARGAINS—

71st-st., cor. Jefferson-av., 162 ft. only	$73
72d-st., bet. Adams and Madison, 50 ft.	45
72d-st.-place, near Jefferson-av., 125 ft.	45
72d-st., cor. Kinney-av., 49 ft.	60
Avenue A, near 69th-st., 25 ft.	45
Central-av., cor. 77th-st., 75 ft.	45
Elizabeth-av., near 78th-st., 40 ft.	45
Grace-av., south of 63d-st., 100 ft.	125
Stony Island-av., cor. 74th-place, 82 ft.	165
Stony Island-av., cor. 71st-st., 28 ft.	150
Stony Island-av., near 73d-st., 200 ft.	150
Stony Island-av., near 76th-st., 100 ft.	90
Oglesby-av., between 61st and 63d, 150 ft.	90
Oglesby-av., cor. 63d, 200 ft.	275
Ellis-av., cor. 62d-st., 150 ft.	A bargain
Farwell-av., near 64th, 219 ft., snap	50
Langley-av., near 64th-st., 100 ft.	60
Evans-av., near 64th-st., 100 ft.	55
Coles-av., corner 77th-court, 120 ft.	45
Jeffery-av., cor. 82d-st., 200 ft.	40

EHLERT & CO., 175 Dearborn-st., Room 35.

FOR SALE—
BY HARRISON BROTHERS,
Entry No. 121 La Salle-st.
4328—CALUMET-AV. and 76th-st., 600x160, $30.
5396—INDIANA-AV. and 79th-st., 600x160, $30.
5398—INDIANA-AV. s. of 75th-st., 6¾ acres; cheap.
5219—LANGLEY-AV. and 78th-st., 600x132.
5211—LANGLEY-AV. and 75th-st., 300x132, $30.
4694—MICHIGAN-AV. and 73d-st., 50x160, $30.
4699—MICHIGAN-AV. and 79th-st., 600x160, $30.
4697—MICHIGAN-AV. near 69th-st., 200x160.
4360—PRAIRIE-AV. and 79th-st. 300x161, $32.
4380—WABASH-AV. near 77th-st., 100x161, $35.

FOR SALE—
DREXEL-BOULEVARD.
THE CHEAPEST LOT ON THE BOULEVARD, 35 X250 FT.; ALL GRADED, SEWER AND WATER CONNECTIONS MADE READY FOR BUILDING. THE CHOICEST LOCATION FOR AN ELEGANT HOME. A GENUINE BARGAIN FOR A SHORT TIME. OWNER MUST SELL.
J. C. SAMPSON & CO.,
Real Estate and Renting Agency, 196-198 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AN OPPORTUNITY—
NO. 4308 OAKENWALD-AV.
Modern 2-story and cellar brick residence, eight rooms and bath, part hardwood, wood mantels, shades, screens, awnings, range, etc.; fine gas fixtures and furnace; everything complete; lot 44x125; immediate possession. Keys at our office; a big bargain for immediate sale.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, Exclusive Agents,
90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
OAKENWALD-AV.
We have a few very desirable residence lots for sale on Oakenwald-av., between 43d and 46th-sts.; will sell below the market price if sold within a few days. Apply to J. C. SAMPSON & CO.,
Real Estate and Renting Agency,
Telephone 780. 196 and 198 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
ELLIS-AV. BARGAIN.
100x125 on corner of 83d, only one block from I. C. station, only $20 ft.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HOUSE ON ROSALIE-court, near South Park Station, Illinois Central R. R.; 8 rooms, all modern; $6,500; bargain.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
6-ROOM COTTAGE.
Lot 25x125; School-st., near 47th; bargain.
HENRY E. TAYLOR & CO.,
1306 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—
COTTAGE GROVE-AV.
Corner south of 79th-st.; only $40 a foot. Address owner, O 142, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WILL GO UNDER VALUE IF SOLD at once.
50 ft., e. f., Ellis-av., near 63d-st.; cheap.
25 ft., e. f., Adams-av., near 73d-st.; bargain.
25 ft., e. f., Bond-av., near 80th-st.; choice.
75 ft., w. f., Coles-av., near 79th.; can divide.
C. E. DORN,
Tel. 5258. 56, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—
1,200X160, $30 PER FOOT,
CORNER 83D-ST. AND INDIANA-AV.; CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN THE MARKET.
NESSLER & LEACH,
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS,
405 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE — DREXEL-AV., NEAR 66TH-ST.; $60 per foot. CHARLES G. ROSE,
807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—JUST WEST OF STONY ISLAND-AV. on 73d-st. at $47.50 per foot.
CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—120 FEET, FRONTing south on 63d-st., east of Indiana-av.
SONNENSCHEIN & SOLOMON,
Exclusive Agents,
Room 301, Chicago Opera House.

FOR SALE—
50X160 CALUMET-AV., NORTH OF 80TH-ST., $30.
NESSLER & LEACH,
405 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near 88th-st., 50 ft.; cheap.
SOUTH PARK-AV., near 60th-st., 50 ft., east front.
SOUTH PARK-AV., facing Washington Park, 125 ft.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER WOODLAWN-AV. AND 71ST-st.; $45 per foot. CHARLES G. ROSE,
807 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—STONY ISLand-av., near 64th-st., 50 or 100x190 ft., $225.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, 185 Dearborn-st.
EAST END-AV.—Fine modern house near Jackson Park; heated by hot water and finished in hard wood; tile bath-room; lot 50x150 ft.

FOR SALE—A WINDSOR PARK BARGAIN ONLY two blocks from station, 167 feet deep; $30 per ft.
L. H. STAFFORD & CO., 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN ON STATE-ST., NEAR 107th-st. L. H. STAFFORD & CO.,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSE AT PARK MANOR; owner will be in the city this week at Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EAST FRONT, LANGLEY-AV. AND 67th-st., at $40 per foot. CHARLES G. ROSE,
807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—
63d-st., 100x166, east of Woodlawn-av.; will be sold $25 per ft. below value if taken at once.
W. F. TAYLOR & CO.,
304 Tacoma Building.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
NORTH SHORE PROPERTY.

DEMING-CT., west of the Park; 50x140	$175
DEMING-CT., near the Park; 100x146	165
PARK-AV., north of Diversey; 50x192	145
ST. JAMES-CT., near the Park; 50x146	175
EVANSTON-AV., cor. Melrose; 150x166	125
EVANSTON-AV., cor. Barry; 100x100	175
WELLINGTON-AV., east of Evanston; 200x147	100
BELMONT-AV., near Pine Grove; 50x150	200
DIVERSEY-ST., near Park-av.; 50x150	200
ALDINE-ST., near the Lake; 50x150	90
BYRON-ST., cor. Sheffield; 110x130	125
SHERIDAN DRIVE, south of Lunt-av.; 50 to 200x150	55
SHERIDAN DRIVE, cor. Edgecomb-ct.; 100x150	120
SHERIDAN DRIVE, cor. Graceland; 120x130	125
SHERIDAN DRIVE, north of Graceland; 150x150	100
SHERIDAN DRIVE, near Buena; 100x200	120
SHERIDAN DRIVE, near Lawrence; 100x150	80
SHERIDAN DRIVE, cor. Lunt-av.; 120x150	60
SHERIDAN DRIVE, cor. Morse; 100x150	60
SHERIDAN DRIVE, cor. Farwell; 180x150	60
LUNT-AV., near the lake; 50 or 100x175	40
MORSE-AV., near the lake; 50 or 100x176	45
FARWELL-AV., near the lake; 50 to 200x176	45
MORSE-AV., west of Sheridan Drive; 50 to 200 ft. x175	25

SNOW & DICKINSON,
cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—
CHANCE FOR SMALL INVESTORS.
A BUNCH OF 8 LOTS AT $300 A LOT—LESS THAN MARKET PRICES TODAY.
ABOUT FOUR MILES FROM COURT-HOUSE.
CLOSE TO LINCOLN PARK.
On two lines of railroad and cable and horse cars.
FIRST-CLASS STORES
of all kinds within 2 blocks of the property.
J. C. MAGILL & CO.,
Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—
EDGEWATER—ON THE NORTH SHORE.
Residence, business, and investment lots on streets with all improvements in and paid for. We own and represent property, both east and west of the railroad, near the depot and lake. Lowest prices. Easy terms. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
Room 132, 187 to 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—100X250 IN BEST PART OF BUENA Park, east front, on Sheffield-av.
HALSEY & LEE, 92 Washington-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PARK—ONLY SEVEN MILES west of Court-House, on Wis. Cent. R. R.; only 4 blocks west of Grant Locomotive Works; streets graded, trees planted, sewer built, sidewalks laid; lots on Harrison and Twelfth-sts., Lombard and Austin-avs., and all intervening streets; only $400 and upwards. Office in depot on the ground. Call for free tickets and plats. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OAK PARK LOTS—Streets graded, sidewalks laid; free excursion every Sunday, beginning March 8, 1:30 p. m. train, W. C. R. R. Agents at all stations.
SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER,
163 Randolph-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—FOUR FINE NEW brick store buildings on 100 feet, east front, on Halsted-st., near 53d-st.; rented at a low figure to good tenants for one year from next May. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
LA GRANGE.
We can now give you lots in the well-known Kensington Addition to
LA GRANGE.
YOUR CHOICE.
Those wishing to select lots
MUST CALL SOON.
Prices will advance.
WE ARE SELLING
choice home lots, located just where you should erect a house.
We have an architectural department where we design houses and help you put your own ideas into a home.
Easy terms. All improvements.
Great demand for houses in
LA GRANGE.
BUY LOTS IN LA GRANGE.
Will double in value in 1891.
PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY IN SOUTH EVANSTON.
JUDSON-AV., 11-room house, lot 100x175 ft., price ... $8,500
WESLEY-AV., 7-room house, lot 100x175 ft., price ... 3,500
HINMAN-AV., 7-room house, lot 60x188 ft., price ... 5,000
MAPLE-AV., 9-room house, lot 50x150 ft., price ... 5,500
JUDSON-AV., 12-room house, lot 50x190 ft., price ... 8,000
HINMAN-AV., 10-room house, lot 50x180 ft., price ... 7,500
LINCOLN-AV., 5-room cottage, lot 50x175 ft., price ... 1,800
LINCOLN-AV., 7-room new house, lot 50x175 ft., price ... 2,800
RIDGE-AV., 11-room house, lot 100x175 ft., price ... 14,000
Also several new houses with all modern conveniences ranging from $5,000 to $7,500 on favorable terms and vacant lots in the most desirable portions of the village.
O. F. GIBBS, 516, 85 Dearborn-st.,
Branch Office, 820 Ducat Blk., S. Evanston.

FOR SALE—HARVEY! HARVEY!! HARVEY!!!
2,000 business and residence lots already sold in this new, booming, self-sustaining, manufacturing town. Call any day and go with us to Harvey. Office opposite depot at Harvey. Main office, 713 Tacoma Building, Chicago. L. A. GILBERT, Agent.

FOR SALE—CULVER, 92 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 51.
Evanston lots, near depot ... $300
Summerdale lots, east of r. r., cheap ... 600
Glencoe lots, 50x175 ... 250
Glencoe houses, large lots ... 1,800
Oakley-av., brick house and 3 lots ... 8,000
Chicago Lawn lots ... 250

FOR SALE—9-ROOM HOUSE IN EDGEWATER; all modern, lot 50x150; great bargain; also Lake Shore lots. L. VERLAGE, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE. GLEN ELLYN. FOR SALE.
HALF-ACRE LOTS. $500.
Here is your chance to secure half an acre at wholesale prices in one of Chicago's most beautiful suburbs. An elevation of 200 feet above Lake Michigan. Terms, one-fifth cash. Send for plat and particulars. W. H. & W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 111.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FROM ONE TO five hundred lots in the south addition to the new manufacturing town of Harvey. If you are wanting a bargain call or write us. Prices low and lots are going fast.
GEO. H. WAPPNER & CO., Room 99, 323 and 325 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MORGAN PARK ONLY $325; payable $2 per week; no advance payment; free excursion every Saturday. C. H. STODDART, 225 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE AT LAKE FOREST. One of the best located homes in this fashionable suburb; large grounds; price $10,000; bargain. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL BUNCH 24 LOTS, BEST location; new stock yards; $1,000; worth $150 each. A. R., R. 57, Major Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE NEW STOCK-yards on Lake Shore, only $25 each; they will sell next summer for $250 each; title perfect; abstract furnished. J. B. HOGUE & CO., 177 La Salle, Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHOICE EAST-FRONT BERWYN and La Vergne lots at $250, on easiest terms. CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—A BARGAIN—8-ROOM frame house; lot 198x200 feet. W. A. HOVEY, owner, 14 Traders' Bldg.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOME IN ELMHURST; below cost. Address B A 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—50 FEET, CORNER IN Grossdale; must have money. X 21, Tribune.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LARGE LOTS AT Lawndale and Winnetka; $2,500; $40 monthly. J. T. DALE, 33, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—24 LOTS ON TRACY-AV., IN WORTH; sidewalk and trees; a bargain; or will exchange for medium house; West Side preferred. E. A. FULLER, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE AND CHICAGO LAWN houses; some finished in hardwood; $2,500 to $6,000. Call at once and secure a bargain very desirable. F. S. EBERHART, Room C Portland Block.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES NEAR WAUKEGAN ON the lake shore, and has railroad frontage, at $400 an acre. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—64 LOTS, $329 EACH; CONVENIENT, rapidly-growing suburb; bargain. X 76, Tribune.

FOR SALE—DOWNER'S GROVE, 9 ACRES, large, stylish, new modern house, plate-glass, interior decoration, mantels, furnace, laundry, water, sewer, large trees, one block to station; price, $5,500; easy terms. Address Owner, X 29, Tribune office.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
160 acres at the new station called "Sherman," formerly Alpine, on the Wabash R. R.
Depot and telegraph station on the ground; post-office and general country store.
Take map and observe, it is parallel with Harvey.
This is the place for a great manufacturing town.
The land is high and rolling; drainage perfect.
Not for sale at $1,000 or $2,000 per acre as in Harvey, but the modest sum of $150 per acre will take the whole business, including a number of houses and barns, etc.
Terms to suit. Address
JULIUS WAHL, Exclusive Agent, 45, 115 Dearborn-st.
Telephone 1378.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES IN RIVERSIDE, NORTH of depot, and 60 acres adjoining fronting on 22d-st. The new I. C. R. R. runs through this property and has depots on the ground. Can be sold in 10-acre blocks or more, or will exchange for business property and pay cash difference or assume.
80 acres, Sec. 24, Proviso, 12th-st. frontage.
5, 10, or 15 acres, Oak Park-av. and 16th-st.
5, 10, or 15 acres in center of Morton Park.
10 acres adjoining Corrigan's race track.
10 acres ½ mile south of Riverside depot.
5, 5, or 20 acres at Kerwyn Station.
40 or 80 acres, 31st-st. and Riverside-av.
J. B. OSBORNE, 109 La Salle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—
160 acres at Globe Station, ripe for subdivision, at $150 per acre. Can be divided.
JULIUS WAHL, 45, 115 Dearborn-st., Exclusive Agent. Tel. 1378.

FOR SALE—
10 acres west of Cheltenham, on 79th-st., $5,000.
20 acres at Grand Crossing and South Chicago, [illegible].
20 acres, 95th-st., in South Chicago, $1,750.
200 acres in Hammond, $1,000.
THEODORE WINNINGHAM, R. 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
FERNWOOD ACRES.
10-acre tract at 103d-st. with 4 blocks of frontage on Clark-st.; a great bargain. SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—
HARVEY ACRES.
66¾ acres at $600 per acre.
100 acres at $800 per acre.
15 acres at $600 per acre.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
JULIUS WAHL, 45, 115 Dearborn-st., Exclusive Agent. Tel. 1378.

FOR SALE—
CHOICE ACRE TRACT
In the n. w. ¼ of Sec. 20, Cicero. This is a first-class investment for some one.
HENRY E. TAYLOR & CO., 1206 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—
—TOLLESTON—
4 blocks of 5 acres each in Sec. 12, Lake Co., Ind., belonging to non-resident. Will be in city this week at Room 11, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, N. E. COR. 83D-ST. AND Johnson-av., at $1,500. 5 acres, s. w. cor. 89th and Blanchard-av., at $2,400. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF LAND 8 MILES FROM the Court-House, Chicago; inside the city; at $400; ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. If not sold in 30 days from Feb. 18 price will be $2,000 per acre, or $160,000 for all. Address for 30 days A B 151, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES, ADJOINING EDGEWATER Depot, and in the midst of the great Edgewater improvements, at about the price at which wild acres are selling one or two miles further north; reasonable terms. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., Exclusive Agents. R. 32, 18, 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$1,200 BUYS AN ACRE OF GROUND adjoining city limits; each acre will subdivide into [illegible] lots, including one corner. Only 27 minutes' ride from heart of city; above price includes graded streets and good sidewalks. Just the thing for small syndicates. For plats and information apply to SCHUMAKER & GNAEDINGER, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SHORE ACRES—75 ACRES on lake shore at Wilmette. E. S. DREYER & CO., 56 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CENTER-AV. AND 109TH-ST.—5 OR 10 ACRES adjoining new subdivision. A. B. SOUTHARD, Room 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LONGWOOD AND BEVERLY HILLS; 10-acre block, corner Ashland-av. and 93d-st.; improved with sidewalks, shade trees, graded streets. Can be retailed in lots this spring for 100 per cent profit. CHARLES T. GILBERT, Room 540, Rookery Building.

FOR SALE—ACRES RIPE FOR SUBDIVISION—10 acres at the depot, $165 per acre. Also 400 acres, [illegible] per acre; depot on the ground; only 6 miles from city limits. E. S. DREYER & CO., N. E. Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—
10 acres on 87th, near Western-av.; bargain. HENRY E. TAYLOR & CO., 1206 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES OF CHOICE NORTH SHORE property, near Glencoe. HALSEY & LEE, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HARVEY—40 ACRES, $600 PER ACRE; [illegible] ½ 6 months, ½ 1 year, ½ 2 years. Might [illegible] acre tracts. [illegible], 52 Belden-av., Chicago.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
10 acres, 53d and Robey-sts. ... $2,750
5, 10, 15, or 20 acres, near Oak Park ... 2,000
5 acres, 45th-st., near Chicago-av. ... 3,000
5 acres, Cottage Grove-av., south of 79th-st.; very cheap ...
10 acres on Halsted-st., in beautiful Fernwood ... 3,250
13 acres on State-st., Michigan-av., and Indiana-av.; high and dry on the Ridge ... 3,000
133 acres, adjoining Grossdale ... 800
20 acres, cor. Ashland-av. and 55th-st. boulevard; a bargain ...
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 85 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—HOUSES AND flats on Adams, Monroe, Warren, and Harrison-sts., east of Western-av.; send full particulars at once; we have customers waiting. B. F. CRONKRITE & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

WANTED—VACANT AND IMPROVED CITY OR suburban property from the owners; we have many purchasers for North, South, or West Side property. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 166 Dearborn, S. W. cor. Washington-st.

WANTED—A PIECE OF CHOICE CENTRAL business property from owner. Agents need not answer. Address X 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—VACANT PROPerty west of 40th-st. south of Madison. JAMES R. LANE, 121 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—THE BEST FIVE TO TWENTY acre tract for immediate subdivision, north of 95th, west of State, and east of Western-av. Address W 122, Tribune office.

WANTED—25 TO 75 ACRES IN WAUKEGAN FOR subdivision. Address V 172, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS FOR CUSTOMERS—Small acre tracts; northwestern part of city, and in Proviso and Leyden. CASY & CO., 115 Monroe-st.

WANTED—VACANT C PROPERTY OR GOOD acres, $50,000 and $25,000 cash for centrally located property netting more than 10 per cent. Address X 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—QUICK CUSTOMER FOR 180X170 ON 60th-st. (Plaisance), at Jackson Park; must sell. Address X 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE WANT FROM 200 TO 600 FEET ON South Side in good location; if a bargain we will buy at once. STURGES, BARKER & BETZ, 153 Washington-st.

WANTED—FOR SPOT CASH, ACRES ON SOUTH Side to subdivide; must be a bargain. F. B. YOAKUM & CO., 78 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A GOOD MODERN OR BASEMENT house, deep lot, vicinity Lincoln Park; give location and price. Address O 137, Tribune office.

WANTED—$10 FOOT AT 8 PER CENT ON 100-foot corner, south, near Cottage Grove-av. Address X 24, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

A FINE RESIDENCE PROPERTY, COSTING $15,000, in a beautiful city in Michigan, will be exchanged for Chicago property. Address for particulars W 30, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—162-ACRE HIGHLY IMPROVED North Lake Shore, elegant home farm, $10,000; also 20 acres, choice, with fine improvements, $6,000; for good clear property here. Address V 161, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—HARDWARE STOCK; MUST let go this week; fine opening for party going in business; cash and real estate. V 165, Tribune.

FOR EXCHANGE—1,476 ACRES VIRGIN TIMBER-land in Texas. S. M. BIDDISON, 98, 187 La Salle.

TO EXCHANGE—10 TO 25 HOUSES ON WEST AND South Side for large farm or ranch; will put in 50 vacant lots, with houses, on large deal for something that will suit me. S. M. BIDDISON, 98, 187 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$20,000 EQUITY IN FINE corner building on West Side paying 10 per cent net; want clear vacant. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR $3,000, $5,000, OR $10,000 stock clothing, furnishing goods, or shoes, rich land in Central Wisconsin, A1 wheat land in Kansas, and inside Omaha property; some cash. L. O. JONES, Omaha.

$6,400—SECTION CLEAR LAND IN WISCONsin; want city property; will assume or pay cash. F. B. YOAKUM & CO., 78 Dearborn, R. 1.

$24,000—CLEAR LAND NEAR CHICAGO—Want city property; will assume or pay cash. F. B. YOAKUM & CO., 78 Dearborn, Room 1.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

AMOUNTS OF $500 TO $50,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.
A special fund. No delay.
BUILDING LOANS MADE.
Lowest rates. Money ready.
Call for my rates.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, Main Floor, 95 Washington-st., near Clark-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY LOANED ON CHICAgo real estate, funds on hand, at lowest rates; property examined promptly and no charge made for drawing papers. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CENtral business property at 5 and 6 per cent. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 115 and 117 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN large and small amounts, at 5, 6, AND 7 PER CENT. LOEB & GATZERT, 85 Dearborn-st., Rooms 307 and 308.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums to suit at lowest rates. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st., 2d floor.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOWest rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Loan Dept. Mgr., s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

WANTED—LOAN OF $40,000 ON CHICAGO IMproved inside real estate; no commission. Address W 143, Tribune office.

WANTED—$15,000 ON IMPROVED SOUTH SIDE property; will pay 7 per cent, no commission, or 6 and 2 per cent commission. Address O 130, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MORTGAGE BEARing 8 per interest on Michigan property, Michigan $2,100. Address V 144, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AMERICAN BISCUIT COMPANY stock at 85 per cent. Address O 139, Tribune.

I WILL PAY $250 COMMISSION AND 6 PER CENT interest for building loan (residences in choice location) of $22,000; value ground and buildings, $37,000. Address V 171, Tribune office.

MORTGAGE FOR SALE—
Mortgage of $2,500 at 6 per cent on first-class security; runs 3 years, with 5 months' accrued interest. Address O 143, Tribune office.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 86 LA SALLE-ST. THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST. "GROUND FLOOR."
ADVANCES. LOANS.
DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST.
ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 86 LA SALLE-ST. THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST.
"GROUND FLOOR."

TO LOAN—MONEY IN AMOUNTS OF $500 UPward; no delay. Agency of Farmers' Bank of South Dakota. 1009 Tacoma Building.

WANTED—MAN TO INDORSE AT BANK FOR business firm for $500; will give him collateral and pay for the accommodation. V 168, Tribune.

TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—
CHOICE BUSINESS CORNER.
We have for lease 99 years one of the choicest business corners in CHICAGO, centrally located on South Side. This is a great bargain and will pay to investigate. J. C. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 196 and 198 La Salle-st.

FOR LEASE—
Centrally located business property, Monroe-st., near Clark; improvements for sale; will give 99-year lease without revaluation. Apply to J. C. SAMPSON & CO., Real-Estate and Renting Agency, 196 and 198 La Salle-st.

FOR LEASE—99 YEARS, NO REVALUATION—47X153 or 100x153, on best corner in the city for apartment building or hotel; easy terms. J. W. HEDENBERG, 103 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION—LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.
80x100, 75x100, 100x100 — Harrison, near Desplaines-st.
175x100, 100x125, 150x125, 200x125, 2,000x125 — Pan-Handle and Northern Pacific R. R. systems and Taylor-st. Can give any terms wanted.
Address owner. (Tel. 2737)
J. W. HEDENBERG, 103 Washington-st.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

WILSON'S STUDIO, 44 STATE-ST.—12 CABinets and one lixit crayon, $3; 12 cabinets and one life-size crayon, $5; use of flowers and laces

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at 25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR A term of years if desired; first-class and modern in every respect; location unexceptionable. Apply at Room 66, No. 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 316 EAST 30TH-ST., A FINE modern brick house, with furnace and modern improvements; 7 rooms and bath. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR RENT—3976 VERNON-AV.—12-ROOM MODern brick house, near parks, boulevard, Board of Trade trains; price, $50 month. Key at 401 Fortieth-st., cor. Vernon-av.

TO RENT—TRANSIENT ROOMING-HOUSE IN business district. Apply 906 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—3912 INDIANA-AV.—8-ROOM BRICK house; $35. Key next door.

FOR RENT—A MODERN FURNISHED HOUSE for 4 or 6 months, Prairie-av., near 23d; reasonable to desirable tenant. Address X 23, Tribune.

West Side.

FOR RENT—51 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV., 3-STORY and basement stone-front house. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—WEBSTER, COR. SEMINARY-AV., lot 98x125; elegant modern brick residence, 13 rooms, two baths, steam heat, etc.; brick barn. FRANK WELLS, 130 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, OR PERHAPS SOONER—256 and 258 E. Indiana, near State, 10-r. brick houses and barns, each $75. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—THAT ELEGANT MODERN RESIdence, delightfully situated in the Third Division of Riverside, known as Evergreen Place; the house stands on lot 200x250 ft.; contains about 15 rooms; is surrounded by ornamental trees, has all modern improvements, and is in every way desirable. Apply to owner, WM. A. HAVEMEYER, 31 Lake-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN FIVE ROOM FLATS at 536, 538, and 540 Wabash-av., with janitor service; also large two story and basement barn in rear, 28 stalls. Apply to janitor at building or JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—559 TO 565 STATE-ST.—NICE LIGHT 4-room flats, with janitor service. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 56, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE SEVEN-ROOM FLAT, steam heat, to man and wife. 232 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ERIE FLATS, 3706 LAKE-AV., SECOND floor flat, No. 11. Apply to janitor at building or of BURBANK & CO., 409 Tacoma Building; discount made for two months to May 1.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 7 ROOM FLAT IN THE Kirkwood. 360 E. Division-st.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE FLATS LEFT IN the handsomest buildings on South Side—Michigan, Indiana, and Wabash-avs.; only first-class parties need apply. J. FOSTER RHODES & CO., 72 Commercial Bank Building, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLAT, 5 ROOMS, MONTGOMERY Block, corner 26th-st., Cottage Grove, and South Park-avs. Inquire in drug store.

West Side.

TO RENT—
4-room flat, 10 Morgan-st. ... $14.50
5-room flat, 10 Morgan-st. ... 18.50
6-room flat, 278 W. Randolph-st. ... 27.50
Freight elevator; janitor service. Janitor, Flat E, 274 Randolph-st., or V. H. SURGHNOR, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

TO RENT—NICE 4 AND 8 ROOM FLATS. APPLY at 658 Fulton-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—ELEGANT FLATS; latest conveniences; desirable location; heated by steam; janitor service; 20 minutes' walk from town. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 7-ROOM FLAT ON SECOND floor of new brick building on North Clark-st., near Lincoln Park, from April 1. HALSEY & LEE, 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE FLATS, THE CHOICEST LIST IN THE CITY, $10 TO $85. ALSO HOUSES AND STORES. CARY & CO., 115 MONROE-ST., MAIN FLOOR MONTAUK BLOCK.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., MADISON AND LA SALLE-STS.
FLATS—WEST SIDE.
81 S. Peoria-st., 10 rooms, good order ... $35.00
663 Jackson-st., 6 rooms, modern ... 27.50
247 Ogden-av., 7 rooms ... 27.50
HOUSES—WEST SIDE.
863 Harrison-st., 8-room brick ... 35.00
230 Park-av., 10 rooms, stone front ... 50.00
740½ W. Adams-st., 10-room brick ... 50.00
42 Laflin-st., a 14-room brick; completely furnished; sell furniture cheap.
FLATS—SOUTH SIDE.
1535 State-st., brick, modern, 5 rooms ... $20.00
3209 Indiana-av., 5 rooms ... 15.00

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—2226 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE EAST-front parlor; every accommodation; $15 month; family private; fine location; very desirable.

TO RENT—UNDER HALF PRICE, NICELY FURnished rooms at 127 La Salle-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE CENTRAL PLEASANT suite of furnished front rooms. Address X 34, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, 2D floor; $10 monthly; gentlemen. 52 24th-st.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR light housekeeping; furnace heat, gas, elegant location; $15 per month. 2341 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED BACK PARlor; furnace heat, gas, elegant location; only $16 per month. 2341 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE, ELEGANT PARLORS with first-class board in a No. 1 location, or would rent them separate; South Side, near 30th-st.; convenient to cable. WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS; housekeeping. 3508 Lake-av.; cheap.

TO RENT—9 33D-ST.—2 LARGE FRONT ROOMS, nicely furnished; light housekeeping allowed; terms reasonable.

West Side.

TO RENT—LIGHT, PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, with alcove, grate or furnace heat, gas, hot and cold water; corner house on Monroe-st., near Robey. Address X 48, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT—PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INdiana—Newly furnished, steam heat, elevator all night, hot water; $3 weekly; transients, 50c; restaurant by Campagnon, late of Chicago Club; table board $1 per day; table d'hote 50c; ladies' and gents' Turkish baths 50c.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SINGLE AND DOUBLE rooms. 282 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS; FAMILY private. 293 Chicago-av.

TO RENT—315 SUPERIOR-ST., HANDSOMELY furnished parlor floor of 3 connecting rooms, single or en suite.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—PARTIES DESIRING FIRST-CLASS rooms or boarding places, also suites or flats, can find places which we can recommend by calling at our office; special attention to strangers. CARR & CO., 461 Rookery.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—THE STORE 386 STATE-ST. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—STORE—120 E. WASHINGTON-ST.; also 4th floor, 40x80. C. L. JENKS, 702 Chamber of Commerce.

West Side.

FOR RENT—1161 W. MADISON-ST.—FOR A first-class laundry, store and barn, with or without the 2 flats over store; will build on rear if not room enough, and will give a long lease. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—STORES—BETWEEN RIVER AND Halsted-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—TWO STORES ON HALSTED-ST., between 18th and 19th. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—STORES, HALsted-st., opposite Academy of Music; best retail location on West Side. L. D. WARREN, Room 65, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, STORE, 166 WEST Madison-st. L. D. WARREN, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 64.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—STORES AND BUSINESS PROPerty. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn.

TO RENT—STORES IN WHOLESALE AND RETail districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES, single or ensuite, in the "Fairbank Building," corner of Wabash-av. and Randolph-st.; hot water heat, gas, and electric light; passenger and freight elevator service. H. A. WHEELER, No. 60 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND DESK ROOM IN 20 OFfice buildings. CARR & CO., 461 Rookery.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM; ALL FURNISHED. 34, 151 Monroe.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—IN THE "OZARK"—
The new apartment building. Corner 35th-st. and Wabash-av.
Kitchen and dining-room.
With first-class appointments.
None but thoroughly posted caterers desired.
H. G. YOUNG & CO., Room 22, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—REVERE HOUSE, 200 ROOMS, OPPOsite County Buildings and 2½ blocks from C. and N. W. R. depot; all modern improvements; building 8 to 14 N State-st., whole or in part; suitable for light manufacturing; flats large and small; also basements. Apply to owner, THOMAS MACKIN, 276 E. Indiana-st. Basement bell.

TO RENT—TO PRINTERS, ETC.—WITH STEAM power and heat, in Taylor Building, 140 to 146 Monroe-st., 1 front room, 45x55; or will divide, making 2 rooms, 2 basement rooms, 45x55; freight and passenger elevators; splendid light and janitor service; automatic fire-sprinklers, and low insurance. WARREN SPRINGER, 201 Canal-st. Phone 4108.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing in my elegant new building; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; toilet closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; rent $50 per month upward; send for catalogue. Telephone 4108. WARREN SPRINGER, 201 Canal-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES, for manufacturing; we are agents for a large list of factory buildings and warehouses. Call or send word to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—HOTEL—
A 60-room hotel, with two stores 50x80, on one of the main thoroughfares of the city; five years' lease. J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 196-198 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THEATER ON S. HALSTED; 1,800 seating capacity; a fine opening for a live theater man; reasonable rent; possession April 1 if desired. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—FOR 99 YEARS—41 FEET ON E. MADIson-st.; a very deep lot and well adapted for a first-class theater. Address V 199, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORES, LOFTS, OFfices, residences, and flats; a large inquiry. General management of property solicited. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 3 OR 4 ROOM WELL-furnished flat on South Side, north 31st-st., east State; must be in good location; no children; would purchase if satisfactory. Address O 132, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN HYDE PARK, BEtween 40th and 50th-sts., house of about 11 rooms and barn, with good-sized lot, at a reasonable rent, for 2 or 3 years; small family. Best of references. Rent in advance if wanted. Address W 151, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE, MODERN, about 7 rooms, Michigan or Indiana-avs. preferred. Address, stating terms, etc., Room 473, Palmer House.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHed house; board parties for part rent; South Side preferred; good location; rooms or rooms furnished for light housekeeping. O 138, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE, TEN or twelve rooms; South or North Side; must be in first-class order, with all conveniences. Address X 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—12 TO 18 ROOM HOUSE, east of Center-av., west of Peoria; good neighborhood for boarding-house. Address X 17, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMFORTABLE ROOM, furnished, on South Side, north of 31st-st. Address, with terms, V 162, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room on South Side by a single young man. Address X 16, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A COMPANY OPERATING IN THIS CITY UNder a special franchise of great value will engage the services of an active business-man as manager and a good office man as auditor and pay each a liberal salary if they will invest $2,500 to $5,000 in the capital stock of the company on terms that will enable them to double their money in six months. The construction expenses and one-half of the operating expenses are met by one of the wealthiest corporations in America. This company also has valuable connections in and around World's Fair site. Will show actual value for every dollar invested and immediate and very profitable returns.
An elegantly and newly-fitted up down-town six-chair barber shop and Turkish bath outfit for $400 cash and balance easy payments.
W. T. COLLINS, Licensed Broker, 142 Dearborn-st.

A EUROPEAN HOTEL OF 30 ROOMS, ON ACcount of death, will sell today for one fourth its real value; this "must be sold today;" lease runs 3 years at low rent; the furniture is first-class; location center of city; $700 will handle it today. WHEELER, FLETCHER, REIN & CO., 314 Stock Exchange Bldg., Cor. Dearborn and Monroe.

A GREAT SACRIFICE; A EUROPEAN HOTEL OF 30 rooms, 3 year lease; first-class furniture; best location in Chicago on account of death, will sell today for one-fourth its real value; $700 will buy this today; don't miss this; if you want a hotel in Chicago this is a chance of an age. WHEELER, FLETCHER, REIN & CO., 314 Stock Exchange Bldg., Cor. Dearborn and Monroe.

COAL-YARD AND FEED BUSINESS—SPLENDID location, near business center; best of reasons for selling; 1 good brick office, office furniture, 1 6-ton Howe Scale, 1 do 800, barn for 5 horses, grain and hay houses, sheds, etc., 2 wagons, 2 horses, 1 double and 1 single harness, horse blankets, tools, etc.; stock on hand. The whole worth at a low estimate $1,150; if taken at once can be bought for $650. Address V 163, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR STOCKS OF DRY GOODS, clothing, shoes; confidential. X 31, Tribune.

CASH PAID FOR STOCKS, OR PART STOCKS, OF dry goods, clothing, shoes, furnishings, or any goods; confidential. Address B C 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IN ORDER TO SETTLE UP THE estate the administrator will sell one of the best down-town grocery stores, with new lease, at $6,000 cash, or would take good residence property in payment and assume some incumbrance; particulars for 3 days. BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE BUSINESS; PAYING trade; old stand; new goods; cheap. Address X 20, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FOLDING BED FACTORY IN CHIcago; machinery nearly new, and the best bed now in the market. Address OWNER, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

FOR SALE—BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS; WILL exchange for house and lot; 320 acres fine farm land Jackson County, Minn.; fine house on Michigan-av., near 31st, $25,000; good house, 9-room brick, Vincennes-av., $5,000; house near 14th-st. and Wabash-av. Address O 164, Tribune office.

GENTLEMAN OR LADY WITH SMALL MEANS don't jump into unprofitable business, but get reliable information at small cost and you will surely find a life of paradise in magnificent climates. Apply to A. KASTELIC, Director of Public Works, Caracas, Venezuela, inclosing $10 greenback correspondence fee.

GROCERY STOCK FOR SALE, WITH OR WITHout lease, at great sacrifice; must sell; going away; snap; fine location to continue business if desired; don't bother unless you have cash. 701 Sixty-third-st., Englewood.

I WANT A FIRST-CLASS SALOON IN GOOD LOcation; what have you? Address V 177, Tribune office.

LITERARY MAGAZINE, WITH LARGE NUMber of advertising contracts and large bona fide subscription list, for sale cheap; satisfactory reasons for selling; magazine has high standing and is on well-paying basis. Address V 166, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CIGAR STORE, CENTRAL LOCAtion; have a good cash customer. PALMER & MILLER, R. 85, 185 Dearborn.

WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH small capital; chance to do a large, safe, and profitable business; exclusive sale of goods guaranteed in Chicago; examine goods. Rooms 9 and 10 Exchange Building, Van Buren-st.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR ONE OF THE best wholesale manufacturing business in city; invoices about $12,000; part cash and part mortgage. Address V 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALOON OR RESTAURANT FOR $500 or $600 cash. Call at Room 34, 151 Monroe-st.

$100,000 BONUS—IF THE COMPANY THAT is negotiating to locate at Rockford and reported will employ 1,500 people will correspond with the Rochelle Improvement company they can realize $100,000 to locate at Rochelle, Ill.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

255 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD; first-class accommodations.

282 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT SUITE, SUITAble for family or three gentlemen; board.

1220 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, with board.

1626 AND 1628 MICHIGAN-AV.—DOUBLE AND single rooms, newly decorated, newly furnished, with table board; references.

2825 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE, ALCOVE AND parlors, with board.

3224 CALUMET-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD and room; furnace heat. References.

North Side.

215 E. OHIO-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH board.

223 ONTARIO-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board; south front; near business center.

241 E. OHIO-ST.—ROOMS AND BOARD; ALSO table board.

435 LA SALLE-AV.—2 HANDSOME FRONT rooms with board.

Hotels.

GRAND PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIANA—Newly furnished; steam heat; elevator running all night; hot water baths free; $3 weekly; transients 50c; restaurant by Compagnon, late of Chicago Club; table board $1 per day; table d'hote 50c; ladies' and gents' Turkish baths 50c.

THE KNICKERBOCKER, 178 AND 180 E. MADIson-st.—Table d'hote every Sunday, 12 to 3 and 5 to 8; 50c.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

BOARDING—WE LIST FREE THIS WEEK DESIrable rooms, with board. CARR & CO., 461 Rookery.

FOR DESIRABLE BOARDING PLACES SEE OUR descriptions free. PENTECOST & CRAINE, 167 Dearborn-st., R. 719.

LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH BOARD; DESIRable locality; references exchanged. Address V 147, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOMS IN PRIVATE HOUSE for family of three, with small child and nurse; suburb preferred; satisfactory references. Address X 43, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM ON WEST SIDE IN PRIvate family by young lady employed; terms reasonable. Address, giving particulars, V 173, Tribune.

BOARD—AND WARM ROOM IN PRIVATE AMERican family near Cottage Grove-av., between 35th and 43d-sts.; must have breakfast at 6 o'clock. Address V 150, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR LADY, SON, AND DAUGHTER; city or suburbs; terms must be reasonable; give particulars. Address H H 31, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A LADY IN A QUIET, refined family; widow's family preferred; location to be east of State-st., between 22d and 30th. Address, stating terms, O 135, Tribune office.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by the FORD ROOFING CO., 153 Washington-st.

HOSPITALS.

HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURING confinement; female complaints successfully treated; strictly confidential; reasonable terms; baby adopted. MRS. DR. ZARA, 1409 Wabash-av.

LADIES' PRIVATE HOSPITAL BEFORE AND during confinement; all female complaints treated successfully; also babies adopted; strictly confidential. MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ, 279 W. Adams-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CUTTERS AND TAILORS—NINETY-FIVE OUT of every one hundred who attend the Cleveland Cutting School come through the results of those who use the A. D. Rude new method of cutting.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY'S CARD.
SPECIAL CLEARING SALE OF SECOND-HAND GOODS!
RARE OPPORTUNITIES!!!
During the present week we shall offer special inducements to those wishing to purchase upright pianos that have been but little used, and name the following unexceptionable list:
3 Fischer pianos, nearly new, $225.00, $250.00, and $275.00—according to size.
3 New England pianos, nearly new, $185.00, $200.00, and $225.00—according to size.
3 Lyon & Healy pianos but little used, $150.00, $175.00, and $200.00—according to size.
Also a number of Steinway pianos, both new and second-hand.
Also a number of Kroeger pianos, both new and second-hand—both at greatly reduced prices.
We have also a few second-hand square pianos that have just received the best attention of our repairing department. The prices of these are $150.00, $100.00, $75.00, $50.00, and $40.00—according to age, condition, and tone.
Also some Knabe, Chickering, Steinway, and Gabler second-hand square pianos at $200.00, $150.00, $125.00, and $100.00—according to age, condition, and tone.
In addition to these we have an unusual lot of pianos of the following famous makes:
KNABE
KNABE
KNABE
FISCHER
FISCHER
FISCHER
PEASE
PEASE
PEASE
NEW ENGLAND
NEW ENGLAND
NEW ENGLAND
LYON & HEALY,
STATE AND MONROE-STS.

DON'T THINK FOR A MOMENT
DON'T THINK FOR A MOMENT
DON'T THINK FOR A MOMENT
That we are unprepared to supply the demand for cheap and medium-priced instruments, for while we are the only authorized representatives in Chicago and the Northwest for the
STEINWAY,
STEINWAY,
STEINWAY,
We also carry in stock a complete line of the reliable and much admired A. B. CHASE, KURTZMAN, GEO. W. LYON, LESTER, and WEBSTER PIANOS, ranging in price
FROM $250 UPWARDS.
FROM $250 UPWARDS.
FROM $250 UPWARDS.
Thus enabling us to meet the demands of those desiring a reliable instrument at a moderate price, as well as those wishing the highest grade obtainable.
We are again prepared to offer special bargains in the following second-hand pianos:
UPRIGHTS:
1 STEINWAY, 3 BEHNING, 1 HENRY F. MILLER, 1 MASON & HAMLIN, 1 KNABE, 1 KIMBALL, 2 GEO. W. LYON, and 2 LESTER.
These instruments have been used but little, and are in fine condition.
If you have room for a SQUARE PIANO a call at our warerooms will convince you that our present offers are not duplicated in the city.
INSPECTION INVITED.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 and 176 Wabash-av.

IT MAY INTEREST YOU.
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF PIANOS. OVER ONE HUNDRED NEW AND SECOND HAND UPRIGHT PIANOS BY STANDARD MAKERS TO BE CLOSED OUT EITHER FOR CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS. INTENDING BUYERS WILL FIND THIS A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS PIANO FOR VERY LITTLE MONEY. ANY PIANO WILL BE SOLD ON TERMS TO SUIT THE BUYER. NO ADDITIONAL COST TO PERSONS PURCHASING ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN EXCEPT INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM. NO MISREPRESENTATIONS. EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED. OUR GUARANTEE IS GOOD, AND WE REFER TO ANY BANK OR BUSINESS HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.
SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 WEST MADISON-ST., CORNER MORGAN.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURERS.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.
This being the Western house of Chickering & Sons and Chase Bros., purchasers will have the advantage of dealing direct with the manufacturers. We also represent several other well-known piano manufacturers—Mathushek & Son, S. T. Gordon & Son, and Wisner, all of whom are legitimate manufacturers.
We have a large number of high-class pianos taken in exchange to be sold at low figures. We handle no stenciled instruments.
Especial attention of professional musicians and connoisseurs is called to Chickering & Sons' patent combination of the AGRAFFE and SUSPENSION BRIDGE, one of the most valuable improvements ever introduced in the pianoforte, found only in the Chickering. UNLIMITED GUARANTEE WITH EVERY CHICKERING AND CHASE BROS. PIANO.
New pianos to rent. Rent allowed to apply if purchased. Every piano guaranteed as represented or money refunded. Old pianos taken in exchange. Pianos sold on monthly payments.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 219-221 Wabash-av., Andrews Building.
F. H. KING, Manager.

WE SHALL CARRY IN STOCK CONSTANTLY a fine line of the IVERS & POND PIANOS.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC
For which we have recently taken the agency. These pianos have the NEW PATENT SOFT STOP, Which is entirely independent of the pedals and can be used with or without them, doing away with all the annoyance of practice. They have a fine tone, the best materials throughout, and are beautiful in design. These will be sold at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES On the most liberal terms.
NEW PIANOS FOR RENT.
AYRES & WYGANT CO., 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

ESTEY & CAMP—
BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
PIANOS. DECKER BROS. ESTEY. CAMP & CO. PIANOS.
1 McPhail & Co. ... $75
1 Whitney (nearly new) ... 100
1 Arion ... 100
1 Light & Co. ... 100
1 Camp & Co. ... 100
1 Hazelton (nearly new) ... 150
1 Story & Camp ... 150
1 Mathushek (upright) ... 190
2 Estey (upright) ... 225
1 Decker Bros. ... 225
1 Steinway ... 225
233 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP, 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

WE MANUFACTURE PIANOS—GOOD ONES. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$8 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID BUYS A NEW upright piano; fully warranted; price $165, $175, $200, and $225. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

MAGNIFICENT GRAND UPRIGHT PIANO will be sold by public action Friday, March 6, at 10:30 sharp, at the elegant residence 622 Jackson-blvd., including all the fine household furniture, without limit or reserve. PARKER, PLATT & WILLIAMS, auctioneers.

REMOVED—
We have moved into our new building, 243-253 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st. Our spacious wareroom will enable us to display to advantage the largest and finest stock of pianos ever exhibited in this country. We are sole agents for the celebrated HALLET and DAVIS, EMERSON CO. PIANOS, Manufacturers of the popular KIMBALL PIANOS and ORGANS. Every piano warranted in all respects.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. We sell for cash or on monthly payments.
LOWEST PRICES. EASY TERMS.
W. W. KIMBALL & CO., 243-253 Wabash-av.

ANOTHER LIST OF BARGAINS—
1 A. & J. Geogh ... $35 | 1 New York Piano Co. ... $90
1 A. H. Gale & Co. ... 50 | 1 Chickering, full round ... 175
1 F. C. Lighte & Co. ... 60 | 1 Kranich & Bach, nearly new ... 200
1 L. D. Fry & Co. ... 75
3 Hallet & Davis, each ... 75
All fully warranted. Terms to suit.
New and second-hand pianos for rent, one year's rent allowed in case of purchase.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., 156 and 158 Wabash-av.

"ALBRECHT" PIANOS HAVE PERFECtion of tone, touch, material, and workmanship.
PATENT NOTE INDICATOR.
PATENT (SOFT) PRACTICING PEDAL.
All combined making the most perfect piano ever manufactured. Sold only by HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

FIRE—PIANOS DAMAGED BY FIRE.
IMMENSE BARGAIN SALE OF PIANOS damaged by fire and smoke; 10 standard pianos, all classes and makes, new and second hand, will be sold at once at prices to suit all. A. H. RINTELMAN & CO., 146 State st., 2d floor.

$10 CASH, $5 MONTHLY, BUYS UPRIGHT piano, fully warranted; low prices; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ESTABLISHED 1854—VOSE & SONS' PIanos; new improved; large assortment to select from; terms to suit. Salesrooms open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$50 BUYS A SQUARE PIANO, CARVED legs. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SHONINGER PIANOS—
Sold direct by the manufacturers. Cash or time payments. Pianos to rent. B. SHONINGER CO., 225 STATE-ST.

NEW KROEGER PIANOS, NEW DECKER pianos, all styles, at reduced prices; terms to suit; salesrooms open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., cor Morgan.

$125, $135, AND $150 EACH; THREE UPRIGHT pianos; easy terms. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$3, $4, $5 PER MONTH—TO RENT—500 PIanos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS—
Your choice of 6 good second-hand pianos, 7⅓ octaves, in excellent condition, for ... $100
Viz.:
Emerson piano, $8 down, $5 a month until paid for ... 100
Bradbury piano, $8 down and $5 a month ... 100
Steiff piano, $8 down and $5 a month ... 100
W. W. Kimball piano, $8 down and $5 a month ... 100
Kurtzmann piano, $8 down and $5 a month ... 100
Higgins piano, $8 down and $5 a month ... 100
Also,
Kimball upright, $10 down and $8 per month until paid for ... $125
Pelton, Pomroy & Cross piano, $10 down and $8 per month ... 125
Also,
J. W. Brackett, with full set of organ pedal, $10 down and $8 per month ... $150
Also a large number of second-hand Webers, Chickerings, Decker Bros., Wheelocks, Stuyvesants, and others at great bargains.
THE MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO., 248 Wabash-av.

$100 BUYS FINE UPRIGHT PIANO. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$125 BUYS A LARGE HALLET & DAVIS piano; easy terms. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 53 Van Buren-st.

EXTRAORDINARY AUCTION SALE AT THE magnificent mansion, 622 West Jackson-boulevard, this day (Friday), March 6, at 10:30 a. m. sharp. The above house was furnished a few months ago at a cost of several thousand dollars and comprises some of the choicest furniture money could procure—viz.: handsome parlor suits covered in brocatelle and English Wilton rugs, massive bedroom suits in oak and cherry, a magnificent grand upright piano, 7⅓ octaves, carpets, dining-room furniture, extension tables, writing-desks, sideboard, and a grand collection of fine oil paintings by eminent masters, including a large quantity of fine bric-a-brac, bronzes, and parlor cabinets, and other things too numerous to enumerate. All of the above goods will be sold positively today, at 10:30 sharp a. m., without limit or reserve, rain or shine. House open morning of sale at 9 o'clock; catalogues on hand.
PARKER, PLATT & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at 25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR FURNITURE and household goods; houses and hotels a specialty. W., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

A FLAT OF 25 ROOMS, NEAR BUSINESS CENter; first-class furniture; rooms all full; long lease; paying $300 per month over rent; easy terms.
A 15-room flat, 10 minutes' walk from Court-House; must be sold at once; a big bargain; house full; rent low.
An 18-room flat, well furnished, South Side; will sell this week at one-half value.
We can sell you anything you want in the way of furnished houses or flats, as we have largest list in Chicago.
WHEELER, FLETCHER, REIN & CO., 314 Stock Exchange Building, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NICELY FURNISHED FIVE-ROOM flat; first floor; modern conveniences; North Side; ten minutes from Court-House. V 167, Tribune.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A 16-room house, 1234 Wabash-av. Apply 906 Tacoma Bldg.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av. car barns.

FOR SALE—
Two second-hand panel rockaways; $100 each. Two second-hand extension top carriages; $90 and $110 each. Four second hand top buggies, from $35 to $75 each. H. B. HILL, 396 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A VERY FINE EXtension top surrey. 2113 Wabash-av.

WEARING APPAREL.

GOOD ADVICE—
If you have had any of the following troubles with your tailor give us a trial, as we know how to avoid them:
Did your last coat cut and bind you under the arms?
Did your last coat work up over your neck?
Did your last coat really suit you?
We can please you—comfort and good style, ease and elegance, good taste and finish. We have at the head of our Cutting Department a gentleman of long-tried skill and taste.
DAVIS BROS., 43 Clark-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED wholesale commission boot and shoe house; some capital and an active man preferred. W 123, Tribune.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE EMPIRE SAVINGS, BUILDING AND LOAN Association, No. 612 Tacoma Building, Chicago, March 5, 1891. The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Empire Savings, Building and Loan Association will be held at the Metropolitan Business College, n. w. corner Michigan-av. and Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill., Monday, March 16, 1891, at 7:30 p. m. of said day, for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Entrance on Monroe-st.; take elevator to 4th floor. ABRAM JACKSON, Sec.

MACHINERY.

STEAM YACHTS, STEAM LAUNCHES, BOAT engines and boilers complete and in progress, at our works on North Branch; illustrated catalogue free. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., 236 Randolph-st.

WANTED—LARGE SIZE SCROLL SAW AND other foot woodworking machinery. U. S. Novelty Mfg. Co., 141 South Water-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Steamers.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton (London), Havre, Bremen.
SS. Saale, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1 a. m.
SS. Werra, Saturday, Feb. 28, 3:30 a. m.
SS. Spree, Wednesday, March 4, noon.
SS. Aller, Saturday, March 7, 1 p. m.
SS. Lahn, Wednesday, March 11, 7 a. m.
SS. Ems, Saturday, March 14, 9 a. m.
SPRING SAILINGS 1891.

Havel	Tues.	April 14	Eider	Sat.	May 16
Elbe	Wed.	April 15	Trave	Tues.	May 19
Eider	Sat.	April 18	Fulda	Wed.	May 20
Trave	Tues.	April 21	Saale	Sat.	May 23
Fulda	Wed.	April 22	Spree	Tues.	May 26
Saale	Sat.	April 25	Werra	Wed.	May 27
Spree	Tues.	April 28	Aller	Sat.	May 30
Werra	Wed.	April 29	Lahn	Tues.	June 2
Aller	Sat.	May 2	Kaiser	Wed.	June 3
Lahn	Wed.	May 6	Ems	Sat.	June 6
Ems	Sat.	May 9	Havel	Tues.	June 9
Havel	Tues.	May 12	Elbe	Wed.	June 10
Elbe	Wed.	May 13	Eider	Sat.	June 13

Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 an adult. Steerage at low rates.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 80 Fifth-av., Chicago, General Western Agents.

1840—FIFTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY—1891
OF THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE every Saturday from New York. Also Fortnightly Wednesday Sailings. Books now open for advance cabin engagements. "First come, first served."

Etruria	18th April	16th May	13th June	11th July
Umbria	2d May	30th May	27th June	25th July
Aurania	25th April	23d May	20th June	18th July
Servia	11th April	9th May	6th June	4th July

Early application necessary to secure choice of location.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept., 131 Randolph-st.

INMAN LINE.
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen'l Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

RED STAR LINE.
Tourists and bus[illegible]en intending to visit Europe should take the Red Star Line steamers via Antwerp. The short route to Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, etc. London, Paris, the Rhine reached from Antwerp in a few hours. Sailings every Wednesday. Cabin accommodations unsurpassed; rates low. Return tickets good also by Inman Line steamers from Liverpool.
WASMANSDORFF & HEINEMANN, Western Passenger Agents, 145-147 Randolph-st., CHICAGO.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:30 pm	* 9:50 am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 7:50 pm	* 7:50 am
California Fast Express	* 7:50 pm	* 2:00 pm
Kansas City Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES (N. P. R. R. Co. Lessee). Trains depart for St. Paul and Minneapolis, *5:30 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Portland, Ore., *10:45 p. m.; Ashland and Iron towns, *5:30 p. m., †10:45 p. m.; Duluth, *5:30 p. m.; Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire, †8:00 a. m., *5:30 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh and Neenah, †8:00 a. m., *3:30 p. m., *5:30 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Burlington, *4:25 p. m. For time-tables apply at City Office, 205 Clark-st., or Depot Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.
* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Trains leave Union Station, Canal and Adams-sts., for Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis: *5:20 p. m.; *11 p. m.; †8 a. m. For Milwaukee: †8 a. m.; †11:30 a. m.; †3 p. m.; *5:20 p. m.; *7:30 p. m.; *11 p. m.; Sunday only, 8:30 a. m. For Omaha and Sioux City, *6 p. m.; *11:10 p. m. For time to other points apply at City Ticket Office, 207 Clark-st., or at Union Station. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

WESTERN. Continued.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:00 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 3:00 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Custer Park and Essex Accom.	† 4:30 pm	†10:10 am
Worth Accomodation	† 6:30 am	† 8:00 am
Worth Accomodation	†10:00 am	† 1:30 pm
Worth Accomodation	† 5:25 pm	† 7:25 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:05 pm	7:10 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	9:05 pm	7:10 am

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Trains leave passenger station, corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts., for St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Eau Claire, *6:00 p. m., *11:15 p. m.; for Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, and Portland, *6:30 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; for Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, and Omaha, †12:05 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *10:30 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; for Sioux City, Deadwood, Black Hills, and Wyoming, *6:00 p. m.; for Waukesha and Madison, *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *5:00 p. m.; for Milwaukee, †8:00 a. m. (9:30 a. m. Sunday only), †11:30 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *7:30 p. m., *10:30 p. m.; for Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, and Menasha, Green Bay, and Menominee, †11:30 a. m., *10:00 p. m.; for Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton, *3:00 p. m.; for Marquette and Lake Superior, *10:00 p. m.; for Ashland and Iron-towns, *3:00 p. m., *10:00 p. m.; for Winona and Dakota points, †8:00 a. m., *9:00 p. m., ‡11:15 p. m.; for Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin, †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m.; for Rockford and Elgin, †7:15 a. m., †5:15 p. m.; for Rockford, via Harvard, *9:00 a. m., †6:00 p. m.
For tickets and time-tables apply at ticket office, 208 Clark-st., or at the Passenger Station.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:30 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 1:40 pm
Burlington and Local Points	*11:45 am	[illegible]
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:20 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:20 pm	* 9:20 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:20 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 9:30 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:10 pm	* 8:20 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln, & McCook	*10:30 pm	* 1:30 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:30 pm	‡10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	† 3:00 pm	† 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	† 3:00 pm	† 4:45 pm
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:15 am	*12:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & New Orleans Fast Ex.	* 8:40 pm	* 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:10 pm	* 4:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 pm	* 9:55 am
Springfield Express	* 8:40 pm	* 7:20 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	† 1:20 pm	† 1:20 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	‡11:25 pm	* 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	† 4:20 pm	†10:45 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	† 8:25 am	[illegible]
Dubuque & Rockford Express	[illegible]	† 1:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. bDaily except Monday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:45 pm
Spirit Lake and Dakota Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Council Bluffs & Minneapolis Ex	† 1:30 pm	† 1:25 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Omaha Limited Vestibule	* 7:00 pm	* 9:05 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:00 pm	*10:05 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	*10:20 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Minneapolis & Spirit Lake Ex.	*10:20 pm	* 7:15 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:00 pm	* 6:25 am
Kan. City, St. Joe. & Atch. Exp.	*11:00 pm	* 6:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express †	12:10 N'n	1:15 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim. *	6:00 pm	8:15 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express *	11:20 pm	7:00 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited *	9:00 pm	7:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex. †	9:00 am	7:10 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex. *	11:20 pm	7:00 am
Joliet & Streator Accommodation †	5:30 pm	9:15 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 a m	* 7:20 p m
Evansville Night Line	‡11:25 p m	‡ 7:05 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	‡ 4:15 p m	‡10:45 a m
Chicago and Attica Line	* 2:30 p m	* 9:55 a m

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:30 p. m. daily; 8:30 a. m. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:08 am. and 10:45 pm.

EASTERN.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Oct. 1, 1890.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	* 9:20 a m	* 5:10 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:35 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 7:20 p m	* 7:10 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:35 p m	*10:20 a m

*All trains daily.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKE Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 7:30 a m	6:40 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:20 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:40 a m
Pittsburg Limited	* 6:25 p m	* 8:25 a m
Night Express	*10:40 p m	* 5:30 a m
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 9:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.—MADISON AND Canal-sts., Chicago. Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st. and at the station. Trains leave for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg, at F †8:15 a. m., P *10:30 a. m., F *3:15 p. m., F *5:40 p. m., P *8:30 p. m., F *11:30 p. m. For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South, P *8:45 a. m., *8:30 p. m. Express trains arrive at Chicago F *7:00 a. m., P *7:30 a. m., F *9:45 a. m., P *5:00 p. m., F †5:00 p. m., P *5:10 p. m., F *9:20 p. m.
F via Ft. Wayne route. P via Pan-Handle route.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
Pennsylvania Lines Chicago Passenger & Ticket Office will be removed from 65 Clark street to "248 CLARK STREET—CORNER JACKSON," on or about May 1st.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE. NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices, Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 6:20 am	‡ 9:20 am
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 9:20 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	‡ 2:10 pm	‡ 9:10 pm
Vestibule Limited	‡ 5:30 pm	‡ 9:45 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	‡ 7:45 pm	‡ 7:25 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	‡11:20 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad—Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st. and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

	Leave	Arrive
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:25 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston, & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 8:20 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 8:20 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 8:25 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 4:35 pm	x10:15 am
Columbus, O., through car	x 7:25 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
Limited Express	* 3:15 p m	*11:15 p m
Day Express	*10:20 a m	* 6:20 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:05 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:20 a m
Funeral train	*12:30 m	* 3:25 p m

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., 194 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:20 am	5:15 pm
Do Night Express	8:15 pm	7:20 am

"THE NICKEL-PLATE."—NEW YORK, CHICAgo and St. Louis Railroad.—Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:45 a. m., Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 6:40 p. m., Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address H. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 199 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. M. WALKER, Agent Passenger Department, 73 Clark-st., Chicago.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. Rs.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit, †1:05 a. m., †9:00 a. m., †9:35 p. m.; for Kalamazoo, †4:50 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via New Buffalo, †9:00 a. m., †4:50 p. m., *11:15 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, †4:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, *12:30 p. m., *3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st. Station, foot of Lake-st.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE

First National Bank
OF CHICAGO,

At the Close of Business, February 26, 1891

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts		$16,970,268.77
Bank Building		500,000.00
U. S. Bonds (par value)		88,700.00
Other Bonds		1,175,287.50
CASH RESOURCES.		
Due from Banks (Eastern exchange)	$3,030,065.86	
Checks for Clearing House	1,097,810.64	
Cash on hand	7,308,960.51	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	37,250.00	12,448,986.71
		$32,083,292.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 3,000,000.00
Surplus Fund	2,000,000.00
Other undivided profits	763,458.15
Dividends unpaid	515.00
Deposits	26,289,519.59
	$32,083,292.74

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.

I, E. S. Symonds, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. S. SYMONDS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of March, 1891. HOLMES ROGE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
SAM'L M. NICKERSON, LYMAN J. GAGE, M. E. PORTER, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—

National Bank of Illinois,
OF CHICAGO,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business, Feb. 26, 1891.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$ 6,678,548.57
Overdrafts		11,581.30
U. S. bonds to secure circulation, par value		50,000.00
Other bonds, par value		97,000.00
Due from National banks	$1,282,927.02	
Due from State b'ks and bankers	439,943.96	
	$1,692,190.98	
Exchanges for clearing-house	466,886.74	
Cash	2,358,191.94	
		4,517,219.66
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$11,344,902.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	800,000.00
Undivided profits	1,144,902.64
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Dividends unpaid	45.00
Deposits individual	94,494,150.50
Deposits, banks	2,360,807.44
	9,378,107.94
Total	$11,344,902.43

GEO. SCHNEIDER, President.
WM. H. BRADLEY, Vice-President.
WM. A. HAMMOND, Cashier.
CARL MOLL, Assistant Cashier.
HENRY D. FISK, 2d Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

WM. H. BRADLEY,	WM. A. HAMMOND,
S. B. COBB,	GEORGE SCHNEIDER,
WALTER L. PECK,	WM. H. PAGE,
H. H. KOHLSAATS,	HENRY D. FISK,
FREDERICK MAHLA,	ALBERT A. MUNGER.
CHARLES R. CORWITH.	

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE

Union National Bank
OF CHICAGO,

At the close of business February 26, 1891.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts		$6,270,232.81
Real Estate, Furniture, and Fixtures		11,500.00
CASH RESOURCES.		
U. S. Bonds (at par)	$ 50,150.00	
Other Bonds, (market value)	667,405.14	
Due from Banks and Bankers	1,017,796.83	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	12,250.00	
Cash on hand & C. H. checks	1,893,326.49	3,640,958.46
		$9,922,691.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus Fund	700,000.00
Undivided profits	143,098.16
Circulation outstanding	45,000.00
Deposits	7,034,593.11
	$9,922,691.27

J. J. P. ODELL, President.
DAVID KELLEY, Vice-Pres.
W. C. OAKLEY, Cashier.
W. O. HIPWELL, Ass't Cash.
AUGUST BLUM, Ass't Cash.

IMPORTANT!

We offer for sale at a bargain the choicest corner on West Randolph street, east of Halsted street, 120x152½ to 40 foot street, or will sell ground and furnish a reliable party to take back a 99-year lease and give ample cash security to insure the erection of a building, at once, to cost not less than $100,000. For full particulars call on

SNOW & DICKINSON,
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS,
Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

WATRISS, BREESE & CUMMINGS,
Bankers and Brokers,
111 and 113 Monroe-st.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.
Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
MORTGAGE BANKERS,
Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.
CHICAGO FIRST MORTGAGES.
MONEY TO LOAN.

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In large sums at low rate of interest, on improved business property.
A. LOEB & BRO.,
120 LA SALLE-ST.

State and Township Treasurers
Throughout the United States are invited to negotiate for the sale of any authorized issues of securities of States, Municipalities, and Water Companies with
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Bankers and Members N.Y. Stock Exchange
24 BROAD-ST., NEW YORK.

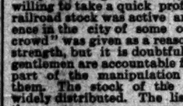
American Biscuit and Manufacturing Co. Stock for sale at 90 cents. Earning 12 per cent. Address X 33, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY.
O. F. GIBBS, 516, 85 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
At Lowest Current Rates. Large sums on inside property at 5 per cent and upwards.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

$50,000 Profit Sure
In twelve months, on an investment of only $50,000. 76 acres already subdivided; within 18 minutes' ride (five-cent fare) of a city of nearly 200,000, where $6,000,000 is to be spent in improvements this year. Ten good houses now in course of construction on the property. Only $30,000 immediate cash required. Address W 178, Tribune office.

Carette STOCK $77 a SHARE
May before price goes higher. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark st



Office Desks, Folding Beds.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	March 5.	Feb. 26.
New York	$103,406,754	$ 94,919,954
Boston	13,488,980	14,132,756
Chicago	12,895,000	12,916,000
Philadelphia	10,600,629	10,921,701
St. Louis	3,446,534	3,303,201
Baltimore	2,402,962	2,317,434
New Orleans	1,961,429	1,509,000

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 60c discount; Boston, 17@25c discount; St. Louis, par.

The tendency that some bankers thought they could see a few days ago in the direction of tighter money does not progress. As a matter of fact the money situation is really easier. The demand is not specially active and the deposits are steadily increasing. The market for commercial paper is decidedly active, and the supply of paper is coming more freely. Commercial paper dealers report orders from banks that have not in years before been customers for commercial paper. The cable brought news of some impending trouble for a prominent financial firm in London, but later dispatches said the rumors were without foundation. The financial situation in London, however, is far from cheerful. The speculative markets are even duller than the New York stock market.

Yesterday's London *Standard* took a particularly bearish view. It feared "that the undertakers would have to be called in for some prominent firms interested in South American affairs." The article added: "The paralysis seems to be extending to Mincing Lane from the Stock Exchange. There were rumors received here yesterday of possible financial trouble in Philadelphia. Several offices had such dispatches, but they were all silent regarding the exact direction in which the trouble was to be looked for.

Quotations for sterling exchange were unaltered yesterday. There was no change made in the Bank of England rate. The statement showed that the bullion in the bank decreased £180,000 during the week. The proportion of the reserve to liability last week was 38.71 per cent. Yesterday it was 38.85. The quotations for sterling exchange were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	486	489
Actual	485	488@488¼
Documentary	483½	485¾

There was $600,000 gold engaged for export yesterday.

Some of the promises of new life for the stock market that have been held out for several days were realized yesterday. There was a broad and active market, and prices generally showed some handsome advances. Lake Shore got up to 33, a gain of 3 on the most active day's trading of the year. The stock came out pretty freely, a good many who bought a few days ago below 80 being willing to take a quick profit. West Side street railroad stock was active and strong. The presence in the city of some of the "Philadelphia crowd" was given as a reason for the activity and strength, but it is doubtful if the Philadelphia gentlemen are accountable for more than a small part of the manipulation that is attributed to them. The stock of the company is becoming widely distributed. The list of stockholders of the company a year ago numbered about 400. It is said the list now numbers over 1,000. The list of yesterday's sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

12 Nat. Bank of Ill.	278	50 W. C. S. R. R. Co. pf.	82
50 Chi. G. C. & Dk. Co.	82½	100 do b 30	82¾
25 do	83	50 do b 30	82¾
75 do	82¾	50 do b 30	82¾
100 do	82¾	50 do b 30	82¾
150 do	82¾	100 do b 30	82¾
50 do	82¾	50 do b 30	82¾
100 do	82¾	150 do b 30	82¾
100 do	82¾	100 do	82¾
46 Cent. Un. Tel. Co.	57½	100 do	82¾
25 Chi. Arc. L. & P. Co.	104¾	150 do	82¾
25 Streets C. Car Co.	26¼	50 Nor. Pac. Stone Co.	105
25 do	26¼	50 No. C. St. R. R. Co.	18½
200 do	26	5 do	19½
100 W. C. S. R. R. Co. b 30	82¾	70 do	19¾
100 do	82		

BONDS.

$1000 Chi. Gas L. & C. Co.	87	$ 400 W. D. Ry. cp. ex.	
6	87	6	100

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

200 W. Chi. St. R. R. Co.	12½	50 Streets R. Car L.	26
15 do	12¾	25 do	26¼
150 do	12¾	25 do	26¾
2 do	12¾	25 do	26¾
200 do	12¾	221 Chi. City Ry. Co.	215
50 Cal. & C. & D. Co.	82¼	15 Nat. Bk. of Ill.	278
150 do	83	50 N. C. S. R. R. Co. b 30	103¾
100 do	82¾	100 do	103¾
100 do	82¾	100 b 60	103
100 do	83	25 Chi. P. & P. Co.	43
100 do b 30	82¾	125 Am. S. H. Co.	80

BONDS.

$ 1000 C. G. L. & C. Co. 5s	87	$10000 W. C. S. R. R. 1st m 5s	103¾
25000 do	86½		
100 Chi. R. of T. 5s	101½		

The subscriptions for the Milwaukee and Chicago railway securities will close today. The subscriptions have not been large so far, though they have been fairly satisfactory. The bankers receiving subscriptions report a large inquiry for copies of the prospectus and it is expected the subscription list today will be large. The entire amount is thus underwritten so there is no question but the deal will go through.

The promoters of the new Cook County Abstract company are meeting with much encouragement. The list now foots up nearly $800,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—Whatever caused the sharp and sensational decline to-wards the close yesterday seemed to lose much of its force over night, and the market as a rule showed a slight recovery at opening that was maintained in the main up to the noon hour. Rumor that $3,000,000 or gold had been ordered for shipment was found to have been an exaggeration, though the fact that over $600,000 had been ordered in spite of the premium of 40c a thousand would undoubtedly have a retarding influence on any advance, especially as more gold is likely to be ordered today or for Saturday's steamers. The financial troubles in the Argentine Republic still continue as a prime factor in the monetary situation of the world. While gold continues at 2% there London will remain anxious and in no mood or condition to trade in American cash. The practical closing of the London market must affect to a certain extent our market. Old Wall street men declare there is not much chance for activity here while the present foreign situation continues, and that such sudden flurries as occurred yesterday may be looked for at any time. The improvement this forenoon was considered as especially significant. It was caused largely by the covering of shorts who were seeking their profits outside. Investment buying was scarcely noticeable, though there is undoubtedly a quiet picking up of stock at every concession by strong parties. Pacific Mail scored a gain of ¾ this morning, being the most prominent stock in the list in that respect except Sugar, which gained 1¾. Rock Island, St. Paul, and the Villards were ¼@½ stronger, and Canada Southern ¾ lower. Burlington was the latest stock during the first hour of the afternoon. The publication of its January earnings settled all doubts as to the causes for its recent weakness, showing as it does a decrease of $87,579 and an increased deficit of $39,500. It sold off at once to 71¾, while Illinois Central accompanied it with a 1¼ decline to 96¾ and St. Paul preferred lost a point and was quoted at 111. Naturally the rest of the list could make no headway against such odds, and it hung limp and nerveless at about the low water mark of the day. There was little change during the remainder of the afternoon. Such as there was tended to lower prices. Burlington, after touching 71¾, regained ¼. Pacific Mail lost all its advance and drifted ¾ lower than last night's closing. Rock Island and St. Paul each reacted from their highest and became motionless at about yesterday's closing figures. Sugar also lost during the afternoon, and its range was only ⅛. Trading became dull, and the opinion was general that the market was made for the day.

Money on call easy, ranging from 3@4 to 3½ per cent; last loan, 3; closed offered at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6. Sterling exchange easier but firm at 485 for 60-day bills and 488¾ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 125,208 shares, including Atchison, 6,587; Lake Shore, 8,130; Louisville and Nashville, 8,475; Northern Pacific, 3,450; do preferred, 10,380; St. Paul, 12,775.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing N'ch 5	Closing M'ch 4
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	800	23¼	22¾	23½	23¾
Atchison	6,782	26¼	25¾	26¾	26¾
Am. Sugar	4,025	71	70¾	71¾	71¾
Do pfd	177	96	95¾	96	96
C., B. & Q.	22,825	78¾	77¾	77¾	78¾
Canada So.	110	50	50	50¼	50
Canadian Pac.	310	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
Chi. & Alton	200	135	135	135	135
Do 1st pfd	100	151	150¾	151	151
Colo. Coal	200	35¾	35	35¾	35¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	3,000	60	59	60	60
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	120	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Chicago Gas	2,140	42¾	41¾	42¾	42¾
D., L. & W.	15,040	140¾	139¾	140¾	139¾
D. & Rio G.	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Do pfd	100	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
D. & G. F. Co	100	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Erie	39	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
East Tenn.	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Ill. Central	725	98	96½	96¾	97¼
Lower Coal	100	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
Kan. & Tex. pfd	297	20¾	20	20¾	20¾
Lake Shore	8,130	33¾	30¾	33¾	33
Louis. & Nash.	1,775	73¾	72¾	73¾	73¾
Lead Trust	1,100	19	18¾	19	19
Linseed Oil	100	31¾	30¾	30¾	31
Mich. Cent.	2,400	96¾	95¾	96¾	96¾
Manitoba	100	85	85	85	85
M., L. S. & W.	200	81	81	81	81
Minn. & St. L.	1,400	19¾	18¾	19¾	18¾
Mex. Cent.	200	21	21	21	21
Northwest	1,800	114¾	113	114¾	113¾
New England	1,200	45¾	45	45¾	45¾
Northern pac.	3,200	70	68¾	70	68¾
Do pfd	10,380	111¾	110¾	111¾	110¾
N. Y. C.	1,000	111	110¾	111	110¾
N. Y., L. E. & W.	200	34	34	34	34

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.45; Adams Consolidated, $1.65; Consolidated California and Virginia, $5.00; Eureka Consolidated, $3.25; Gould & Curry, $1.30; Hale & Norcross, $2.10; Mexican, $1.25; Ontario, $38.00; Ophir, $3.25; Sierra Nevada, $2.10; Union Consolidated, $2.00; Yellow Jacket, $2.20. Bids only.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 5c; Bulwer, 5c; Best and Belcher, $2.10; Belle Consolidated, $1.05; Chollar, $1.85; Consolidated California and Virginia, $8.31½; Crown Point, $1.40; Gould & Curry, $1.30; Hale & Norcross, $2.10; Mexican, $1.20; Ontario, $36.00; Ophir, $3.25; Sierra Nevada, $2.25; Union Consolidated, $2.25; Utah, 65c; Yellow Jacket, $2.35; Belle Isle, 60c.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

The strength of the previous day was carried into markets on 'Change yesterday morning. Nearly everything opened a little higher, and there was an advance from the start. The general belief that there was a large short interest in wheat and corn that could be run in if they only kept at it long enough induced a good deal of bulling, and the situation was strengthened by the tone of the cables. There was a good deal of outside business early, but in the latter part of the session this fell off and the bears took a turn and succeeded in bringing about a material decline from the highest prices of the day. The weather through the West and Northwest was generally fine, with moderate temperatures. The bears count on a continuance of fine weather to bring out a good deal more wheat from the country. But the feeling was rather weak. Most of the buying was done by outsiders, the local operators and packers having apparently taken a backseat. Armour were notable on the selling side. The Eastern markets were active but easier, while foreign advices showed a firmer feeling, Ilard advancing 2d at Liverpool. Cash pork closed sold at $8.75@8.75 per new. May lard opened at $5.92½, sold down to $5.90, and closed steady at $5.90@5.92½; cash lots $5.87½@5.90. May ribs opened at $5.35, sold at $5.30@5.32½, closed at $5.30, and closed at $5.32½, with cash lots $5.65@5.75, according to weight. Cash sales included 250 tcs lard at $5.90; 250 tcs green hams at 6¼@6c, and 100,000 lbs short ribs at $5.07½.

The flour market showed a little more activity. There was a fair inquiry on local account, with an advance of 10@15c asked. Exports were moderately numerous, but were generally below a working limit. A few thousand sacks of patents were sold for export, but the bulk of the business was in low grades.

Millstuff's met the usual favor at the hands of buyers. Bran sold at $11.25@11.75 and middlings at $11.50@12.50.

Flaxseed sales on track were usually at a small advance, although the close was tame, while May rested fully 1c lower at $1.21 after initial trading at $1.21½. The receipts and cash offerings were small and shipments fair. Wright-Hills were the principal buyers. No. 1 on track selling at $1.20@1.21 and closing at $1.20¾ sellers, with $1.19¼@1.20 paid in store. Total cash sales aboout 14 cars and 5,000 bu. Timothy seed was firm though quiet. March sold at $1.28, or the asked price of the previous day, and other futures were unchanged. The few cars on the Chamber market went at $1.20@1.22 for fair country seed, with prime to choice quotable at $1.27@1.30, though not offered. Clover-seed for March delivery sold 25c higher at $4.41½. Little interest was displayed, and the sample tables were practically bare.

Dealers in such lines of farm produce as are handled on South Water street were the recipients of a liberal number of orders for shipment, and in addition there was a good attendance of local buyers, a large aggregate trade resulting, with prices steady to firm. There was no recession from the recently established prices in butter, with stocks meager. Cheese remained firm; hops were unchanged, and left in the pens. Heavy sold at $2.35@2.37½; bulk at $2.45@2.60; mixed, $2.30@2.60; bulk at $2.45@2.55; light, $2.30@2.60; bulk at $2.45@2.55; pigs, $2.40@2.55; bulk at $2.45@2.55.

SHEEP—The demand was good, and all desirable sheep and lambs sold at former quotations, while common lots ruled 10c lower. A lot of 131-lb sheep sold at $4.50, 61 6@120-lb natives at $4.25@4.30. Western sheep sold at $4.35@5.00 and Texas at $4.35@4.85. Native lambs sold at $5.85@6.15.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, March 5.—BEEVES—No fresh arrivals. Feeling firm. Dressed beef steady, 7@8½c. Shipments today, 439 beeves, 20 sheep, and 2,020 quarters of beef.

CALVES—Receipts, 200 head. Market steady; veals, 5@8c; Westerns, $3.00@3.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,370 head. Market firm; sheep, $5.00@5.87½; lambs, $6.00@7.00; dressed mutton firm, 9½@10c; dressed lambs steady, 9@10½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,447 head; consigned direct; nominally steady, $5.45@5.60.

Omaha, Neb., March 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300. Market active and steady on cattle; 10@15c others slow and weak. Good butcher stock active and strong; others steady. Feeders are active, with good demand. Cows and heifers slow and weak. Stockers firm. Fancy 1,600 to 1,650 lb steers, of which there are light receipts, are quoted at $4.15@4.25; prime 1,350 to 1,475 lb steers at $3.80@4.05; fair to good, 1,050 to 1,300 lb steers at $3.70@4.10.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,900. Market active and steady; all sold; range, $5.30@5.50; bulk at $5.40@5.45; pigs and light, $5.30@5.40; heavy, $5.30@5.50; mixed, $5.30@5.45.

SHEEP—Receipts, 100. Market active and firm; natives, $4.75@5.10; Westerns, $4.60@5.00.

St. Louis, Mo., March 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 800. Market strong; good to fancy natives, $4.70@5.10; fair to good natives, $3.90@4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.40@3.80; TEXANS and Indians, $2.90@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,800; shipments, 1,200. Market lower; fair to choice, $5.30@5.70; mixed grades, $5.35@5.55; light, fair to choice, $5.35@5.65.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600; shipments, 1,100. Market steady; good to choice, $4.00@5.00.

Kansas City, Mo., March 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,570; shipments, 850; market 10 to 15c higher; steers, $2.35@3.80; cows, $1.60@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.65.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,110; shipments, 2,480; market steady to 5c lower; bulk, $5.35@5.40; all grades, $5.00@5.70.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800; shipments, none; market steady, unchanged.

Sioux City, Ia., March 5.—HOGS—Receipts, 2,200; 5@10c off.

CATTLE—Receipts, 300; stronger.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, March 5.—PROVISIONS—Pork and wheat are in poor demand; prices unchanged. Lard is in poor demand; spot and March, 39s 3d, steady; April and May, 39s, steady. Flour is in more demand; prices unchanged. CORN—Demand poor for spot and active for futures; spot, 5s 6d, strong; March and April, 5s 6¼d, strong; May, 5s 6½d, strong.

CORNOR—Spot, moderate demand; middling, 4 13-16d. Sales, 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and exportation and included 7,300 American. Futures closed quiet, but steady; American middling, low middling clause, March delivery, 4 49-64d; March and April, 4 49-64d; April and May, 4 51-64d; May and June, 4 53-64d; June and July, 4 55-64d; July and August, 4 57-64d; August and September, 4 59-64d; September and October, 4 61-64d; October and November, 4 61-64d value.

New York, March 5.—[Special.]—COTTON—There was a light speculation today and the fluctuations were within narrow limits. Prices were 2 points higher. Liverpool was one point lower, closing quiet and steady, with spot sales of 10,000 bales. In New Orleans options were 1 to 2 points higher, but quiet. Here on the spot the market was quiet and unchanged, middling uplands remaining at 8¼c, with sales of 94 bales for home consumption. The Southern spot markets were generally quiet. The Bombay shipments during the last week to Great Britain have been none, against 28,000 for the same week last year, and the Continent 18,000, against 21,000 for the same week last year. Total to Great Britain since Jan. 1 21,000 bales, against 78,000 during the same time last year, and to the Continent 231,000 bales, against 286,000 during the same time last year. Options closed here dull but steady after sales of 82,100 bales.

March	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.
	800	8.57	8.55
April	1,300	8.65	8.62
May	1,400	8.73	8.70
June	11,800	8.82	8.78
July	11,100	8.90	8.87
August	12,100	8.96	8.93
September	7,400	8.97	8.94
October	1,200	8.98	8.95
November			
December		8.97	8.97
January	400	9.04	9.01
February	100	9.07	9.07

COFFEE—There was a little better speculation, and options advanced 5@10 points, closing firm after sales of 41,750 bags. The receipts at Rio were 1,000 bags and at Santos 9,000 bags. Rio active and stronger for spot and to arrive; quoted at 16¾@18¾c for No. 7 spot. Sales of about 2,500 bags, including 1,000 bags No. 4 at 19¼c spot, 2,500 bags No. 7 at 19¼c spot, 1,000 bags No. 8 at 19¼c, to arrive; 1,000 bags No. 7 at 18¾c, to arrive; 1,000 bags No. 7 at 17¼c, cost and freight; and 18¼c store; 1,000 bags No. 4 at 17¾c, to arrive; 2,000 bags No. 6 Santos at 19c, to be shipped; 1,500 bags No. 3 Santos at 19c; 2,500 bags No. 2 Santos at 19¾c, to be shipped; 1,000 bags Santos at 19c; 1,000 bags Bahia, 17¾c, to arrive; 1,000 bags do at 18¾c; 250 bbls Mocha at 25c; and 700 bags Costa Rica on private terms.

WHEAT—Moved up ⅛c to 1¼c on a larger speculation, though the cash trade was small. Most of the advance on sales late. No. 1 red was quoted at 81.11 @81.11¾. Of ungraded red to arrive 13 cars sold at $1.11. Option sales, 1,280,000 bu.

CORN—Was active, excited, and ⅛c higher. Cash sales, 95,000 bu, including 45,000 bu for export. No. 2 mixed in elevator, 67@67½c; do afloat 66¾c, and for special delivery next week, 68½c; No. 2 mixed, due delivered now at 68½c; yellow, steamer mixed and steamer yellow in car lots, 67¼c. Option sales, 2,460,000 bu.

OATS—Were fairly active at an advance of ¼@⅜c; the near deliveries showing the most strength. Cash sales, 62,000 bu. No. 2 mixed, 56@56¼c; No. 1 white, 58¾c; No. 2 do, 58¼c. No. 2 white for May, 60¾c; May, 59¾@59¾c; and do white, 56@56¾c. Option sales, 225,000 bu.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 24@25c.

CHEESE—Quiet and steady, 12¼@12½c.

EGGS—17@18½c.

SUGAR—Raw steady but dull at 5⅛c for fair refining. Refined firm and active; prices unchanged.

FLOUR—Receipts, 19,738 packages; exports, 3,139 brls, 1,559 sacks; active, stronger; sales, 20,100 brls.

DRY GOODS—The jobbing trade in dry goods was more active, with demand more evenly distributed over the various departments. There was improved inquiry for plain cottons and prints, and there was some selling with a view to cotton business for the fall season. There was no change in the general tone of the market. Prices were steady and no present change is likely.

PROVISIONS—Opened steady, but prices moved up slowly on the execution of a few small buying orders from the West, and the market closed firm.

PETROLEUM—Opened steady, but prices moved up slowly on the execution of a few small buying orders from the West, and the market closed firm. Pennsylvania oil, spot, opened 71¾c; highest, 71¾c; lowest, 71¾c; closing, 71¾c. April option opened 72¾c; highest, 73¼c; lowest, 72¾c; closing, 73¼c. Lima oil—No sales. Total sales, 13,000 brls.

Boston, Mass., March 5.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 29@32c; fancy well-known marks, 33c; firsts and extra firsts, 30@32c; extra imitation creamery, 26@28c; factory choice, 26@28c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 32c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 28@30c; Eastern creamery, good to choice, 27@29c.

These are receivers' prices for strictly wholesale lots. Jobbers' prices 1@2c higher.

CHEESE—Unsettled and choice, 11@11½c; Western choice, 10@10½c; sage, 11½@12c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 19@20c; fancy near-by Stock & Cheese, 19@20c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 19½@20c; Western extras, 19@20c; Michigan choice, 19½@20c; Southern choice, 19c.

COAL—Quiet, with sales of steamer yellow on track billed to Chicago shipping price, 67½c; offered for Chicago No 3 yellow; country yellow, 67c; high mixed spot, 70¾@71c; steamer yellow, 67½c; steamer, 66¾c; good to choice grade, 67@67½c, with off lots down as to quality.

OATS—Quoted higher, both on spot and to ship. Chicago No. 2 whites, 59c ship, 60@60½c spot; extra for No. 2 white; clipped oats, to arrive, 60¾@61c; fancy clipped, spot, 60@60½c; No. 3 white, 59@59½c for track lots; low grades in demand.

RYE—Steady at 87½c for track lots; low grades in demand.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged for Chicago No. 3 roller; country yellow, 71

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LI.—NO. LXVI. SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1891—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DEPEW IN A DOUBLE ROLE

Bailed for Homicide and Banqueted by Politicians.

TROUBLE FOR MILLIONAIRES.

Railroad Officials Blamed for the Tunnel Disaster.

TALKING OVER THEIR RECORD.

Messrs. Reed and Lodge Glorify the Fifty-first Congress.

FEDERAL CLUB BANQUET AT DELMONICO'S.

NEW YORK, March 6.—[Special.]—Chauncey M. Depew under arrest and Cornelius Vanderbilt offering his residence as surety for him; detectives looking for William Rockefeller, richer than a Vanderbilt; the wealthy President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad company a prisoner for an hour while his friends got bail; capitalists, merchants, and bankers of impressive respectability wanted on the charge of homicide—these were some of the startling results today of the remarkable verdict of the Coroner's jury in the Fourth avenue tunnel accident.

Coroner Levy issued all the warrants he promised the jury he would issue. By night his net had dragged in the most distinguished lot of prisoners that have been under arrest in New York in many a day.

The jurors who sat in the case were said to represent $50,000,000; well, the persons arrested and to be arrested on their finding are said to represent $300,000,000. "The deaths of Helen T. Supple and others" will have a rather unique place in the history of local casualties, even if nothing else comes of it.

Whether anything else is to come of it depends next upon the action of the grand jury. To await that action each of the fourteen persons on the Coroner's black list must furnish bail in the sum of $25,000. Homicide is the crime which is charged against them on the strength of the jury's verdict.

Distinguished Prisoners Give Bail.

The fourteen eminent citizens who may be considered to be standing in more or less danger of punishment are the officers and directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, to-wit: Charles P. Clark, the President; E. M. Reed, the Vice-President; William L. Bishop Jr., the Secretary; William L. Squire, the Treasurer; and Chauncey M. Depew, Wilson G. Hunt, E. H. Trowbridge, William D. Bishop, Nathaniel Wheeler, Henry C. Robinson, Joseph Park, Henry S. Lee, William Rockefeller, and Leverett Brainerd, Directors.

Mr. Park, an elderly gentleman of benevolent appearance, came first to the Coroner's office with his nephew, Hobart. While the old gentleman and the young gentlman were signing the bail bond in came President Clark and Counselor Taft, who represented the railroad during the inquest. Mr. Clark looked disgusted. He said he had come down to see what arrangements could be made with the Coroner about the appearance of the directors. Coroner Levy said there was no chance for any other arrangement than for the directors to come to the office and present their bonds. Mr. Clark fussed around for awhile and finally telephoned for Frank Tilford, who went on his bond.

Half an hour later Counsellor Loomis of the New York Central glided softly in and in a gentle voice requested that a bail bond be prepared.

"For whom?" said the Coroner.

Mr. Loomis said for Chauncey M. Depew. Mr. Loomis added that Channcey's bondsman was Cornelius Vanderbilt.

"Is Vanderbilt Competent?"

"Is Vanderbilt competent?" said the Coroner. "I think he is," said Mr. Loomis, half apologetically, after some consideration. The bond was made out, and when it was ready Mr. Depew came in with a compactly-built and slightly-florid gentleman, who looked exceedingly solemn, and wore a black business suit and derby hat. That was Mr. Vanderbilt. Mr. Depew looked placid, but not exactly as if he regarded the proceedings as an agreeable joke. Mr. Vanderbilt stood up, and the Coroner asked his name, his address, and if he was a freeholder, which Mr. Vanderbilt, in sepulchral tones, said he was.

"What property do you offer?" asked the Coroner.

"My residence at No. 1 West Forty-seventh street," said Mr. Vanderbilt.

"How much is that valued at?"

Mr. Vanderbilt hesitated a little and said "$300,000."

"How much am I held in?" asked Mr. Depew.

"Twenty-five thousand dollars," said the Coroner.

"By George," Mr. Depew said amazedly, and led Mr. Vanderbilt away, himself a free man. He hadn't been under restraint at any time, in fact, except nominally while in the court.

The detective came back after these distinguished visitors had gone and announced that Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Hunt would be on hand with their bail tomorrow morning. The Coroner said he was perfectly satisfied with that and adjourned the proceedings.

The grand jury is now in session. It is understood it will take up the tunnel accident matter early next week.

Mr. Depew's arrest is said to have been a contingency the Coroner's jurors did not understand when they made up the verdict. They did not know he was one of the directors of the New Haven road. There were several Union League clubmen on the jury and they are said to view the unexpected results of their labors, so far as Mr. Depew is concerned, with surprise and disgust.

BANQUET OF THE FEDERAL CLUB.

Mr. Depew, Ex-Speaker Reed, Congressman Lodge, and Others Make Speeches.

NEW YORK, March 6.—[Special.]—The Federal Club gave a dinner tonight at Delmonico's to its President, ex-Judge William L. Arnoux. Among the notable persons who were present were Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, and Congressman Henry Cabot Lodge of force-bill fame. It was the first public occasion since Mr. Reed became an ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress at which he had a chance to talk about his conduct of the House which has made his name a synonym for lightning legislation and never-failing quorums. In a message, therefore, his speech was a defense of his career as a Speaker, and he told what things he and the Republican majority had accomplished before his authority came to an end. Congressman Lodge, Mr. Depew, Theodore Roosevelt, General Stewart L. Woodford, and Judge Arnoux, who were the other speakers, praised the late Speaker's legislative work. The dinner was an excellent one, and about two hundred sat down to it.

Two amusing incidents marked the beginning of the dinner, which had been set for 7 o'clock. Ex-Speaker Reed and all the other guests had arrived and were ready to sit down, but Chauncey Depew was missing. There was a wait of some three-quarters of an hour before he came hurrying into the hall. Mr. Depew explained his tardiness by saying that the Coroner, as the result of the tunnel disaster, had evidently decided to hold him responsible for everything that had ever occurred on a railroad of which Mr. Depew happened to be a director and had demanded the trifling sum of $25,000 bail. Mr. Depew said it had taken him until the last minute to skurry around for a bondsman. The laugh that followed this statement was continued when ex-Speaker Reed remarked that this was the first banquet at which he had ever sat down next to a representative of the criminal classes. But, he added, judging from the appearance of his friend, the criminal class of New York must be a pretty respectable lot.

Reed's Lightning Change.

The other incident that caused merriment was a lightning costume change effected by the ex-Speaker during the course of the dinner. He had come on from Washington on a late afternoon train, and had ordered his trunk containing the dress suit in which he intended to appear at the banquet sent straight from the railroad station to Delmonico's.

By the time Mr. Depew had arrived Mr. Reed's trunk with the dress suit had not, and he was obliged to sit down in his every-day suit of brown cutaway coat and gray mixed trousers. Shortly afterwards a waiter hurried to his side and whispered in his ear. The ex-Speaker immediately rose and with a word of apology left the banquet hall.

In a few minutes he returned arrayed in full evening dress. His explanation that the delayed trunk had just arrived with his dress suit set all the tables in a roar.

When cigar-smoke began floating on the air Mr. Depew said: "I am here tonight much to my surprise. The Coroner's jury hold me responsible for all accidents that happen on the railroad. Dismissing the accident of corporate office, however, we will come down to the business of the evening. We are here tonight as Republicans. There are no mugwumps to doubt our faith in this world and the next. We are present to give greeting to the Republican leaders in the National Congress. We welcome Reed. [Cheers.] We welcome Lodge. We regret McKinley is not here. A Republican properly constituted has nothing to defend. The Republican party has always won its victories by being aggressive. The bill carrying out the principles of our party, which will put the American flag on the seas, becomes in the language of the hour a subsidy job.

"We are happy in the fact that the party of Garfield and Blaine, of Lincoln, and of Grant is the party of McKinley and Reed."

Mr. Depew then proposed the health of the President of the United States, the toast being drank standing, and in silence.

Mr. Depew then introduced Speaker Reed, who was received with great applause. He said:

Reed Glorifies the Fifty-first Congress.

"I trust that I appreciate as much as any other man the advantage of having good friends. Half of the struggle in life is to get a hearing. When Christopher Columbus discovered America it took him three months, but it took him half his life to get a chance to discover it. Advertisement is the absolute prerequisite to the sale of goods, and your best advertisers are your enemies. Your friends sometimes go to sleep, your enemies never do. The general public do not pay much attention to the advertisement, but proceed to examine the goods. The Fifty-first Congress has been extensively advertised, but the public will soon proceed to examine what has been done.

"Whenever this country awakens to the fact that the doctrine of human liberty must prevail from one end to the other, then justice will be done to the man that enforced an honest count and an honest law.

"I will challenge the world to point to the equal of the Fifty-first Congress for the great good it has done. We have done more than pass great measures. We have shown to the people of this country that it is possible to have responsible government. This country today, with its 60,000,000 of people, cannot be governed as when it had 3,000,000.

"What I claim," he continued, "for the House of Representatives is, not what it has done, but what it has rendered possible for all time to be done."

Tremendous applause followed the close of Mr. Reed's speech.

Then Mr. Depew introduced Mr. Lodge.

Lodge on Republicanism.

"Not long ago," said Mr. Lodge in opening, "a distinguished Democratic statesman went over to a neighboring city and defined his political position by saying: 'I am a Democrat.' It was a statement at once simple and beautiful.

The Speaker was not content with the vague declaration, "I am a Republican"—a vague party cry. The Republican platform stated the party to be the party of honest money. The declaration to that effect was too vague to suit the Speaker, but the killing of the proposition for free silver showed the party was in favor of honest finance. It was also the party for civil-service reform, and these facts explained what he meant when he said: "I am a Republican."

Theodore Roosevelt, United States Civil-Service Commissioner, in a brief address expressed the hope that some day they would see a National ballot-reform law for Congressional and Presidential elections, which would not interfere with State or local elections.

ONE OF THE MAFIA PRISONERS INSANE.

Manuel Politz, Who Made a Confession, Goes Crazy.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 6.—[Special.]—The prisoner Manuel Politz, in the Hennessy case, created another sensation today. To all appearances he has become temporarily insane. Politz, since his supposed confession Monday, has been kept in the Sheriff's office away from the other prisoners, of whom he was in mortal dread. About 10 o'clock this forenoon Politz became noisy. At 11 he was violent. He made a dash for a window overlooking the street. He shoved his foot through the glass and seemed to be trying to escape. The Deputy Sheriffs grappled with him and he resisted desperately. He tore their clothes and bit their hands, but at length was subdued. The court convened at 10 o'clock and he was brought in. The prisoner resisted all efforts to make him sit down and keep quiet and was ordered back to the dock. His lawyer, Mr. Heard, went out to pacify him, but failed. The man continued violent, and to give the Coroner time to examine into his mental condition the court adjourned until tomorrow.

SUICIDE EPIDEMIC AT ST. LOUIS.

The Gloomy Weather Caused Persons to End Their Lives Yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 6.—[Special.]—There was an epidemic of suicides in this city today due to the dark, gloomy weather and the slushy streets. The German wards carried off the honors. Peter C. Feming, a contractor, shot himself at his home on Eastern avenue. William F. Mueller, a patient at the city hospital, cut his throat. John Samerwah shot himself at the Green Tree Hotel. An unknown man shot himself in a hallway on Broadway. George Gock, a German 51 years old, left home after telling his wife that he intended to jump into the river. He probably carried out his threat.

Theosophists to Meet at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., March 6.—[Special.]—Boston is to have a novel gathering of "fad" lovers in the annual convention of the American Theosophic Society, which meets April 26. The society has fifty-four branches in this country, extending as far West as San Francisco and Seattle. Delegates from all parts of the world are expected, and reforms in society, politics, and religion are to be canvassed. The delegates will include Annie Besant, the Englisn iconoclast, and Swami Bhaskara Vand Saraswati of Jodpore, India. There are to be several Hindus.

LAWLER TO THE RESCUE.

HE COMES TO TOWN WITH A BRASS BAND AND A SELF-MADE BOOM.

Likewise He Brings with Him a Personal Pronoun Which Clamors for Recognition—Ready to Step Into the Breach Between the "Dead Duck" and the "Stuffed Eagle"—Willing to Be the Compromise Candidate for Mayor—What "I" Did.

Carter H. Harrison should take due notice that another politician has come to town leaning on a great big personal pronoun. For over half an hour last night the flower of Blue Island avenue chivalry stood up before a crowd gathered to do him honor and talked about himself. He refrained in the main from personalities. Other persons were not of sufficient consequence to claim his attention. He was the central figure, and he knew it. No other luminary should shine by his reflected light.

The occasion was Frank Lawler's return from the National Capital. His admiring "constitootens" of the Second Congressional District wanted to do him honor, so they arranged a public reception for him at Apollo Hall, Blue Island avenue near Twelfth street.

Mr. Lawler has no reason to complain of inattention on the part of his former "constitootens." They were out in noble force. They gathered on Blue Island avenue and marched with torches to Mr. Lawler's mansion. Mr. Lawler appeared arrayed as he has been wont to array himself these many years. He wore a frock coat, closely buttoned about his magnificent torso, a turned down collar of that style which is sold only in barber-shops west of the river and south of Harrison, and one of those little black neckties that are attached by means of a white elastic noose to a bone collar-button.

His hair was smoothed down in a shiny fold over his forehead and fluffed behind his ears. When he reached the carriage he covered with a small soft blue hat, chastely ornamented with a narrow silk ribbon.

He responded to the repeated cries of "Lawlow!" with a succession of bows and a deprecatory "Gentlemen, you'se do your 'umble servant much honor." He rode down to the hall in a carriage guarded by the torch-bearers, who were preceded by the Hibernian Band, which played much lively music and drew great throngs from the shops along the bustling thoroughfare.

Among those on the platform of the hall were:

D. J. McMahon,	William O'Brien,	P. F. Sheridan,
Thomas Lynch,	Capt. M. Moore,	James McHale,
John Scher,	Thos. Kehoe,	Harry Boland,
Philip Menard,	John J. Brown,	Thos. Considine,
E. Kennedy,	Michael McGarry,	C. Griffin,
William Whalen,	Mose Salmon,	John Burke,
John Bennett,	John J. Phelan,	John G. Ryan,
J. D. Eustace,	Dan Doyle,	Ald. J. Mulvihill,
James McShane,	Bayard Gray,	George Rodgers,
Frank McGon,	Frank Sheridan,	P. F. Wilson.

From the "Floor of Congress Halls."

"When I was elected six years ago the Representative of this, the only Democratic, district in the city," began Mr. Lawler, "I was at once made a butt of ridicule by the entire press of the country. At the end of my first term the papers all spoke well of me. I was reelected by a good majority. When I was elected the third time my majority was only sixteen, but the Democratic county ticket was snowed under by 17,000 majority. In the last campaign, when a candidate for Sheriff, I received in the Second District 8,000 majority."

He recalled his utterance regarding Jay Gould, that he "ought to be hung to a lamppost in New York," and said vaingloriously it had been called the most ultra-communistic utterance ever heard in Congress—more radical than any for which some of the Anarchists were hanged.

"Now I am only a plain citizen of Chicago, and I am proud to be called a citizen of the city in which I have lived thirty-five years," he continued. "The $11,000,000 appropriated by the Forty-ninth and the $8,000,000 by the Fiftieth Congress towards the construction of a navy was due in the first place to a letter written by the late Admiral Porter in response to a letter of inquiry from me. I also had the honor to mention to President Cleveland the name of Melville W. Fuller for Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, and he was appointed.

"No man has received more credit than I have from Eastern newspapers for getting Chicago the World's Fair. No man ever beat the late Samuel J. Randall in his own committee, with one exception—the man that now addresses this meeting."

Mr. Lawler then told how "I secured a $500,000 appropriation for improvements on the Post-Office," and how "I induced the Democratic members of the Committee on Appropriations to support the bill appropriating $4,000,000 for a new building."

"I deny," he continued, "that I was in any way responsible for the defeat of the $4,000,000 appropriation, and I demand to know if either of my three Republican colleagues tried to get the bill on the calendar. I knew the needs of the city and was always in favor of a new building."

Mr. Lawler then told how many pensions "I have secured." In reply to the charge made when he was first elected, that he was hardly able to write his own name, he said:

"During the 1,139 working-days of my Congressional servibe I wrote on an average of 50 letters a day, the item of postage alone costing me $1,139. I succeeded in bringing joy and comfort to 800 widows and orphans entitled to pensions. Throughout my political career of fourteen years I have never presumed to dictate to the people, but have always been their servant. Before you stands the man who in fourteen long years has never told a lie. [A voice: "Where's your hatchet?"]

"I appreciate the honor and the sacrifice made by those who have marched through the streets on such a night as this. There has been no act of mine while in Congress that I am ashamed of. I entered Congress a poor man and have come out a poor man. A politician can be the hardest-worked man or the worst-abused man in a community. The closer a practical politician remains to the people the better it is for him.

"In the late campaign for Sheriff I received 3,000 colored men's votes and the votes of 5,000 Republican soldiers at that election. I was like Grover Cleveland—I 'would rather be right than be Sheriff.'"

"I Think I Should."

Mr. Lawler was asked at the close of the meeting how he stood on the Mayoralty question.

"I stand just this way," he said. "If the convention sees fit to give me the nomination, I think I should be bound to accept it. If they want to stop this fight that is going on between Harrison and Cregier, they might compromise on me as a way out of the difficulty. I am not going to start in and make a campaign for the nomination, but if I should get it I think I could be elected.

"I should start in under different circumstances from last fall when I ran for Sheriff. They directed all the fight against me of all the candidates on the ticket, and in spite of that, isn't it a fact that I carried the city by over 2,000? I don't see why I shouldn't be elected Mayor."

"Have you received overtures or been in communication with members of the party concerning your candidacy?"

"No. I have been busy with my duties as Congressman and haven't done anything else. I have read the papers, though, and I think it's a pity that there should be so much fighting over these candidates when there was so easy a way out of it by agreeing on a candidate who stands ready to help them out."

Must Pay Duties on Koch's Lymph.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—The Treasury Department has reaffirmed its decision that Koch's lymph is dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem.

SAYS IT WAS NO OUTRAGE.

Minister Romero Discusses the Case of S. C. Graham, Now in a Mexican Jail.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—[Special.]—During the night session of the Senate March 3 Senator Call of Florida offered a resolution requesting the President to cause an investigation to be made in the case of S. C. Graham, an American citizen said to be confined in prison in Mexico under circumstances of extreme cruelty, having been convicted of a murder of which he is innocent. The resolution was not considered, because Senator Edmunds objected on the ground that it implied a reflection upon the President that he is not taking care of the case. Tonight Minister Romero, speaking of the case, said:

"My attention has already been called to a conversation with Mr. M. C. Bernard, Mining Engineer, published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of the 28th ultimo, purporting to give a true account of the case of Samuel C. Graham, a citizen of the United States, now under a sentence of twenty years' imprisonment at Guadalajara, Mex., for the murder, April 27, 1890, of a German. In that conversation it is stated the prisoner is innocent of the crime imputed to him, since he acted in self-defense, and ungrounded allegations of hatred in Mexico to citizens of the United States are repeated. I have in my possession an abstract of the proceedings of the court which had cognizance of the case and the true version of the facts is as follows:

"Graham, without any cause or provocation whatever, fired first a shot at a Mexican, with no effect, and then two more at a German, one of which proved fatal. Graham then ran into the house where the murder was committed and hid himself under a bed, where he was afterwards found by the police, with a loaded pistol in his hand and four empty chambers in the same. In his first deposition he accused Benjamin Harris of the crime, but said afterward that the latter was an imaginary person and owned to having been intoxicated at the time and unable to remember anything of what happened, adding that when he was in that condition he felt irresistibly impelled to kill some one. The court having original jurisdiction of the matter examined several witnesses, who declared that the prisoner had, the day before the murder, been going around trying to get a pistol, and he was sentenced by the court to twenty years' imprisonment instead of to the death penalty.

"So it appears that so far as the record goes Graham killed a man without provocation, and that all the forms of the laws have been observed in his behalf. If what Graham's friends allege is true, they have had and have yet an opportunity of proving it before the proper tribunals which have been opened and are still open to them. The case has been a matter of correspondence between the United States Legation at the City of Mexico and the Mexican Government."

MONEY FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Chairman Milliken Furnishes a Statement in Regard to the Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—During the early part of Congress the work of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was the subject of much discussion in the halls of the Capitol and in the press of the country, and the opinion was freely expressed that the appropriations they were recommending for public buildings would bankrupt the Government.

The following statement, prepared by Representative Milliken of Maine, Chairman of the committee, shows the work of the committee during the entire Congress. Four hundred and eleven House bills for the erection of new public buildings and for the completion or extension of buildings now in progress of construction were referred to the committee asking appropriations amounting to $76,635,625; of the bills reported from the committee ninety-three passed the House, appropriating $12,676,639. One hundred and twenty-nine Senate bills were referred to the committee, asking appropriations amounting to $29,122,500. In most cases these bills were for buildings at places for which House bills of a similar nature had been introduced. Of these Senate bills eighty-five were reported to the House with amendments reducing the appropriations to amounts to correspond with amounts reported in House bills. The eighty-five as they came from the Senate asked an aggregate appropriation of $24,640,000. As reported by the committee that amount was reduced to $14,293,000. Of the bills passed eighty-five were approved by the President, appropriating $12,171,639, and four vetoed, appropriating $390,000.

AMERICAN FLOCKS ON THE DECREASE.

The Total Number of Sheep Nearly 1,000,000 Less than a Year Ago.

BOSTON, Mass., March 6.—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* will publish tomorrow statistical articles based upon the Agricultural Department reports, in which it is shown that the total number of sheep in the country today is 43,431,136, against 44,336,072 in 1890, and that consequently the wool clip will be five million pounds less than last year, when it was 276,000,000 pounds.

ENTERTAINED BY MRS. HARRISON.

A Party of Eighteen Have Luncheon in the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—[Special.]—Mrs. Harrison entertained a party of eighteen guests at luncheon today in the private dining-room of the White House, which was elaborately decorated for this occasion with a profusion of tall palms which lined the walls on all sides. At each plate stood a quaint little rush basket heaped alternately with white and purple violets. The handles were formed of purple ribbons, on which in gold letters were the name and date. The guests were received in the Red Parlor, and as they passed across the corridor the Marine Band, stationed on the first landing of the private stairway, began to play one of the series of popular airs with which the guests were entertained throughout the course of the luncheon. The guests were Mme. Romero, Lady Pauncefote, Mrs. McPherson, Mrs. Gen. Breckinridge, Mrs. Joseph M. Carey, Mrs. Hitt, Mrs. Cullom, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Squire, Mrs. Dolph, Mrs. Stockbridge, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Jessup, Mrs. Perrin, Comtesse Esterhazy, Mrs. T. B. M. Mason, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Saley, Mrs. Russell Harrison, and Mrs. McKee.

HONORED BY NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY.

The Lastare Medal Bestowed on Daniel Dougherty This Year.

NOTRE DAME, Ind., March 6.—[Special.]—This year the President and faculty of Notre Dame have awarded the Lastare medal to Daniel Dougherty of Philadelphia.

Maurice Francis Egan, LL. D., Professor of English Literature, was dispatched yesterday by President Walsh to place the medal in the hands of Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, who will make the presentation. The ceremony will take place Sunday evening at Mr. Dougherty's home in Philadelphia.

Among those who have been invited to assist at the function are ex-President Cleveland, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishops Corrigan of New York and Williams of Boston, and Messrs. G. W. Childs and Anthony Drexel of Philadelphia.

Dr. Egan will read a poem commemorative of the occasion, and will then present the medal in the name of the university.

President Palmer Doing Well.

DETROIT, Mich., March 6.—[Special.]—President Palmer has rested quietly and comfortably today, and his physicians and friends think that he will soon be able to take his proposed Southern trip.

DID HOLACHER KILL HIM?

ANDREW POLSON'S SUPPOSED MURDERER IN JAIL AT BAY CITY.

He Is Captured by the Officers After a Stubborn Fight in the House of His Alleged Victim—Declared His Intention to Use Up a Thousand Cartridges Before Surrendering—Attempt to Lynch the Prisoner When He Is Taken to Jail at Bay City—The Evidence Against Him.

BAY CITY, Mich., March 6.—[Special.]—A Farmer named August Buchhage, residing in Monitor Township, four miles from here, came to the city about noon yesterday and reported that the body of a man had been found behind a woodpile by a road near which he lived. Coroner Loose, Chief of Police Dunnigan, and the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE reached the scene soon after the matter was reported. It was plain that the body had been dragged a long distance. The clothing and skin had been worn from the back part of the body, and the arms were badly twisted. The feet were bare.

No one present knew who the man was. After the jury had been sworn the Coroner commenced making an examination of the body, and as he went to turn it over a memorandum book and some papers fell on the ground. In this book was a receipt for subscription to the Bay City *Times*. This receipt was made out to Andrew A. Polson, a wealthy bachelor, whose home is located in Bangor Township, about seven miles from where the body was found. The body was afterward identified as that of Polson. At first it was believed that the man had been murdered for his money, but this idea was dispelled by the finding of a pocketbook containing over $20 in a pocket in the dead man's trousers.

After the remains had been deposited in the morgue Marshal Dunnigan, Constable Upell, Justice Brigham, Coroner Loose, and Adam R. Beatty started for the home of the deceased to see if there was any evidence of murder at that place. When near the house they were met by a farmer who told them something was wrong at Polson's house. The curtains of the windows were down and the door was fastened, which was something he had never seen before.

Kept the Officers at Bay.

The officers decided to find out if anything was wrong in the house. Dunnigan, Upell, and Brigham went to the door. Upell opened the storm-door and rapped upon the inner door. There was no response. Upell began kicking on the door, when a revolver was fired from the inside, the bullet passing near those at the door.

The man inside refused to come out, and when told that he would be taken dead or alive replied that he had 1,000 cartridges and would use every one before he would surrender. The officers then fired through the door and windows. The man on the inside stood his ground and returned the fire. Suddenly the front door of the house opened and Dunnigan saw that the man who had been doing the shooting was Henry Holacher of this city. The latter fired again, the bullet striking Dunnigan in the face and lodging in the right cheek. The Chief staggered backwards and ordered the officers to take the man dead or alive. Holacher closed the door again and did not come out until the officers threatened to burn the building. He fought desperately, but was shackled and his revolver was taken from him.

Holacher, who said he was keeping the place for Polson, was brought to jail here, and Chief of Police Dunnigan was taken to his own home, where a physician removed the bullet.

An immense crowd had gathered at the jail, and the prisoner would have been lynched had not the officers forced the crowd back. At the jail Holacher was ordered to take off his coat, on one arm of which was a large clot of blood. This afternoon he was taken before Justice Brigham, pleaded not guilty to the charge of murder, and his examination was adjourned.

Is Holacher Insane?

About a year ago Holacher exhibited signs of insanity and at the instance of Dr. Randall, whom he threatened to shoot, was examined before the Probate Judge, who, on the testimony of several physicians, refused to order him sent to the asylum. He was then released and went out to Polson's place, where he remained several months. Polson and he were old acquaintances, and while he was out there Polson was arrested, charged with fraudulent use of the mails, a letter with his name signed and addressed to the Indiana Art Supply company asking them to send "green goods" having fallen into the hands of the detectives. At the examination he admitted having written a letter to the company, but denied having written the one which the detectives found. He pleaded not guilty and furnished bonds for his appearance at the May term of the United States Circuit Court. The theory is that Holacher wrote this letter and was afraid Polson would turn State's evidence. Holacher went to a stable in Bay City Wednesday night and got a rig, which he returned at 1:45 yesterday morning. The barn-men noticed blood on the undergear of the carriage and found mud and blood on the halter. Tonight excitement is running high and there are threats of lynching Holacher.

Green Goods Men Suspected.

It is the opinion of the Sheriff and some of the officers who have been working on the case that Holacher was induced to kill Polson by the green goods men with whom he had been negotiating. While the officials have no positive proof to substantiate them in this they hold that Holacher would not have had the courage nor was he bright enough to have concocted and carried into execution the diabolical plot without instructions.

Among other things that point to the fact that the murder was premeditated is the fact that about a week before the murder some one poisoned all the dogs in the neighborhood. It created a good deal of talk at the time, but no one was able to divine why any one should wish to rid the community of dogs, as none of the animals removed were either cross or inclined to bark at passers-by. Since the murder, however, the people are strong in the belief that Holacher did the poisoning, fearing the dogs would set up a howl when he came to kill Polson. This is about the only shrewd part of the plot, if there was any plot, and Holacher is not considered smart enough to have thought of it himself. It is also thought that Polson had evidence that would not only have convicted Holacher but the counterfeit money men as well, and the officials are working hard to unearth the evidence that will prove this.

After Holacher's arrest Officer Thomas Hamlin and Constable Upell with several others went to his room. The first thing they saw on entering was a suit of Holacher's clothes stuffed with straw lying on the bed. He had put this dummy there evidently that his absence might not be noticed. In his trunk were found numerous letters addressed to the Indiana Art Supply company and signed by Holacher. He told the company that he had conferred with Polson and had obtained from him the address. The police refuse to give the name of the town in Indiana where the company is located, nor will they give up the full contents of the letters. The view taken by many is that Holacher is a madman, and his appearance certainly bears them out in this, to a degree at least. And then his mother is a maniac and is in the asylum at Pontiac, where she was sent eighteen years ago.

May Raise the Price of Meat.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 6.—[Special.]—A secret meeting of the meat dealers of Bloomington was held tonight for the purpose of considering the propriety of increasing the price of meats, owing to the high price of stock. It was decided, it is understood, to issue a new schedule of prices in a few days.

GOV. WINANS' CONDITION IMPROVING.

Physicians at Last Meet with Some Success in Combating the Hiccoughs.

LANSING, Mich., March 6.—[Special.]—Gov. Winans' condition is considerably improved tonight, though the physicians still feel anxious about his condition. Nitrate of amyl was administered this evening to relieve the hiccoughs with gratifying results. In ordinary cases of this kind hiccoughs are a nervous manifestation, and disappear when the patient secures rest. Gov. Winans has slept soundly every night without securing relief, and Dr. Maclean and Dr. Shank fear the hiccoughs are caused by some serious functional derangement.

The dispatch from Detroit published yesterday stating that Gov. Winans of Michigan had been suffering for days from an attack of the hiccoughs that might result in death led to inquiries among Chicago physicians as to the cause and cure of the troublesome complaint. All agreed that in cases of long standing like that of Gov. Winans the hiccoughs were a sign of some disease, and that the only way to cure them would be to cure the disease.

"Cases of hiccoughs that last more than a few hours," said one physician, "are extremely rare. In cases of great exhaustion after prolonged illness a patient may be attacked, and then, on account of the lack of 'bracing power,' it is difficult to relieve the sufferer. I have had but one obstinate case in my practice. It lasted seven days, but the hiccoughing was finally checked.

"Anything that irritates the diaphragm will produce the trouble. Nearly everybody has had the hiccoughs in a mild form at some time or another. When they last but a few minutes they are produced by a slight stomach irregularity, and may be cured by a draught of bicarbonate of soda and water or a little sugar. The old remedy of drinking several swallows of water and holding the breath between each draught is a good one. I don't suppose the holding of the breath makes a particle of difference, but imagination is a powerful factor in curing the hiccoughs."

Gov. Winans' case will be watched with great interest by physicians.

MOVEMENTS ON WALL STREET.

The Transactions Larger than for Many Weeks Past.

NEW YORK, March 6.—[Special.]—The Grangers were weakest today, all being down 2 per cent. Other active issues fell 1 to 1¼. There was a fractional recovery all round at the close. Transactions were larger in volume than for many weeks past and much better distributed. Canadian Pacific is up ½—the only stock that advanced. No competent reason for the selling of the market could be discovered. It seemed to be mainly the work of professional traders at the start—although long stocks subsequently came out freely—helped by scare rumors about the situation in London.

The lamentable suicide of the junior partner of Coutts & Co., it was vaguely hinted, was due to business complications. It was rumored that Martin & Co., the bankers for Baring Bros., had failed or were about to fail, and it was said that still another London house had gone to the wall. It was impossible to trace these weird stories to their source; they seemed to come out of the air like a fog. Foreign houses here had no advices which would furnish any foundation for them beyond the fact that the London *Standard* this morning, referring to the firm which was yesterday reported in trouble, said that "its support by the trust companies depends upon the pending investigation into the condition of the firm by accountants involving the delicate question of valuation of South American securities."

This statement, however, together with the suicide of Mr. Antrobous and disquieting news from Buenos Ayres, made the street nervous and disposed to entertain exaggerated rumors. The decree issued by the Argentine Government yesterday suspends the business of the bourse, custom-house, and banks until Monday next by declaring that today and tomorrow should be observed as public holidays. It is understood, of course, that the Government's purpose is to allay the panicky feeling which prevails at the center and to gain time in which to save the provincial banks, on which there has been a "run" for several days.

RAISED WOLVES TO SECURE THE BOUNTY.

An Ingenious Fraud Practiced on the Minnesota Treasury.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 6.—[Special.]—The Legislative Committee on Expenditures unearthed a peculiar fraud this evening. It was found that it had cost the State $35,000 the last season for wolf bounties, $5 being allowed for each scalp. Inquiry developed the fact that regular wolf farms existed in the northern counties of the State, where wolves were raised in large numbers simply for the purpose of selling their scalps to the State.

Refuse to Pay Wages Due.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 6.—The heartless conduct of some Wisconsin millionaires toward men hired by them and sent to work here in the immediate neighborhood is universally condemned. It seems that some months ago a Milwaukee cotton rporasent about sixty men from that city to work for them as laborers at a sawmill which they had started in the swamp of Crittenden County, Arkansas, twenty-five miles from this city. The men did their duty well, but it is alleged the capitalists grew tired of paying wages, and finally not a cent of money found its way into the hands of H. T. Curth, the manager. He and his crew were standooed in the swamp, back wages were due the men, their wives at the North wrote pitiable letters speaking of destitution and want.

Got the Money on a Raised Check.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 6.—Late this afternoon an unknown man entered the Duquesne Bank on Smithfield street and presented a check for $2,500. The money was given him and he quickly departed. A few minutes later it was discovered by the bank officials that the check had been raised from $25 to $2,500. The city detectives and policemen are searching for the unknown, but having a poor description of the man his chances for escape are good. The bank officials have but little to say on the subject.

Poison in Their Coffee.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 6.—Near Mount Sterling this morning William Ferguson, a respectable farmer, 73 years old, and his son-in-law, B. C. Watts, were found dead from poisoning. His granddaughter, Miss Grace Boyd, was also dying from the same cause. The poison was arsenic, and was put in the coffee made by Mrs. Ferguson. It is believed the poison was put in by some enemy of the family who slipped in from the outside while breakfast was cooking.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Sault St. Marie and Southern railway has been purchased by the Omaha road.

Mining men of Salt Lake are much agitated over the proposed advance of ore rates.

The first colored bar association in America was organized at Gainesville, Miss., yesterday.

The Mississippi River is slowly rising at Natchez, Miss., but no danger is apprehended.

The general conference of the Seventh-Day Adventists convened yesterday at the tabernacle in Battle Creek, Mich.

The Baltimore Methodist Conference has by a vote of 145 to 89 decided not to allow women delegates to the General Conference.

One of the largest gray eagles ever seen in Ohio was killed after a bitter struggle by Gideon Ahr, a farmer, near Atlanta, Pickaway County, O., yesterday.

Edward Tonkin, agent of the Northern Pacific railroad at Seattle, Wash., was arrested yesterday charged with embezzling $5,000. His family lives at Quincy, Ill.

Near Lima, O., yesterday Lyman Hyde, an old farmer, and his 8-year-old daughter, Judith, lost their lives and Emaline, a 10-year-old daughter, was fatally injured by the cars.

Ulica Wapoina, a young Russian woman, committed suicide at Pittsburg yesterday by hanging herself with a towel suspended from a gas-fixture in the Union Passenger Station.

The Grady Monument committee of Atlanta has unanimously resolved to invite Gov. David B. Hill of New York to make the address on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument of Henry W. Grady in Atlanta.

LAST EDITION.

MAY CAUSE HIS DEFEAT.

Streeter Likely to Be Beaten by His Speech of Acceptance.

THE FARMERS DON'T LIKE IT

They Say It Is Not the Kind of a Document They Expected.

MOORE HAS A SCHEME OF HIS OWN.

He Has an Idea He Can Be Elected United States Senator Himself.

HOW THE STUBBORN REPUBLICANS STAND.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 6.—[Special.]—Alson J. Streeter need, in case of his defeat for the Senate, not go outside of his own party and his indiscreet actions for the cause. In anticipation of his election he has prepared at great length a speech of acceptance, in which he outlines the policy he expects to pursue. The writing of the speech was a little premature and indiscreet. But the worst of all is he has submitted the document to his three F. M. B. A. brethren for their approval. They don't sanction it by a long shot and allege Streeter has embodied ideas therein not in keeping with the tenets of the F. M. B. A.

Streeter has promised everything to everybody. He has told the railroad folks they need not be uneasy if he be elected and he has assured the grangers their rights would be protected. He has

Cockrell is in a big hurry and says somebody has got to be elected Tuesday. He will wait a day or two longer, and in the meantime Streeter's strength will gradually crawl up to 100 or 101. There will be nothing here over Sunday, and the legislators are leaving the city on every train. A sleeping-car berth cannot be had for ready money.

DON'T KNOW WHAT THEY WILL DO.

The Five Republicans Unable to Say Whether They Will Vote for Streeter.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 6.—The Senatorial situation remains unchanged tonight. The long drawn crisis in this memorable contest is not to reach the culminating point until next Tuesday, and in the meantime both political parties have a brief respite from travail and anxiety. There is no rest for the leaders. The watchful guardians of party interests are out sleeping upon their arms, and every rustle in the political atmosphere awakes instant vigilance in the zealous sentinels who are guarding against party surprises. To claim everything, concede nothing, and labor incessantly for some party advantage is the watchword of both Republicans and Democrats.

A. J. Streeter, the fusion candidate, today received ninety-eight votes, but the failure of Senators Bacon, Crawford, and Evans, and Representatives Hutchings and Stoker to come into line for the Independent, while heralded with joy by the Democrats, does not appear to have dismayed the Republicans, who received a notice from some of these gentlemen before the joint assembly met that they would not finally support Streeter until next Tuesday.

No one but the Democrats dispute tonight that all five of these gentlemen will support Streeter next week—unless some unforeseen complications should arise. The Democratic party, for the first time in the history of the joint assembly when the full membership of both Houses was present, was forced today to make the motion for adjournment. The Republicans promptly demanded the yeas and nays on this motion, but the Democrats won a decided victory in receiving the votes of Representatives Moore and Cockrell of the F. M. B. A. party and Representatives Picker and Hutchings and Senators Evans and Bacon of the Republican party. The adjournment itself, being effected as it was by Republican and F. M. B. A. votes, was a temporary victory for the Democrats; but the farmers tonight assert that the reason they voted for adjournment was to satisfy the recalcitrant Republicans, who desired until next Tuesday before taking final action, and also to enable the sick members to have a few days' repose.

It can be safely stated that there will be no break from Palmer in the Democratic ranks. If A. J. Streeter is to be elected United States Senator the Democrats will go down 101 for John M. Palmer and proudly wave the standard of Palmer principles in behalf of the popular election of United States Senators. The only question now is whether Streeter is to receive the full Republican support next week. In case he does not within a day or two the Democrats will have great hopes the farmers will vote for John M. Palmer. No better indication of the result of Tuesday's balloting can be given than to quote literally the language of the five dissenting Republicans to a reporter this afternoon when asked whether they would ultimately support Mr. Streeter.

"All I can say to you," said Senator Bacon, "is that the party pressure upon us is so great that no five men can stand out against it. That is as definite as I desire to speak tonight, and I know you will be considerate enough not to press me for a more explicit answer. I will say, however, that in my opinion a United States Senator will be elected Tuesday or Wednesday of next week."

"I am not prepared yet to say whether I will vote for Streeter or not," said Senator Evans. "I am going home tonight to see my people and I will act upon their judgment. I told the Republican steering committee last night that I would take no definite action until Tuesday, and it did not expect me to vote differently today. I will not finally determine what I will do until I have been home and come back next Tuesday. Then I will make up my mind and will act upon my conclusions when the joint assembly convenes."

"I would prefer not to be interviewed," said Senator Crawford. "You know how we are being importuned from all directions and what the pressure upon us is. I will say, however, that I have not yet changed my mind in regard to the duty of all Republicans, and no man can stand the test of Republicanism better than I. I hope to do my duty, and I cannot see that my duty as a Republican calls upon me to support Mr. Streeter. I am going home tonight, and my final action will be taken in the joint assembly next Tuesday."

"My position," said Representative Hutchings, "is about the same as that of the other gentlemen who are standing out. I cannot state definitely what I will do. I will know when I get here Tuesday. I am going home tonight and I expect to meet a great many of my people from Chicago. I was sent here by them and I expect to express their sentiments. I will say, however, that no man but those who have been through it can imagine for a moment the terrific pressure that is being brought to bear upon us. I have been surrounded and besieged by delegation after delegation here until it has actually worn me out and prostrated me. It has been simply terrific. Continual dropping, you know, wears away the hardest rock. That is all I can say at present."

"My only desire," said Representative Stoker, "is to do just what is right. I have never said that I will not ultimately support Streeter, and I do not say so now. Neither do I say that I will ever support him. I never spoke more frankly in my life when I say now truthfully that I do not know whether I will vote for Mr. Streeter next week or not. I have tried to consider what is right to the best thing to do. There are many older men here than myself, and when they differ it is reasonable that a younger man, a younger politician, may easily be at a loss what to do. I will do what I think is right under all the circumstances, but I cannot predict what that will be. Next Tuesday will show."

TO INVESTIGATE CHICAGO JUDGES.

The House Committee to Commence Operations Monday.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 6.—The subcommittee of the House committee, composed of Cook County members, appointed at the meeting Tuesday afternoon to investigate the Cook County Judges, will meet in Judge Tuley's room in Chicago at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon next. The committee is composed of Representatives Whitehead, Chairman, Carmody, Chott, May, and Morris.

"We intend," said Representative Carmody tonight, "to make a full investigation of the Chicago Judges. We will find out, if possible, why the Judges of Cook County do not make reports to the Legislature, as they are required by law to do. We will also obtain from them information as to the number of days in each year in which they hold court, and the number of hours in each day that court is in session. Also how many, if any, weeks' vacation are taken during the summer months. It is our intention to see if there are not now a sufficient number of Judges to transact the necessary legal business of Cook County provided court is held a reasonable length of time. If not, our report to the committee will be that the bill be recommended for passage. But it is not our intention to allow any unnecessary taxation to pay the salaries of additional Judges unless such Judges are absolutely required for the expedition of business."

Joint Session Proceedings.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 6.—In the joint session today Senator Sheridan, who has all the week been voting for Streeter, surprised the Republicans by suddenly going back to Oglesby, and the other five gentlemen came into line. The 145th ballot resulted: Palmer, 101; Streeter, 97; Oglesby, 6. The 146th and 147th ballots showed no change. On the 148th ballot Sheridan retested and came into line for Streeter. That was the only change, however, and made Streeter's total 98—still five short of an election. The 149th and 150th ballots showed no change, and the Democrats for the first time in the history of the joint session by moved to adjourn. The motion prevailed.

Escape of a St. Louis Prisoner.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 6.—Thomas Stockton, who was arrested last Sunday on a charge of robbery, made his escape today while being taken from the Court of Criminal Corrections to the city hall after a preliminary hearing. He and several other prisoners were handcuffed together and Stockton in some way while passing through a dark corridor managed to slip the handcuffs from his wrists, and after the Deputy Sheriff had discovered his escape. Up to a late hour this evening he had not been apprehended.

Found $3,000 Worth of Diamonds.

Frank Antone, aged 35, manager of the Virginia Stove station at 256 East Kinzie street, was arrested at 12 o'clock last night charged with finding $3,000 worth of diamonds and attempting to dispose of them. A pocket full of diamonds was found on him. Yon, 35 East a wealthy lender from the East, a relative of R. T. Crane, who is visiting in this city, lost the diamonds out of the carriage.

MAKES TWO CONCESSIONS.

THE WORLD'S FAIR DIRECTORY ACTS ON THE DEMANDS OF LABOR MEN.

It Agrees to a Board of Arbitration and an Eight-Hour Day—Other Propositions to Be Further Considered—Illinois Senate Committee to Be Here Today—Suits Against Delinquents Begun—New Plan for a Columbus Monument.

Eight hours will constitute a day's work for all labor employed in the construction of World's Fair buildings, and a system of arbitration to include all cases of disputes between employers and employés will be established.

These two propositions the World's Fair directory last night by a vote of 22 to 2 decided should be made a part of future World's Fair building contracts.

These concessions were made in response to five propositions presented to the directory Feb. 20 by a committee representing the labor organizations of the city. These propositions were:

1. The employment of union labor as far as possible.
2. Eight hours.
3. Preference given to local residents and American citizens.
4. A minimum rate of wages of $1.50 per day of eight hours for unskilled, unorganized labor.
5. The establishment of a system of arbitration to include all cases of disputes between employers and employés.

As will be seen, the second and fifth have been conceded. The other three are still under consideration. In adopting the two propositions the directory stated its position with reference to the labor question in the following reply to the labor committee:

Reply to the Committee.

To the Committee of Thirteen representing the Trade and Labor Assembly and other labor organizations—Gentlemen: Answering the communication presented by you Feb. 20 to the World's Columbian Exposition, the directors desire to say that, however heartily disposed they are to advance the interests of the wageworkers in every legitimate way, there are certain obligations imposed by the law upon directors of corporations as trustees for the stockholders as to which personal views and preferences of directors must be subordinated. Another important consideration must not be lost sight of, or the forthcoming Exposition is not one of a local or even strictly of a National character, but of an international. It is the imperative duty of the directors to prepare for it in a legitimate, business way, so as to have all the ground in readiness and all the buildings erected by the fall of next year for the use of thousands of exhibitors invited from all quarters of the globe. It was for that purpose as the great paramount duty that the stockholders elected as their director, and to be thus their own trustees, forty-five business-men, and because of their supposed business capacity, and not with any design or suggestion that they should consider and decide questions of politics, religion, or of public or social economics.

Keeping in view these obligations to the stockholders, as well as to the public at large, how far in their conscientious observance can the directors assent to the propositions submitted to them in the document now under consideration?

The second proposition, that naming in the contract eight hours as a legal day's work, although not entirely free from objections because of possible complications it may occasion, is, nevertheless, accepted. One of the chief reasons for this conclusion is the universal belief prevailing among those whom it is designed to benefit that it is in their interest a salutary provision. The principle has been recognized in favoring legislation not only by the States but also by the General Government, and particularly by our own State and city, both of which contribute to the funds of this corporation. Its contracts should, therefore, contain the eight-hour clause accordingly.

The fifth and last proposition is, "The establishment of a system of arbitration to include all cases of disputes between employers and employés." This would seem a wise method of adjusting differences that may arise between this corporation or its contractors and their employés, and it is hoped that our appropriate committee can agree with a committee of your appointment on a plan of submission to be incorporated in future contracts.

Referred to a Committee.

On motion the foregoing portion of the report was adopted by a vote of 22 yeas to 2 nays, and the balance was referred to a special committee of five, to be appointed by the President, for further consideration and report.

It took two hours to reach the foregoing conclusion. The discussion was not animated, but earnest. Director Yerkes opposed the adoption of the report. He said these demands were not made by real labor people, but by walking delegates.

Mark Crawford is credited with making a strong speech. He said, among other things, that the World's Fair directory could not afford in this public enterprise to ignore institutions which capitalists were beginning to acknowledge. Arbitration he thought wise and just and he thought eight hours sufficient for a day's work.

Mr. Yerkes stood out for his position, but after a long discussion he yielded. When the roll was called he voted for the proposition. He came pretty close to the end of the roll-call, and a company of two was too small.

Ald. Dahiman, Chairman of the Council's Special Labor Committee of five, was the only member of that committee present. His colaborers, Ald. Kent, McGillen, Kerr, and Hummel, were engaged elsewhere. Ald. Dahiman, though, had his credentials to probe labor matters. He told the directors that the Council was animated by a desire to see harmony between the Exposition management and labor. He said that constituents of Aldermen complained that alien labor was being employed and home labor crowded out. The Council thought if such a representation were correct the directory was not doing right.

Mr. Dahiman was speedily assured that the directory was not employing alien labor and that it was the desire of the board to favor home workers and have them paid a living rate of wages. As this covered Mr. Dahiman's case he could say little more, and after listening to the discussion awhile withdrew, satisfied that the directors intended to do what was right and reasonable.

Trouble Getting a Quorum.

Directors had to be called out of their beds in order to secure a quorum for the meeting. When the roll was called only seventeen out of the twenty-three necessary for a quorum answered. After listening twenty minutes to Mr. Burnham's explanation of the building designs, and no more members having shown up, there was a lively hustle to secure six more patriots to discuss the labor question. The telephones in three rooms were used with varying success. Then cabs were resorted to. In the course of half an hour W. D. Kerfoot appeared. He was applauded. His Honor the Mayor was called up, but he declined to come until told that a Council Committee was in waiting and that the dignity of that body would be offended if the Mayor absented himself. His Honor came. Director Higinbotham got at a telephone and expostulated ten minutes with a recalcitrant who had retired early. Mr. Higinbotham said he had left a sick bed himself in order to be present. Then the sleepy member promised to be around in half an hour.

While the directory was getting itself together Ald. Dahiman sat alone in an adjoining room awaiting the four other members of his special-Aldermanic, eight-hours-a-day, non-alien-labor investigating committee. The Aldermen never came, so the Chairman of the Aldermanic committee was invited to share his impotency with that of the directory until 9:30, when Director Wheeler arrived and completed a quorum.

HAS BEGUN SUITS AT LAST.

Treasurer Seeberger Goes to Law to Collect Subscriptions—Palmer's Illness.

Suits were instituted yesterday against fifty delinquent subscribers to the World's Fair stock. This is the beginning of what promises to be a merry war upon delinquents. There is to be no pause or cessation in the business. Fifty suits a day will be instituted until all have paid up or been sued.

This is the reasoning of the directory: The delinquents are under a moral and legal obligation to pay up. The law has been carefully examined and subscribers to the capital stock of any enterprise in Illinois are liable for every cent of their subscriptions. As there were no conditions in the contract there is no ground for excuses.

Aside from the legally-binding character of the subscriptions there is a moral obligation to pay up. It would be manifestly unfair to those who have paid, many in full, to allow others to repudiate their obligation.

The effect of the determination to sue has been salutary and delinquents have communicated with Treasurer Seeberger by telephone and in person. The storm has become so general that the Treasurer wished it understood that the term "delinquent" applies only to those who have not paid the first 20 per cent installment on their subscriptions. Those who have changed their residence are requested to communicate with the Treasurer.

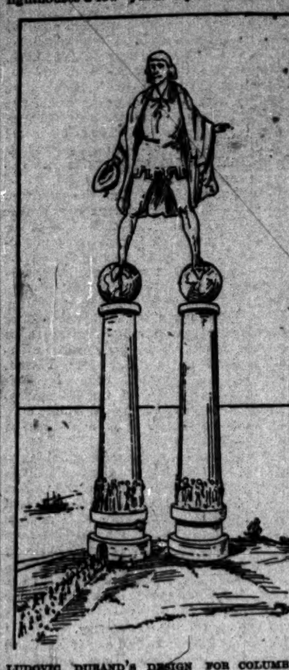
It is announced from Detroit that President Palmer has become ill that his physicians advise a trip to the South. For several reasons his absence, should he go, will scarcely affect the progress of World's Fair work. It is scarcely probable that there will be a meeting of the commission in April to require his presence, and owing to the by-laws adopted at the meeting of the Board of Control last week Vice-Chairman McKenzie is fully empowered to assume the duties of the President.

It appears to have escaped general observation that Col. McKenzie, barring the title, has been elevated to a position coequal in power with that of President Palmer. In the absence of the latter he has all the authority of the President. He is in fact the Acting President, and has complete supervision over the general work and correspondence of the commission's officers in Chicago, the Director-General, in a measure, excepted.

STANDING ON TWO LIGHTHOUSES.

M. Ludovic Durand's Plan for a Colossal Statue of Columbus.

M. Ludovic Durand of Paris has submitted a novel design for a Columbian monument for the Exposition. This consists of twin lighthouses a few yards apart to be built on



LUDOVIC DURAND'S DESIGN FOR COLUMBIAN TOWER.

an island in Jackson Park. Each lighthouse is surmounted with a globe and a colossal statue of Columbus stands upon them, having one foot on each globe—passing as it were from the Old World to the New. Near the shore of the island he would anchor a facsimile of the vessel of Columbus, as if about to land. He would have the statue sixty-five feet and the whole structure 200 feet in height. The cost, he says could be brought within $100,000. M. Durand also proffers his services in the arrangement and decoration of a facsimile of Columbus' house and its wax figures, for which work, he says, he possesses rare qualifications.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING PLANS.

Supervising Architect Windrim May Come to Chicago Soon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—[Special.]—Supervising Architect Windrim said this afternoon he might be able to make a flying trip to Chicago to consult about the World's Fair building soon. He does not think it will be practical to change the plans of the Government Building to conform to the ideas of the local architects, because the expense would be at least $100,000 greater and might be $350,000. Congress has made provision for a $400,000 building and the limit of cost will have to be kept within that sum. The Board of Control is also opposed to changing the plans on the ground that there would be less room for the Government exhibit.

An intelligent crowd of laborers, mostly colored, numbering possibly 200, was gathered around the Baltimore and Ohio depot last night. There was much excitement and many threats were made by the crowd against a man who had hoaxed them by promising them transportation to Chicago to work on the World's Fair grounds. It was discovered that the crowd had been attracted by the promise of a man named Wilson, who assured them transportation to Chicago. He had found quite a number of men who were willing to accept his proposition. Consequently all these men gathered at the depot at the hour indicated with their personal effects waiting to be put aboard the train for Chicago. Mr. Wilson didn't appear, and the men finally went disconsolately away, vowing vengeance on the practical joker.

SENATORS WILL BE HERE TODAY.

World's Fair Committee from Springfield to Meet at the Sherman House.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 6.—The Senate World's Fair Committee leaves for Chicago tonight, and tomorrow morning at the Sherman House at 10 o'clock the members will meet the State Board of Agriculture's committee and the Board of World's Fair Directors. The entire party will then proceed to Jackson Park, the site of the World's Fair, and after looking over the ground will return to the hotel for dinner. The plans for the Illinois exhibit, the amount for the appropriation, and other pertinent matters will be discussed. The members of the committee are Senators MacMillan, Thomas, Evans, Sheridan, Fuller, Wiles, Bacon, Hagle, Bogardus, Berry, Hunt, Bass, Crawford of Cook, Mahoney, Reavill, Higbee, Noonan, Newell, Karraker, O'Malley, and Allen. Senators Chapman, Humphrey, Bassett, Crawford of Rock Island, Wells, O'Conor, and perhaps others will accompany the committee, and Representative Cockrell will also be in attendance to represent the F. M. B. A., and incidentally, as he expressed it, "to see the flying machine and other things."

Indiana's World's Fair Appropriation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 6.—[Special.]—The bill providing for the appointment of Indiana Commissioners to the World's Fair and making an appropriation for the State's exhibit was passed by the House today, the vote being: yeas, 87; nays, 20. The House adhered to the amendment reducing the amount of the appropriation from $100,000 to $45,000. The bill will now go to a conference committee, and it is hoped that the amount will be made much larger.

West Virginia's Appropriation.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 6.—[Special.]—The appropriation of $40,000 for a West Virginia exhibit at the World's Fair, which passed the State Senate, is likely to be increased to $50,000 in the House, but this is not all that will be contributed. Private subscriptions will swell the amount to $75,000 or $100,000, and at the next session an additional amount will probably be appropriated. The people of the State are enthusiastic boomers and do not indorse the parsimony of the legislators who voted for a small appropriation.

Killed the World's Fair Bill.

PIERRE, S. D., March 6.—In the House today much time was spent over the World's Fair bill. Most of the opposition had agreed to compromise on a $15,000 appropriation. When finally the bill was put on passage it received only 67 votes, there being 17 against it and 36 absent and not voting. The bill requires a two-thirds vote. This kills the bill for the present session.

Washington May Make No Appropriation.

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 6.—The Senate today amended and passed a World's Fair bill by increasing the amount of the appropriation from $50,000 to $100,000. It is thought the House will not concur in the amendment, and as there is only one more day of the session it is probable there will be no appropriation at all made.

New Mexico Will Be Represented.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., March 4.—[Special.]—An act passed by the Legislature of New Mexico just adjourned appropriates $20,000 for the purpose of properly representing this Territory at the Chicago World's Fair, and authorizes the several counties of New Mexico to appropriate $100,000 more for the same purpose.

North Carolina Will Be Represented.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 6.—[Special.]—There was a stirring debate in the House tonight on the bill which passed the Senate last night appropriating $25,000 for the State's exhibit at the World's Fair. Public interest was intense. The bill passed by a vote of 62 to 54.

Recommended a $150,000 Appropriation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 6.—Gov. Francis has sent a message to the Legislature recommending that an appropriation of $150,000 for State exhibits at the World's Fair be made.

California's Generous Appropriation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 6.—Gov. Markham today signed the World's Fair bill appropriating $300,000 for California's exhibit.

Exposition Notes.

Commissioner White of New Mexico is trying to engineer through the Territorial Legislature a bill to provide $25,000 to defray the expenses of a board of Eight Commissioners to superintend New Mexico's World's Fair exhibit.

D. R. Proctor, the inventor and designer of the Proctor tower which will be located in Midway plaisance on World's Fair grounds, is authority for the statement that work will shortly begin. The Hale Elevator company will build the tower and place therein an elevator-plant to cost $100,000. Mr. Proctor will be superintendent of construction.

THE LAND HO! OF COLUMBUS.

On What Part of the New World Did Its Great Discoverer First Set Foot?—Watling's Island, Alias San Salvador.

NEW YORK, March 1.—[Editor of the Sun.]—Bulletin No. 1, put forth by the Bureau of the American Republics at Washington, as a hand-book of these Republics, has for its frontispiece the picture of a waste of water, rimmed in the distance with a low shore line, and entitled "Watling's Island—the First Land Seen by Columbus."

There is something attractive in this terse decision, supported by no further comment of a question which, during some generations, has afforded scope for much difference of opinion. What was that island on which Columbus, watching about 10 o'clock of the night before the ever-memorable Oct. 12, 1492, saw a light rising and falling? Many people will cudgel their memories in vain to identify Watling's Island with this long-sought shore. They will, perhaps, think of the land which Columbus piously called San Salvador, as being called Cat Island, following their Washington Irving and their Humboldt. Or they may have accepted the conclusion reached by F. A. de Varnhagen, a quarter of a century ago, that Mayaguana was the island on which Columbus landed, and which, as is known, the natives at that time called Guanahani. Then we find advocates of the claims of Samana, and again of Turk's Island for this honor.

Indeed, the islands that have claimed to be the landfall of Columbus recall by their number the diversity of view as to the date of his birth, which covers, in the controversy, a period of ten or fifteen years. But after all it is but natural that a group or chain as extensive as the Bahamas or Lucayos stretching along several hundred miles, and containing several hundred larger or smaller members, having some close resemblances in size and general appearance, should yield more than one which corresponds to a certain extent with the description in the diary or log book of the great navigator. This is the more intelligible, since the Spaniards depopulated the islands in order to work the natives in their mines elsewhere, so that all local tradition of the original landing-place died out. Nor did the Spaniards again colonize them, while the English occupation did not follow until 1629.

More than ninety years ago, however, Munoz suggested that Watling's Island, which is about fifty miles east-southeast of Cat Island, was the true Guanahani or San Salvador of Columbus. During half a century afterward this new claimant made little headway against the belief that Cat Island was better entitled to the honor, but in the last thirty-five years, with the more precise methods of geographical investigation, the claim of Watling's Island has been revived and substantiated in a way to make it irresistible. First, A. B. Becher insisted upon this view, and Peschel, Daniel Major, Petermann, and others have followed it. With the competition practically sifted down to Cat, Samana, and Watling's, the last named has now almost eclipsed the other two. One of the most recent and exhaustive of the recent original investigations of the subject was that of Gov. Blake, while Governor of the Bahamas, a few years ago. He made several cruises among the islands of which he had official charge for the express purpose of studying this question. With the log book of Columbus to guide him, he followed the explorer's course as nearly as possible. A draughtsman sketched the outlines of the various shores and the Governor's wife made water-color drawings of the scenery. He also studied the dangerous currents against which the early explorers had also to contend. By a process of elimination one after another of the islands was rejected as failing to fully satisfy the description given by Columbus, while Watling's Island wholly agreed with it. It had the lake in the center, the fertile soil, the reef encircling it except at the capacious harbor with its narrow entrance, and the bluff hard by. Such an independent study, together with the conclusions of the geographers who had not themselves seen it, no doubt clinches Watling's Island to be definitely considered as the spot seen when the joyful cry of "Land!" was raised, and indeed it has been officially named San Salvador.

The present importance of this matter is increased by the project of Castelar and others to make a combined voyage of vessels from the Old World to the New in September and October, 1892, a leading feature of the honors paid to Columbus. Naturally there should be a common agreement as to the island recognized as the San Salvador of the great discoverer. Researches relating to the place where Columbus landed will grow in interest and importance during the next few years. A feature of the coming celebration might well be that of erecting upon the spot a monument, which in such an out of the way place need not be pretentious and elaborate, but should be impressive and enduring. PINTA.

WHO'LL HANG THE INDIANS?

A Question of Jurisdiction Over Two Pine Ridge Murderers.

FORT MEADE, S. D., March 4.—[Special Correspondence.]—Feb. 14 two Indian prisoners were confined in the post guard-house at Fort Meade, S. D. They are still in confinement. Both are Sioux. One is named "Young Skunk," the other is "Plenty Horses." Neither appears to be over 25 years old. "Young Skunk" is charged, he says unjustly, with the killing of a ranchman named Miller near Pine Ridge. "Plenty Horses" admits that he killed a soldier Jan. 7, 1891, near Pine Ridge Agency. He does not admit that he murdered First-Lieut. Edward W. Casey, Twenty-second Infantry, by shooting him through the head when his back was turned. "Plenty Horses" says that he is a Brule. He speaks English fluently and says that he learned it when at the Carlisle Indian school where he spent five years and three months. He further says that he left the Carlisle school about three years ago. It is understood that Capt. Richard H. Pratt, Tenth United States Cavalry, who is in charge of the Carlisle school, denies that the murderer of Lieut. Casey was ever at his school.

"Young Skunk" and "Plenty Horses" are held in confinement at Fort Meade by orders received from Maj.-Gen. N. A. Miles, commanding the Division of the Missouri. Requisition has been made upon the Post Commander, Lieut.-Col. E. V. Sumner, Eighth Cavalry, for these prisoners by the civil authorities, but Col. Sumner continues to hold the Indians, and the issue is awaited with interest. It is understood that the civil authorities claim that the Sioux prisoners should be turned over to them because guilty of murder of a citizen at a point not within the limits of any designated military reservation of the United States. On the other hand, it is probable that the fact that Lieut. Casey was a soldier in the military service of the United States, and engaged in the discharge of his military duties at the time of his death, constitutes a sufficient cause for the detention and trial of Plenty Horses.

April 11, 1873, Brig.-Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. A., was murdered by Modoc Indians near Van Bremmer's Ranch, Cal., while engaged in a peace conference. The murderers, Shack Nasty Jim and Scar Faced Charley, were tried, convicted, and sentenced by a military commission and were hanged for the crime of which they were proven guilty.

Possibly Fort Meade, S. D., will be the scene of a similar event. "Young Skunk" and "Plenty Horses" are shackled but not handcuffed. It is the duty of the officers of the day to inspect their irons daily and to verify their custody hourly during the night. At the date of writing they are in the custody of Capt. Philip Reade. In case "Young Skunk" is shown not to be guilty of the crime for which he was arrested it is said that he will be enlisted as an Indian scout. Both the prisoners are well treated and they consume a good deal of tobacco and cigarette-paper.

HIS DAYS ARE NUMBERED.

CREGIER IS NOW SERVING HIS FIRST AND LAST TERM AS MAYOR.

The Ku-Klux Kitchen Kommittee Looking for a Candidate Who May Be Able to Defeat Harrison in the Democratic Convention—Harmony in the Republican Camp—Farwell and Adams Return to Town—Local Political Gossip—Notes.

De Witt C. Cregier is serving his first and last term as Mayor of Chicago. He will not be the Democratic nominee for Mayor this spring. That has been practically decided. There are a number of persons around the City-Hall who yet try to persuade Mr. Cregier that he is in the race. He has been greatly deceived by them. The leading members of the Ku-Klux Kitchen Kommittee are now on the lookout for a man who can defeat Harrison in the convention. They have discussed John A. King, ex-Judge Barnum, Judge McConnell, and Joseph Donnersberger. They are not able to unite on any one man. In the meantime Austin J. Doyle is pushing the Harrison organization, and it looks now as though Harrison will be the nominee of the convention.

The Cregier followers, however, threaten to explode a bomb under Carter. They claim to have evidence showing that Harrison was in the Chicago Passenger Street railway scheme which resulted in the surrender of the Washington street tunnel to the street-car company without compensation to the city. The Cregierites also threaten to show up other transactions of the Harrison City Administration. The Harrison men are not behind hand. They threaten to show that plunder has been carried on under the Cregier Administration, and that Cregier must have known all about it. If any taxpayer has any doubts about the extravagance, the corruption, the crookedness of the Cregier and the Harrison Administrations he has only to go to the City-Hall, and he will find a number of partisans on both sides ready to prove the extravagance, the crookedness, and the corruption.

The Cregierites control the primaries, however. They are going to use their control to defeat Harrison if not to elect Cregier. The Secretary of the City Committee said yesterday that the primary judges have not yet been appointed. He said:

"The Central Committeemen appoint the judges in their respective wards. They have not yet handed in the lists, but they will do so in a few days."

It is understood that they will entirely ignore the principal provisions of the primary law and run the primaries on the free-and-easy plan. This is the only hope of the Cregierites to nominate their man.

What Lawler Wants.

Frank Lawler's candidacy for the Mayoralty, which he modestly announced himself on his return from Washington, is considered a bid for a dicker. Lawler pledged himself to support Harrison last September. A bargain was made. Harrison presided at the county convention in the interest of Lawler. Harrison made speeches for Lawler. Lawler promised to support Harrison in return. Now Lawler wants a further price for this support.

Lawler has set himself up for Mayor in order to bring Harrison to time. Cregier sent "Larry" McGann to Washington to offer Lawler the Oil Inspectorship. Lawler took the offer under consideration. He wants the Harrison people to tender him the City Treasurership. The Harrison people are not disposed to do so. They will not agree to carry a defeated and discredited candidate. But Lawler may make trouble. He is a self-seeking person, and does not care much about party when it stands in the way of Lawler. Harrison wants George Weiss, a hop-dealer, or John Moran on the ticket with him. He obstinately refuses to make terms with Lawler, believing that he can get on without him.

Anyway the convention will be set up against Lawler. He cannot control the Nineteenth Ward. He has set out by abusing the committeemen and he is urging his kinsman, Jim McCann, for Alderman. Lawler will make trouble, but he will hardly get an office. He will be most troublesome for Harrison.

There was a rumor yesterday that Lawler's noncommittal position was due to the advice of Grover Cleveland. Cleveland does not like Harrison. If he has told Lawler to work against Harrison Lawler will violate all the pledges he made to Harrison last fall. Harrison's men are aware of this scheme. Harrison will not run on the same ticket with Lawler.

Quite a Contrast.

On the Republican side all seems to be harmony. Ex-Ald. James T. Rawleigh has drawn out of the contest for the Mayoralty. Graeme Stewart is still mentioned with favor. Ex-Senator Charles B. Farwell is spoken of as a candidate. It is evident, however, from the drift of opinion that Hempstead Washburne will be the nominee. A certain element of the Cregierites are trying to stir up hostility to Mr. Washburne because of his wife's religion.

This element is trying to control the Citizens' Committee of thirty-two, and to nominate a candidate who will draw from Washburne. The spirit that animates those persons may be judged from the following letter:

CHICAGO, March 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please answer the following questions:

What stand does Hempstead Washburne take in regard to the "little school house" question?

Is he a member of or attendant of the Roman Catholic Church?

A REPUBLICAN.

It can be said in reply to this communication that Mr. Washburne received his elementary and academic education in the public schools. He is a supporter of those schools. He favors generous sustainment of the primary, grammar, and high schools. He is in favor of the Compulsory School law in the letter and in the spirit of its enactment. He is not a member of the Roman Catholic Church. His wife is a member and he may attend occasionally. He probably does as Gen. Sherman and Gen. Grant did.

Ald. Arthur Dixon says he will not be a candidate for City Treasurer in the convention. He is in favor of Mr. Van Cleave, who is a candidate for City Clerk, and as Mr. Van Cleave lives in his ward he will not stand in his way. Mr. Dixon, however, says that he will make a strong fight in the convention in favor of the principle of his ordinance fixing the gross compensation for City Treasurer at $25,000, and of paying the interest on the city funds into the City Treasury for the use of the people. Mr. Dixon's withdrawal makes Mr. Guntrum the favorite candidate. Mr. Wilk is objected to because he is not in business on his own account. He is a clerk for Banker Rawson.

The Town Offices.

It looks now as though Ald. Summerfield will have clear sailing in the South Town for the Republican nomination for Assessor. Maj. De Young has drawn out. Mr. Kochersperger or Frank Meyer will be the candidate for Collector. An effort will be made in the West Division to induce ex-Ald. Badenoch or ex-Ald. Rawligh to accept the Republican nomination for Assessor. Dennis Considine will be the Democratic nominee. Cantwell has offended all the propertyowners by his assessments. Albert J. Maher, it is said, will not be a candidate for Assessor in Hyde Park this year. Charles F. Clark, a bright, able young man residing in the Thirty-second Ward, will probably be the Republican candidate.

Justice Going has forwarded a letter to the Governor declining to be a candidate for Justice of the Peace for another term. The Judges will have to name some new man. They will probably name Justice Hamburgher or Joseph W. Errant. It is claimed that Max Eberhardt, nominated as a Republican Justice, is a Democrat and a noisy supporter of Carter H. Harrison.

It is believed the Citizens' Committee of 100 will not name a candidate for Mayor this evening. It cannot get anybody to accept. All the leaders in the movement seem to be Democrats, yet the committee is likely to name a Republican, if one is named at all. Such a candidate would help the Democrats by drawing votes from the Republicans.

FARWELL AND ADAMS AT HOME.

The Ex-Senator Not a Candidate for Mayor—Views on Political Matters.

Ex-Senator Farwell returned from Washington yesterday in good spirits and apparently the best of health. He seems to be none the worse on account of the hard work of the closing days of the session, and soon after his arrival in the city was at his desk in the store hard at work.

"Inasmuch as Cook County has about one-third of the population of the State," said the ex-Senator when asked for his opinion of the situation at Springfield, "I think that the Chicago delegation ought to have pride enough to try and elect a Chicago man. Now I'm not speaking in the interest of any candidate, either Republican or Democrat. Both sides must make concessions before a Senator can be elected.

"I think a Senator should be selected from one of the two great parties, and I never have thought the Republicans ought to abandon their organization for any new party. If we participate in a new organization we admit disintegration in our own party to a greater or less extent. If the members from Cook County should agree upon a man it seems to me that they might induce a sufficient number of country members to vote for him to elect him. I don't know that this could be done. The farmers have been well provided for by the last Congress."

Regarding the municipal contest he said he was not well posted, and when asked if he would accept the Mayoralty nomination replied that he was not a candidate for any office. He believes Chicago is a Republican city, and that the Republicans will elect their ticket if judgment is exercised in the selection of candidates.

Mr. Adams Will Travel.

George E. Adams and family expect to spend several months traveling. Mr. Adams came home from Washington last evening, but will return Sunday evening. He expects to sail on one of the Ward steamers Thursday for the South. In company with his family he will visit Cuba, Old Mexico, and probably return via Southern California. Mr. Adams is much pleased with the work of the last session of the Fifty-first Congress.

"The country will realize before many months," he said, "that this conquest was the strongest one the country has ever had. The legislation enacted by this Congress will make the Republican party stronger and will be most beneficial to the country."

Mr. Adams is confident of the success of the Republicans in the coming municipal election.

"I am not well posted except as to my own district. I know that the North Side wards are all for Mr. Washburne. The information that I have is that he is the most prominent candidate. All I know is what I have read."

Regarding the Senatorial contest Mr. Adams said he was not competent to judge. He said that the feeling among Republicans at Washington was that it would be better not to go outside of the party, but he added that they were not familiar with the situation, and that he felt that the State Central Committee was competent to manage the fight and say what was the best thing to do.

Nominate a Ticket Tonight.

The Socialistic party met by delegates last night at No. 54 West Lake street. Nineteen organizations were represented. R. Berlyn presided, with G. A. Hoehn as Secretary. The meeting was held with closed doors. The candidates and platform for the coming city election were discussed, but no information was given out for publication. Four additional bodies joined the movement—the Stairbuilders' Union, Danish and Polish Social unions, and the Independent Bakers' Union No. 1. It was announced that five more unions had indicated their intention of sending delegates to the convention which will meet tonight at No. 54 West Lake street. There is a strong probability that T. J. Morgan will be made the candidate for Mayor. The Socialists claim they will poll 12,000 votes. They have arranged for a number of mass meetings in the interests of their candidates, and the leading Socialist workers in New York and Boston have been secured to address the meetings on those occasions.

Laborites Organizing.

The United Trade and Labor party has organized labor clubs in the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first Wards. J. N. Ballou, President of the Building Trades' Council, has been made ward club organizer, and will organize a club in each ward in the city of those in sympathy with the Labor ticket. Many letters of encouragement and considerable money have been sent to the Executive Board by unions. Six local unions united with the new movement yesterday.

Local Political Notes.

The First Ward Republican Club will meet this evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The German Republican Club of the Ninth Ward last night indorsed Joseph Bidwill for Alderman.

The Second Ward Republican Club will meet at Freiberg's Hall this evening and officers will be elected.

A meeting of the Sixteenth Ward Republican Club, held at No. 636 Milwaukee avenue, indorsed Hempstead Washburne for Mayor and George C. Lemke for Alderman.

The North End Auxiliary to the Eleventh Ward Democratic Club met at Anchor Hall, Paulina and Indiana streets, last night and indorsed Carter H. Harrison for Mayor.

Citizens of the Ninth Ward will hold a mass-meeting tonight at No. 612 West Eighteenth street for the purpose of indorsing Max Kuchmann for Alderman.

The snow is being used as a political argument by the Cregier City Administration. Squads of Italians and others, doubtless on the way to naturalization, but who cannot speak English yet, were at work on the streets yesterday shoveling snow and being called off by number by the squad overseers.

The Swedish-American Club of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Wards met and indorsed Hempstead Washburne for Mayor,

SHELVE THE POLITICIANS

GEN. STILES ADVANCES HIS IDEA OF MUNICIPAL REFORM.

An Interesting Address at the Annual British-American Entertainment—The Iroquois Braves Will Have a New Wigwam—Sad Story That an Old Man's Theft Revealed—Mr. Yerkes to Remain a Street Railway President and a Resident of Chicago.

If the British subjects across the border voted against commercial reciprocity the Scotch and English residents of Chicago didn't allow the fact to interfere with their enjoyment of social reciprocity with their American-born neighbors, as a large number of British-Americans attended the second annual patriotic entertainment in Central Music-Hall last night.

The hall was not more than two-thirds filled, but the weather had something to do with the vacant seats. There was a happy mixture of Scotch, English, and American vocal and instrumental selections on the program, which was long enough—with the encores—to satisfy everybody. The stage decorations were profuse and artistically arranged, but there wasn't much variety. The Stars and Stripes were used exclusively, the Union Jack being present only by suggestion. The entertainment was given to promote the objects of the British-American Association.

The duties of Chairman devolved upon Dr. R. P. Reynolds, President of the association. On his right sat Gen. I. N. Stiles, and others on the platform were Gen. M. M. Trumbull, George E. Gooch of Iowa City, past President of the association, and A. G. Hodge, its present Secretary. The band of the Second Regiment furnished a full line of the old patriotic favorites which called down encores on their musical heads.

In the absence of the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, the introduction of Gen. Stiles to the audience was assigned to Gen. M. M. Trumbull, who eulogized Gen. Stiles and referred to his fellow-countrymen as being descendants of the men who "laid the foundation of English and American liberty."

In speaking on the subject of "Restricted Immigration," Gen. Stiles said: "The spirit of true Americanism is encouraged by your association, I am glad to know. Those who have attained a certain success in life should devote a portion of their time and services to forwarding the needs and the good of the public. Restricted immigration has been seemingly neglected. When the logical side of the argument against Chinese immigration is considered; when it appears that experience has demonstrated that the Chinaman is such a thing of the past that we cannot Americanize him or induce him to make this his permanent home; when it is considered that the civilization of the Chinaman will displace our civilization, will drive us to the wall if we only give him a fair show; when we consider that he can beat us at our own game it is a serious thing to decide whether we can afford to let him drive us to the wall. The time is coming when a move must be made to impose a restriction on the tide of immigration. Can we go on as we are with safety to our own country? It never occurred to the politician who talked against the pauper labor of Europe that the pauper as well as the pauper goods should be kept out of the country. Who can feel satisfied with the municipal management of this great city and who has not felt satisfied that an improved condition can never be brought about by political methods in the hands of either party?"

The following program was carried out: "America," Second Regiment Band; "America," Lotus and Weber Quartets; "Sword of Bunker Hill," Rees Price; "Fantasie on Scottish Airs," Charles D'Almaine; "Mona," song by Miss Grace E. Jones; "On the Platform," and "Yankee Patrol," Second Regiment Band; harp duet from "Lucretia Borgia" by Mrs. Clara Murray and Sig. Fabiani; Highland Fling, Hay Clark; "Poet and Peasant," Second Regiment Band; "Hail Columbia," Lotus and Weber quartets; "Sheann Trews," Scotch dance, by Miss Addie Smith of Toronto; "Horatius" and "The Shark and the Lion," recitations, by Walter C. Lyman; "Within a Mile of Edinboro' Town," Miss Grace E. Jones; cornet solo, "Battle Cry of Freedom," A. F. Wilson; "Bedouin Love Song," John Morley; Sailor's hornpipe, Hay Clark; song, "Anchored," Rees Price; "Star Spangled Banner," Miss Jones, Mr. Price, Lotus and Weber quartets, chorus by the audience.

WIGWAM FOR IROQUOIS BRAVES.

The Club Will Have a Home at Adams Street and Michigan Avenue.

The Iroquois Club is to have a new clubhouse. Forty members assembled in the directors' rooms at the club-house last evening. President Ewing read a proposition from A. J. Cooper, who has offered an option until March 15 on the property on the northwest corner of Michigan avenue and Adams street, now occupied by the Brunswick Hotel. The building is six stories and has 52 feet on Michigan avenue and 110 feet on Adams street. Mr. Cooper offered the ninety-seven years' lease of the building and premises without revaluation at $7,600 a year with taxes added. The ground rent will be transferred for $125,000, subject to the present lease of tenants.

The Brunswick Hotel has a seven years' lease at $15,000 a year; the basement is leased for three years at $3,000. From the hotel company was received a proposition to vacate the premises leaving the furniture for $25,000 or cancel the lease at once for $16,000.

Thus the occupancy of the new quarters by the Iroquois Club means the expenditure of $141,000 for the site and $50,000 on remodeling the building in accordance with the plans prepared by Fleming & Addison.

The building was originally built by the Pullman Company as an office building. Mr. Cooper, obtaining possession of the site, added two stories and leased it to the hotel company.

After the question was discussed at length George W. Brant offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the club be authorized to secure the property on the northwest corner of Michigan avenue and Adams street, now known as the Brunswick Hotel, for the use of the club as a club-house, and to take any action and sign any papers which they shall deem necessary or advisable to that end.

Col. R. H. Eddy arose and described the virtues of a gavel he therewith presented to the club. Its bundle was cut from hickory on the homestead of Andrew Jackson. The mallet end was made from the flooring of the first house built on the Hermitage estate.

After speeches and congratulations the meeting adjourned.

POVERTY FORCED HIM TO CRIME.

Joseph D. King Stole from the Palmer House Newsstand.

Joseph D. King, an alleged agent for the Hatters' Association of Des Moines, Ia., with offices at No. 222 La Salle street, was locked up at the Central Police Station last evening on the charge of stealing books from the Palmer House book-stand.

When placed under arrest the prisoner did not deny his guilt, but with tears streaming down his cheeks said that he was in great need of money and was compelled to resort to criminal means to secure it. For weeks past Mr. King, who is a fine-looking man of perhaps 40 years, has been purloining novels of the cheap order from the newsstand. Detectives proclaimed him at least eccentric, and he has always been supposed a man of means. His manner of stealing was to pick up a newspaper, scan it for a moment, and then place it on top of a book, pick up both, and pay for the paper and walk out. He was caught in the act yesterday. Letters found on him show that he is from Toronto, Ont., where he has an interesting and evidently estimable family. His wife, who is in Girardeau, Mo., is lying at the point of death, and the letter from his daughter in Canada would indicate that she has no possible chance of recovery. She also bemoans the poverty and illness of her dearly beloved father, and fears that he will outlive some terrible news which has been imparted to her by letter.

King, it is said, has a son connected with a large banking house, but this is not known to be so, as he refuses positively to speak of his troubles. The officers are making further investigations.

WILL REMAIN IN CHICAGO.

Mr. Yerkes Denies That He Is to Be Deposed or Is to Leave the City.

In reference to the rumor that he was to be removed from the Presidency of the North Chicago Side Street railway companies and would leave Chicago Mr. Charles T. Yerkes last evening: "It is not true that I contemplate a removal to New York. I do not own a house there nor in several other large cities of the country, so I'll have to remain here."

In reply to another question he said: "I have not heard that I am to be removed from the Presidency of the cable lines. As a matter of fact when any officer of the roads is removed I remove him. I control a majority of the stock, and I therefore know that the rumor of my retiring is idle."

SUPT. POPE'S APPOINTMENT.

It Was Made Several Weeks Ago—His Reception by Employes.

S. T. Pope, who assumed the duties of Superintendent of the Chicago City railway Thursday, was appointed a week or two ago by President Wheeler by and with the consent of the Board of Directors. Ever since the place was made vacant by the retirement of Mr. Luck the directory has been flooded with applications for the position. The directors were anxious to secure a man who would not only fill the bill, but also prove satisfactory to the employés, and they took their time to find the right man. They feel confident now that their selection is a good one. Mr. Pope is in the prime of life and it is said is a man who is in sympathy with laboringmen. He has occupied a number of important positions and has always had a large number of men under him. He is said to have been well liked, and has been successful. He is a mechanical engineer by profession and a graduate of the Boston Polytechnic School. He was connected with an Eastern locomotive establishment for a while and then took a position with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, working himself up from a minor place to that of trainmaster.

For the last two or three years Mr. Pope has been connected with the Minnesota Iron company. He resigned this position to accept the superintendency of the Chicago City railway company.

A number of employés of the South Side line were seen yesterday and most of them were apparently well satisfied with the appointment. All expressed themselves as being willing to give Mr. Pope a fair trial. They seem to have the understanding that the company has not fully determined to retain Mr. Pope, but that he will be on probation for a while. The regular meeting of the Executive Committee takes place this evening, and if there is any opposition it will probably develop at this meeting. The men seem to be well pleased with the new administration, and say that there have been a number of changes in the rules that redound to their benefit.

The Building Trades Council, which meets tonight, will doubtless receive some additional trades as members. The plasterers, who fire now due for a strike April 1, had delegates in the council temporarily, but withdrew them in view of their strike, as they said they could win it alone and disliked to involve the new council in a strike just at its inception. There are now nineteen trades in the council, and it is believed the plumbers will join tonight.

The statement in an irresponsible morning paper yesterday that the United Carpenters' Council decided Thursday night to strike April 1 is untrue, as is also the other statement made in the same sheet that the Trade and Labor Assembly had joined the Central Labor Union in calling for an indignation meeting to protest against the execution of the three men who killed Michael Quinn during a strike in the Connellsville coke regions.

WHAT CAUSED EMMA TAYLOR'S DEATH

A Question That Is Agitating Officials of the County Hospital.

Health Commissioner Wickersham received a letter from Dr. Bertram W. Sippe of the County Hospital yesterday stating that a woman named Emma Taylor, colored, had died at the hospital Feb. 12 from some cause unknown; and that, being refused the privilege of an autopsy, he had declined to sign a death certificate. The letter recited that the woman was brought to the hospital on Feb. 6 in a state of coma, from which she never recovered. The question arose in the mind of the Commissioner what became of the body and what had the Coroner done in the premises? On inquiry it was found that the Coroner knew nothing of it at all and Dr. Montgomery was ordered to question the hospital authorities. He learned that the body was given or sold to the Demonstrators' Association, whence it was taken to the Policlinic, where it was dissected.

At the County Hospital it was ascertained that Emma Taylor, colored, was brought there from No. 150 Pacific avenue, Feb. 6. She was paralyzed on one side and was attended by Drs. Bruger, Sippe, and Cutler. A diagnosis of her case was attempted, but could not be made. It was not known whether she had died a violent or natural death. She lingered in a comatose state until Feb. 13, when she died, still unconscious. The attending physicians applied for a permit, as they claim, to hold a post-mortem examination to ascertain the cause of death, but were refused. Thomas Freeman was given the custody of the remains for the use of the Demonstrators' Association for dissection. The law allows this disposition of the bodies of those who die unclaimed. The body was taken to the medical college. No death certificate was issued.

Warden Taylor, when informed of the case, caused all of the doctors concerned to be brought before him. The books showed that Emma Taylor was brought to the institution on the date mentioned and expired six days later. The body was then turned over to Mr. Freeman, as is usual when no friends of a dead person claim the remains.

ROBBED HIS DEAD BROTHER.

The Crime for Which Charles Perkins Will Spend Two Years at Joliet.

Charles Perkins, whose family is said to be of the highest respectability, was sent to the penitentiary for two years by Judge Tuthill yesterday on an old indictment charging him with larceny. He was allowed to go at that time on account of his connections. Last November he was again arrested for burglary, his sister-in-law, Mrs. Lola Perkins, being the complainant. The facts brought out were extraordinary. When his brother died and Mrs. Perkins was absent to arrange for the shipment of the body to the East Perkins broke into the house and robbed the dead body of a pin and gold cuff-buttons, and also took all the clothing of his brother that he could find. The old indictment was reinstated, and he was sentenced on it to serve two years.

STRONGLY OBJECT TO THE ORDER.

United States Express Company Employes Disgusted with President Platt's Idea.

The United States express company's employés here are not greatly pleased with President Platt's order requiring that the Superintendent should keep written descriptions of each employé as accurate as that under the Bertillion system. The rule applies to all who have the handling of moneys.

The bonding of the employés is an equally good thing for the company. That the employés should be required to pay premiums to go into a fund from which the company is to recoup any losses resulting from fault of employés is a bitter pill. "It is pretty hard," said an employé, "especially when you come to consider that most of the men get about half what they ought to get, and that there was a general cut in salaries a few months ago."

The cut referred to was 10 per cent on all receiving $1,000 or under and 15 to 20 per cent on those receiving over $1,000 a year.

SOLD LOTS HE DIDN'T OWN.

Edward Murphy Gets into Trouble by Selling Land in Harvey.

An enterprising young man calling himself Edward Murphy came near getting away with several hundred dollars by selling lots in the manufacturing Town of Harvey, to which he had no title. He appeared in Harvey about a fortnight ago, and claimed to have been in the employ of the Pullman company at St. Louis. He represented himself to be the agent of the Harvey Land Association, and in the Town of Beecher found several unsuspecting Germans who were willing to make partial payments on lots without knowing whether he could give any title.

T. W. Harvey last Tuesday dropped into a grocery store at Harvey and found Murphy talking to a lot of farmers. He learned that Murphy had about $1,400, which they had paid in partial payments. Mr. Harvey told Murphy it would be best to turn the money over to the storekeeper for safe keeping and if everything was all right it would be paid back to him. Murphy, having no alternative, did so. The money is still in the storekeeper's hands.

It was found that he had received $375 as partial payment on four lots, of which the price was $2,800. One of the lots had a house built on it, but Murphy told the purchaser that would be all right—he would have it moved away. This money he got away with, but the purchaser will lose nothing. Murphy had an option worth about that sum, which will be devoted to reimbursing this purchaser.

To prevent any further operations on the part of Mr. Murphy an advertisement was inserted in some of the papers giving a particular description of him and declaring that he was not and never has been an agent of the company or authorized to do business for it.

A DETECTIVE WHO DIDN'T DETECT.

George Green, a Watchman at "The Leader," Under Arrest Charged with Stealing.

According to the confession of Detective George Green of "The Leader" dry-goods store at State and Adams streets, what the proprietors wanted was not so much a detective to keep an eye out for shoplifters as a detective to detect the detective.

Green was arrested yesterday afternoon by Central Station detectives on a warrant sworn out by Dernberg, Glick & Horner, who claim that he has been stealing money for some time. They say that Green was frequently sent to make purchases and would bring back an altered bill, "knocking down" the difference. Day before yesterday the cashier thought one of the bills excessive and made inquiry. He found the bill had been "raised." Green acknowledged the forgery but pleaded that it was his first offense and was forgiven. The proprietors made an investigation and found many other bills had been altered, so Green was arrested.

Green, having been invested with considerable authority, had plenty of opportunity to purloin goods from the store, and in consequence a search will be made to find if he has taken advantage of his position in other ways than by forgery. His stealings so far as known have been of small amounts. Green has worked for "The Leader" the last six months and was previously employed as a detective in other down-town dry-goods houses.

THEY WANT THE TRACKS RAISED.

South Side Propertyowners Will Petition the City Council.

A meeting of the Chicago Propertyowners' Protective Association of the South Side was held last evening at Neilsou's Hall, Armour avenue and Thirty-seventy street. The subject considered was the proposition to elevate the tracks of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Lake Shore and Michigan Central railroads seven feet and to depress the streets by the same amount. The officers of the association were instructed to meet the City Council Committee on Railroads Monday at 2:30 p. m. and ask that the committee recommend to the City Council that the tracks of the roads in question be elevated to the height of fourteen feet above the present grade, thus doing away with the depression of the streets.

During the last few days a petition to this effect has been circulated among the propertyowners interested and has been generally signed.

STOLEN FROM THE THEATER.

Miss Melville of Joseph Murphy's Company Loses Her Diamonds.

Miss Mollie Melville of Joseph Murphy's company was robbed of her diamonds while at the Haymarket Theater a week ago last Tuesday night. She places a value on them of $3,000. She had left them in her dressing-room in the theater and while on the stage the jewels were stolen. Entrance to the room could be effected from a window and the thief may have gained admission in that manner, or it may have been some one whose connection with the theater gave opportunity for gaining admission to the room. Manager Davis characterized the loss as a piece of carelessness, and said that in such cases of theft he was opposed to any publicity, believing that advertising the loss almost shut off the chances for recovery.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

At Home—Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Morton.

There was a reception yesterday afternoon to young Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Morton, who eloped Wednesday to Kenosha. It took place at the Northwestern depot and J. R. Terhune, No. 2906 Groveland avenue, the bride's father, was the receiving party. While he didn't exactly say "Bless you, my children!" he did not begin active hostilities on the young husband. He insisted, however, that Mrs. Morton must temporarily return to her mother, who is ill. So Mrs. Morton is now at home and Mr. Morton, Jr., is at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Morton, No. 2968 Indiana avenue. The young couple left Chicago at 3 p. m. Wednesday, were married at 5 p. m. by the Rev. Dr. Sanders of Kenosha, returned to Chicago at 7 p. m., and sent word to their parents begging forgiveness. They reëntered at the Columbia Hotel and Thursday morning went to Janesville, Wis., and registered at the Grand Hotel. Yesterday morning they were called upon by a friend of the families, who told them to come home.

Arrested a German Forger.

A short time ago L. Arndt, acting German Consul in this city, placed in the hands of Pinkerton's Detective Agency the matter of locating Julius Emil Otto Schroeder, against whom criminal proceedings had been brought before the Royal Examining Justice at Stettin, Prussia, for the forgery of certain bills of exchange. Extradition papers for Schroeder had been issued. He was supposed to be in Chicago and search was made for him which indicated that he had been here but had gone. The work was discontinued after some search and resumed again a few days ago, with the result that Schroeder was located in Milwaukee March 5. He was working in a copper foundry in Milwaukee. The total amount of his forgeries aggregates 7,600 marks. He will be brought to Chicago Saturday and then will be sent to Prussia to stand trial for his crime.

A Mimic, Two Lovers, and a 'Phone.

A tender little idyll comes from rural Hyde Park. John Fasteult and George Lovitt love the same girl, Sadie Green. Sadie prefers John, and George has fallen a victim to the monster with green eyes. John and Sadie agreed to meet Friday night at Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-ninth street and go to the theater. John met George and Sadie. A little later Sadie called him up by 'phone and asked him to change the date to Thursday night. John readily consented, and was rewarded by a telephonic kiss. That night John stood in the biting blasts for four mortal hours awaiting the Sadie that never came. He went home too hurt to ask an explanation. The next night Sadie cooled her pretty little feet on the same inhospitable corner and went home vowing that men were deceivers ever. And George is showing his intimate friends how perfectly he can imitate Sadie's voice.

Those Ashland Block Stories.

C. S. Waller, the agent for the present owner of the Ashland Block, says that the rumors concerning a lease of this block for ninety-nine years, the demolition of the present building, and the erection of a sixteen-story building have no foundation in fact. Men have been trying to obtain such a lease from the owner, but none of them have succeeded, and no agreement of any sort concerning such a lease has been arrived at with any one. It is not improbable that the owner will improve the present building without delay and that the stores and offices therein will be subject to separate leases as heretofore. The lease of the barber in the basement was bought out, because in improving the building it is desirable to improve the basement at the same time.

Listened to Committee Reports.

Among the reports made at the meeting of the Woman's Alliance at the Palmer House yesterday was that of the committee appointed to see what is done with the children taken to the Detention Hospital. During the month thirty-nine boys and eleven girls had been received. All but a few had been sent to various homes and schools. The committee appointed to investigate the charges against Principal Ford reported that he was in their judgment innocent.

The House of the Good Shepherd was again discussed. It was decided that as it was in part or wholly supported by public funds it should be open to public inspection. A petition was prepared to have the kindergarten system made part of the public schools.

Work of the Humane Society.

The Illinois Humane Society reports that during the month of February it investigated 185 complaints, rescued and remedied the condition of seventy-three children, surrendered seventeen children to institutions by court on petitions, placed ten children in institutions temporarily, prosecuted one person for cruelty to children, prosecuted three persons for cruelty to animals, laid up eight horses as unfit for service, removed sixteen disabled animals by ambulance, killed ten abandoned and disabled animals, reprimanded forty-eight persons and teamsters, imposed $56 in fines, and received $210 from its contributors.

His Nobility Did Not Count.

Anton Adolph Wolff, the "Viennese nobleman" who tearfully pleaded to Justice Bradwell for his release on the charge of larceny, was yesterday held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $300. During the hearing F. S. Lewis of 213 No. Sholto street identified the prisoner as the man who had robbed him of his watch.

Lo Eager to Hear Light Opera.

The captive Brules and Ogallalas at Fort Sheridan have been impatient ever since their visit to the minstrels to be further initiated into the mysteries of the stage. They give it out that "Buffalo Bill," e. c., black men, their term for the negro cavalry—are good as far as they go, but what they want now is light opera and "heap white squaw." Their wish will be gratified this afternoon, and twelve of them, under an escort of officers, will be taken to see "The Red Hussar" at the Grand Opera-House. Besides, it's easy for the officers—like paterfamilias taking Johnny to the circus.

Mrs. Curtis' Salary Garnished.

Deputy Sheriff Sheridan and a detective from Mooney & Boland's agency made a raid on Mrs. M. B. Curtis' apartments at the Grand Pacific Thursday night in search of anything tangible that might be attached on a claim in favor of Charles Caspar, a New York jeweler. Mr. Caspar claims to have loaned Mrs. Curtis $500 in December, 1890, she giving a thirty-day promissory note for the amount. The actress also purchased $292 worth of jewelry, which, it is claimed, she never paid for. Armed with attachment writs Sheridan and the detective made a most thorough search, but found nothing.

Yesterday Mr. Caspar's attorney garnished Mrs. Curtis' salary at the Windsor Theater.

Mr. Williams Speaks His Mind.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Englewood Presbyterian Church gave an oyster supper last night in the church parlors. It was well attended. The Rev. Hugh Spencer Williams was present by invitation. He was invited to make an address on the troubles in the church, and did not hesitate to free his mind concerning the presbytery, concerning which he said many bitter things. His address was well received.

Work of the Citizens' League.

General Agent Haywood read his report for February yesterday before the Citizens' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors. In it he gave the following statistics: Saloonkeepers prosecuted, 70; charges against the same, 119; selling to minors, 40; selling to drunkards, 70; keeping disorderly houses, 9; amount of fines and costs imposed, $1,013; number of witnesses subpœnaed, 191.

A Slave to Opium.

Frank Hennessey is a slave to the opium habit. Dead broke and in agony for want of the drug he entered a joint in Custom House place last night and stole a pipe and some opium. The keeper, Sam Sing, yelled "Stlop tleef!" and Hennessey was soon in a cell at the armory, where he clung to the bars and besought all within hearing for opium.

Hyde Park High School Nine.

The Hyde Park High School boys held a meeting last night for the purpose of organizing a base-ball club and to decide on the color of their uniforms for the coming season. J. C. Card was elected Captain of the nine, the members of which will be chosen by a committee of the Cook County High School League, to which the club will belong.

Went Wrong Again.

The North Side cable system was at a standstill last night between 9 and 10 o'clock. The cause of the blockade was a broken axle. In rounding the curve at Randolph and Dearborn streets a grip-car broke an axle, which got caught in the track, and several horses were required to pull their hardest before the obstacle was removed.

Formally Ordered to California.

Col. H. C. Corbin received the formal order for his removal from the Division of the Missouri yesterday and will leave this morning on the Santa Fé for Los Angeles. In the order Gen. Miles expressed his appreciation of the valuable services of Col. Corbin and his regret that the ordinary change of service had removed him from the division.

Took Three Men to Hold Her.

Bessie Rowe, 26 years old, a servant at the residence of John R. Foss, No. 447 Monroe street, went violently insane last night, and tried to choke herself with her hands. It took three strong men to hold her until the patrol wagon arrived.

Items.

The Visiting Nurse Association held its monthly meeting yesterday. Satisfactory reports of the progress of the work were given.

Vernon Hunt, a State street car conductor, was caught between two cars at the Sixty-first street viaduct yesterday morning and had his left arm broken in two places and sustained internal injuries. He was taken to the County Hospital.

Joseph Zaruba and Charles Dringe got into a quarrel at Halsted street and Archer avenue, and Zaruba struck Dringe over the head with his dinner-pail. Zaruba was locked up and Dringe was taken to his home, No. 2531 Archer avenue. He may die.

The two story frame building in the rear of No. 3326 Cottage Grove avenue caught fire last night from an overheated stove and was totally destroyed. The building was occupied by F. Peters as a carpenter and paint shop. He loses $300; no insurance.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 21° above zero; 9 a. m., 26°; 10 a. m., 26°; 11 a. m., 27°; 12 m., 27°; 1 p. m., 28°; 3 p. m., 29°; 6 p. m., 30°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.53; 6 p. m., 29.47.

The matter of John B. Jeffery's judgment for $1,000 against M. B. Curtis ("Sam'l of Posen") was before Judge Hawes yesterday on a motion to dissolve the injunction obtained by Jeffery and for the removal of Sidney R. Jones, who was appointed receiver. The court entered an order preserving the rights of the members of Curtis' company and allowing them to collect their salaries out of the box-office receipts.

SOCIAL EVENTS IN EVANSTON.

Several Pleasant Entertainments in Chicago's Big Suburb.

George E. Holmes gave a musical recital at the invitation of Mrs. Watson and her daughter, Miss Margaret, at their home on Ridgeland avenue in Evanston yesterday afternoon. The parlors were decorated with palms and cut flowers.

The S. S. Club of Evanston was entertained by the Misses Carrie and Bessie Harbert at their home on Judson avenue in that village last evening. Light refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Grover gave a euchre party to a number of friends at their home, No. 608 Grove street, in Evanston, last evening.

The Legensia Literary Society was entertained at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. D. R. Dyche, on Chicago avenue in Evanston, last evening. "Electro Reform" was discussed during the evening. Papers were read by Mrs. W. S. Harbert. Mrs. C. G. Neeley, and W. A. Gilson.

MINNEAPOLIS' FLOUR OUTPUT.

An Increase Over the Production of Last Week.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 6.—The *Northwestern Miller* says:

The talk about the flour output being curtailed, which prevailed last week, did not pan out, as instead of a decrease being shown there was quite an increase. The aggregate production for the week was 123,275 barrels, averaging 20,546 for the week. 131,950 barrels the corresponding period in 1890 and 86,700 barrels in 1889. The water power has been a little poorer than ever the last few days, and probably not to exceed 3,500 barrels per day is being ground by that kind of power. There were thirteen mills running today, and they were producing at the rate of about 20,000 barrels daily. Some millers report the demand for flour improved for a week back, considering sales having been made on export account. Several round lots of patents were sold for foreign shipment, though the prices obtained were unpleasantly close to cost. Bakers were in active demand, and one firm reports having sold 200 cars Thursday. Low grades were also in good request from abroad. There was another class of millers whose experience had not been of such a favorable character. None of the local firms claim to be selling as much flour as they are grinding, not a few of them working on orders taken some time back. Prices are 5@10c higher than a week ago, and should today's advance in wheat hold they will be put up still more. The export shipments for the week were 40,760 barrels, against 34,150 barrels the preceding week. London quotation for 280 pounds c. i. f. are: Patents, 23s@23s 6d; bakers', 21s@21s 6d; low grades, 16s@17s 3d.

Life.

Our life, our life is like a narrow raft
Afloat upon the hungry sea;
Hereon is but a little space,
And all men eager for a place,
Do thrust each other in the sea;
And each man, eager for a place,
Does thrust his brother in the sea.
And so our life is wan with fears,
And so the sea is salt with tears.
Ah, well is thee, thou art asleep!
Ah, well is thee, thou art asleep!

Our life, our life is like a curious play,
Where each man hideth from himself.
"Let us be open as the day."
One mask does to the other say,
Where he would deeply hide himself.
"Let us be open as the day."
That he may better hide himself.
And so the world goes round and round,
Until our life with rest is crowned.
Ah, well is thee, thou art asleep!
Ah, well is thee, thou art asleep!

—*The Path.*

Learning and Learned.

Anderson—"I am afraid my boy is learning to gamble since I sent him to college. He has drawn on me for money four times in three weeks."

Sanderson—"I am pretty sure my boy has learned to gamble. He has not called on me for any money since Christmas!"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

'VARSITY MEN WIN A CUP.

NORTHWESTERN'S TUG-OF-WAR TEAM ONCE MORE VICTORIOUS.

Several Interesting Events in the Fifth Annual Tournament at Evanston—The League Officials Say Brush Wants Too Much Help in Running the Cincinnati Club—The Chicago Club Will Leave March 13 for the West—Other Sporting News.

The fifth annual tug-of-war tournament for a cup was held at Idlewild Hall, Evanston, last evening.

The standing high jump for a gold medal was won by W. W. Wilkinson. R. A. Campbell of the university gave an exhibition in club swinging. Prof. L. B. Smith and class of six from the Chicago Y. M. C. A. gave a performance on the parallel bars.

In the preliminary tug-of-war pulls places were won by lot as follows: Company C, Second Infantry, I. N. G., versus Humboldt Park Athletic Club and Union Athletic Club versus Northwestern University.

In the first pull Humboldt Park won the drop by ¾ inch, but lost it again, Company C winning by 31¾ inches. The University won the drop by 2 inches and had gained 4 more when time was called.

The gold medal for pole vaulting was won by E. Ludlow; height, 8 feet 6 inches. The gold medal for running high jump was won by W. W. Wilkinson: height, 5 feet 1 inch.

In the final tug-of-war the university team won the drop from Company C by one inch, and slowly gained rope until when time was called it had the advantage by four inches. By this victory the 'varsity team wins the cup for the second time and the championship of the West. The victorious team will leave Evanston for Boston next Thursday, where Saturday it will pull the team of the Boston School of Technology and other New England teams. Friday evening of the following week it will meet the Columbia College team at New York for the championship of the United States.

BRUSH WANTS TOO MUCH.

That Is What the League Magnates Say of the Indiana Man.

NEW YORK, March 6.—[Special.]—The baseball magnates, while giving the impression Thursday that they were all bound for home that night, remained in town today and held a series of social conferences. That there is the same old squabble on nobody denied. It is said on good authority that John T. Brush has had a serious falling out with his league partners. He did not attend the league meeting Thursday in spite of the fact that he was reported present. The appointment of the committee, consisting of Abel, O'Neil, and Robinson, to "help" Brush in the Cincinnati question is significant. It is said that this committee has entire charge of the matter and that Brush will be given the "go-by" for this season. Brush wants too much. He wants the league franchise in Cincinnati, the support financially of the other league clubs, and the balance of $60,000 due him on the Indianapolis deal. The league men argue that Brush should be willing to shoulder the expense of the new Cincinnati club himself. For this reason a split between them and the wily Hoosier is the result. Added to this is the complex condition of affairs in Johnson's club, which has put the magnates in the mire so deeply that they can't see their way out. To be sure, they have discovered a technicality in Johnson's holdings, but they may also find that it will work against them. The scheme is to drag the matter into the courts as soon as possible.

ARRANGED AT LAST.

The Chicago Team Will Go West for Its Early Practice.

Jim Hart and Capt. Anson have at last decided on the practice work for the Chicago club this spring.

The St. Augustine trip had to be abandoned, because hotel accommodations could not be secured. Hot Springs was next thought of as a stopping place, but the miserable condition of the grounds there caused another change.

This put the club in a quandary, and when an offer came from Denver it was carefully considered. The result is that after some negotiating the trip to the Colorado town has been agreed on. The club will leave here March 13 and proceed direct to Denver. It will spend a week in practice and then meet the Denver club in a series of games extending to April 11. The club will then probably put in a short exhibition season in Western league cities.

ASSOCIATION BULLETIN.

List of the Contracts Approved and Players Signed.

CINCINNATI, O., March 6.—Announcement is made of the following association matters:

Contracts approved: With St. Louis—Charles Comiskey, John Boyle, Charles King, John Stivetts, John Munyan, William Klingman, William Eagan, William Fuller, Dennis Lyons, William Hoy, Thomas McCarthy, James McAleer, Joseph Neal, C. Miller.

With Columbus—Mark E. Baldwin, Henry Gastright, John L. Sneed, John O'Connor, Charles Crooks, Charles T. Reilly, Frank Knaus, James McTammany, W. H. Wheeler, C. E. Duffee, John E. Easton.

With Louisville—John R. Ryan, E. M. Dailey, John F. Doran, H. T. Taylor, S. J. Shinnick, Ollie Beard, W. E. Weaver, W. E. Wolf, John Wetzs, Nick Reeder.

With Baltimore—Curtis Welsh, W. Robinson, John McMahon, George H. Townsend, Perry W. Werden, Clarence L. Childs, Peter Gilbert, L. B. Ray, W. T. Johnson, John Healy, George E. Van Haltren.

With Washington—James McGuire, Enoch Bakely, Wilford Carsey, George Keefe, William McQueery, Fred Dunlap, Al. Hatfield, William Smalley, Edward Beecher, J. P. Visner, Owen Clark.

With Philadelphia—William Hallman, T. W. Corcoran, Harry Larkin, James Mulvey, Augustus Weyhing, William Callihan, William Husted, George Meakin, W. J. Bradley, E. J. Chamberlin, W. Vandyke, F. Schlesbecker, Saul Cross, D. J. McKeaugh.

With Boston—Morgan, Murphy, Daniel Brouthers, Thomas Dowd, John Stryker, Paul Radford, William Joyce, Hardie Richardson, Thomas Brown, George Haddock, John O'Brien, William Daley, Michael Madden, Charles Buffinton Michael Sullivan.

With Cincinnati—J. G. Reilly, J. A. McPhee, T. J. Mullane, W. A. Latham, William Rhines, J. W. Holliday, Charles Marr, O. Tebeau, E. J. Delehanty, Joseph Duryea, F. J. Foreman, Jerry Harrington, Mike Kelly.

Released—St. Louis, C. E. Duffy to the Columbus club; Columbus, Elton Chamberlin to the Philadelphia club; Louisville club, H. H. Raymond, C. Hamburg; Baltimore, J. J. Sommer, A. S. German, J. Mack; Boston, Mike Kelly to Cincinnati club. LOUIS KRAMER, President.

WHAT THE SCHEDULE SHOWS.

Corrected List of Games to Be Played on the Home Grounds.

The schedule of games in the National League championship contest, as transmitted and published yesterday, was erroneous in some particulars. The corrected list of home games is:

With Boston—May 11, 12, 13, 14; July 14, 15, 16; Sept. 3, 4, 5.

With Brooklyn—May 15, 16, 18, 19; July 4, 4, 6; Aug. 24, 25, 26.

With New York—May 25, 26, 27, 28; July 10, 11, 13; Aug. 31; Sept. 1, 2.

With Philadelphia—May 20, 21, 22, 23; July 7, 8, 9; Aug. 27, 28, 29.

With Pittsburg—May 1, 2, 4, 5; June 27, 29, 30; Sept. 24, 25, 26.

With Cleveland—May 6, 7, 8, 9; July 1, 2, 3; Aug. 21, 22.

With Cincinnati—June 23, 24, 25, 26; July 23, 24, 25; Oct. 3, 4, 5.

Chicago has been well treated in the schedule, although its team is compelled to travel more than any in the league. It will have the strong Brooklyn team for an attraction July 4 and will be in the City of Churches Decoration-Day. It will not open here until the weather has become well settled and will have the advantage of a long string of games at home on the wind up.

Farrell Signs with Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., March 6.—[Special.]—Charley Farrell signed with the Boston association club today, receiving a salary of $4,000, of which $1,000 was in the shape of advance money. Farrell claimed that he was owed money from the deal between Spalding and the late Players' League club and could get no satisfaction. Farrell is a great favorite in the East.

An Injunction Against Childs.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 6.—Manager Barnie of the Baltimore Base-Ball Club has today, through Judge Phelps, issued an injunction against Player Childs; the papers being served this afternoon, returnable Monday, March 9.

Against Sunday Base-Ball.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 6.—Representative Earnest of Camden County introduced a bill in the Lower House of the Legislature today prohibiting base-ball playing Sundays, and making it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $200. Its chances of passage are slight.

NIAGARA IN CHICAGO.

PHILIPPOTEAUX'S MASTERPIECE,

NIAGARA FALLS.

Nature's Grandest Wonder in the World's Most Wonderful City.

Pronounced by the eminent artists, Messrs. Meissonier, Albert Bierstadt, W. H. Beard, A. J. Conant, J. K. Q. Ward, J. H. Beard, Eastman Johnson, R. H. Stoddard, and others a marvelous work of art.

The great London newspaper writers, Henry Labouchere, Edmund Yates, George Augustus Sala, Justin McCarthy, and T. P. O'Connor, enthusiastic in their praises.

Seen by 610,490 people in London in nine months.

Also Philippoteaux's beautiful painting of the WHIRLPOOL RAPIDS and Philippoteaux's realistic diorama of a Mississippi River Cotton Field.

Opens Thursday, March 12, at 10 a.m.

WABASH-AV. AND HUBBARD COURT.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Saturday:

For Indiana and Illinois, fair Saturday, slightly cooler, variable winds.

For Minnesota, South and North Dak

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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22 to 26 pages.....4 cents
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SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1891.

"THE TRIBUNE'S" NEW YORK OFFICE.

The Eastern branch office of THE TRIBUNE for the receipt of advertisements and subscriptions has been established in the New York *Times* Building, where the same rates can be obtained as at the home office. The manager of the Eastern office is Mr. Thomas H. Evans, to whom all communications in relation to the business of this paper east of Pittsburg and Buffalo should be addressed.

THE latest price for silver in Wall street was 97¼, which is equal to 75 7-10 cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

THE most impudent thing in recent politics is the officeseeking movement of the McKinleyite members of Congress who upset the Republican coach into the ditch last November and defeated themselves. Some of them are importuning the President for foreign appointments; others for Federal Judgeships; others for Territorial offices; while others seek high local offices, such as Mayoralties of cities, as rewards for passing the McKinley bill and inflicting on their party the most crushing defeat it has suffered since its organization in 1854.

THE Chicago stock market yesterday was extremely dull and a considerable part of the advance made Thursday was lost. The New York market was active and the whole list broke heavily. Sterling quotations were unchanged, but the market was slightly weaker at the close. New York exchange was 70 cents discount.—The Chicago produce markets were active, excited, and strong yesterday. Wheat was influenced by the strength in the foreign situation, and corn by the active shipping and export demand that has recently developed. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed 1⅝ cents higher, corn ⅜ cent higher, oats ⅜ cent higher, cash rye strong, barley steady, flax 1 cent lower, May pork 5 cents higher, and lard and ribs 2½@5 cents higher.

THE three leading candidates for the Speakership of the next House, which is overwhelmingly Democratic, are Mills of Texas, Crisp of Georgia—both of them opponents of a World's Fair at Chicago—and Springer of Illinois, who worked hard and well to get the Exposition for this city. As the next Speaker has to be a Democrat, Chicagoans and Illinoisans would prefer infinitely that the lucky man be Springer rather than the Texas bulldozer, who cannot keep his temper, or the anti-Chicago Georgian, who, if made the presiding officer of the House, would use his great powers to the detriment of the Exposition.

There is another reason, too, why Mr. Springer should have the preference. The Democrats have elected the Speaker, with but two or three exceptions, since 1875. But how often have the Southern members of the party given the Speakership to a Northern man? Kerr and Randall were the only ones they recognized. But in the next House the Northern wing of the party will be the more powerful. It should use its numbers to select a Northern Democrat to preside. Springer is an old member, a courteous gentleman, a good parliamentarian, and can control himself. Mills is a hotheaded extremist and Crisp hates the North. If a Southern man is chosen, it should be Breckinridge of Kentucky, who spoke at the Union League Club banquet last month. He is the fairest and best Democrat from the South. But that section has been honored long enough. Give the West a chance and elect Springer.

THE following table shows the vote polled for each of the parties by the provinces in Canada at the last election, when there was no burning question at stake:

	Conservative.	Liberal.	Cons. maj.	Lib. maj.
Ontario	181,726	176,351	5,445	.....
Quebec	81,362	78,275	3,087	.....
Nova Scotia	49,712	39,538	4,174	.....
New Brunswick	30,289	30,185	104	.....
Prince Edward Island	17,145	19,733	.....	2,588
Manitoba	7,712	7,280	432	.....
Northwest Territory	5,000	3,220	1,780	.....
British Columbia	5,266	1,332	3,194	.....
Totals	370,342	354,714	18,218	2,588

The Toronto *Empire*, the Government organ, on the eve of the election, claimed a Conservative majority of 57, as follows:

Name of Province.	Ministerial.	Opposition.
Prince Edward Island	3	3
Nova Scotia	15	6
New Brunswick	13	4
Quebec	36	29
Ontario	56	39
Manitoba	4	1
Northwest Territory	4	0
British Columbia	5	0
Totals	136	79

Conservative majority, 57.

The actual results of the election so far as returns are made were as follows:

Province.	Cons.	Lib.
Prince Edward Island	3	4
Nova Scotia	16	5
New Brunswick	13	3
Quebec	32	33
Ontario	46	45
Manitoba	4	1
Northwest Territory	4	0
British Columbia	5	0
Totals	117	93

Conservative majority, 24.

CHAIRMAN CANNON of the Appropriation Committee is reported to have been angry at the insertion of the provision for paying nearly $3,000,000 to the Choctaws and Chickasaws for the alleged occupation of their alleged lands in the Indian Territory and wanted the President to veto the whole bill, which the Democrats are complaining is too large. The President was not willing to see the whole Indian bill go by default, and therefore would not yield to the request. The Democrats themselves are to blame for this. During the whole time that they had it in their power they took no steps towards giving the President the right to veto an objectionable item in an appropriation bill and sanction the rest, though the value of such a provision has long been demonstrated in the municipal Government of Chicago, and has been so recognized by the according of the same power to the Governor of the State of Illinois. Had the President possessed that power he might have vetoed the $3,000,000 item, and it is no use for the Democrats to set up a howl over his action when they are responsible for not allowing him to veto an objectionable feature without killing the whole bill. In doing so they but show themselves conscienceless fault-finders who would denounce the conduct of the archangel Gabriel himself if they discovered he did not belong to their party. Their denunciation of the Indian bill is simply in keeping with their rule to land to the skies every act of the Democratic party, and endeavor to brand as unfair or disreputable everything that does not originate with themselves.

THE CANADIAN ELECTION.

The Tories have carried the election in Canada by a reduced majority. The result is what might have been expected in view of the novel nature of the issue of unlimited reciprocity which was presented on the one side, and of the howl of disloyalty and clamor against discriminating to the disadvantage of England on the other. It has this significance—namely: that whatever number of electors voted the Liberal ticket voted for unlimited reciprocity with the definite understanding that it would lead to political union. It does not show that they are in favor of political union, but it signifies unquestionably that their desire for commercial union is so strong they were ready to close their eyes to the probable sequitur of political union over which the Tories, led by Sir John Macdonald, have made such clamor.

So fully was the fact recognized that commercial union would lead up to political union that Edward Blake, who had been one of the Liberal leaders, found himself not quite ready to make the jump. It is unquestionable that the one union would sooner or later be followed by the other. If the two countries should agree to have unlimited free trade and an assimilation of tariffs it would be desirable to make the arrangement for a considerable time, at least twenty-five years, so that both sides might feel secure. Immediately after the consummation of such an agreement American capital would pour over into Canada and the interests of the two countries would become so involved with each other that Canada would desire an absolute continuance of commercial union, which could only be effected, however, through political union. The Canadians themselves, as States or as individuals, would want a voice in the regulation of their affairs, and would not care to have their tariff fixed by the United States without having a hand in it, and hence would be inclined naturally and by force of circumstances to come into the Union. Thus there can be no question that commercial union would lead to political union, and equally that those who voted the Liberal ticket are so bent upon commercial union that they shut their eyes to any political consequences arising from it.

The vote in favor of the Tories was largely that of the cities and of railroad, banking, manufacturing, and other interests which were apprehensive they might suffer in case of annexation. The strength of the Liberals was in the country districts and among the native-born Canadians. The outcry of disloyalty had its principal effect among Canadians of foreign birth. The large number of young men who have come of age since the last revision of the registry lists, and who were disqualified from voting, would have voted, if they had had the opportunity, for the Liberal ticket, being native born. The farmers were for commercial union because they are beginning to appreciate the effects of the McKinley bill, which has raised the duties on their products from 15 to 42 per cent. They have no other market than the United States, and they know that whatever they sell here they must sell less that duty.

It is well that the Liberals did not win at this time. The issue is a new and untried one and it is questionable, even if they had returned a seeming majority, whether they could have agreed upon a platform which would have been equally acceptable to Canada and the United States. Some might have dreaded unlimited reciprocity, some might have been scared by the talk of discriminating against the mother country. Therefore it would have been difficult to consolidate and harmonize the party. There will now be time to think it over and deliberate coolly. The discussion pending the campaign has had a good effect in Canada. The issue has been presented clearly, and the next time the electors will be more ready to draw the line. It has had a good effect in this country also. The Americans have learned what is going on in Canada and appreciate the situation. It has cleared up the air. The Canadians now know that the United States will concede nothing but unlimited reciprocity, that Canada must ask for it, and that when it does ask the United States will grant it. It is a great step forward to have appreciated this.

THERE WILL BE NO DEFICIENCY.

The Democrats are beginning to figure out that there will be a Treasury deficiency at the close of the next fiscal year—June 30, 1892. This amuses them and will give them something to howl about till July, 1892, when they will discover to their disgust that there is a surplus.

It is perhaps worth while, however, as some may be alarmed by these dolorous prophecies, to see just what foundation there is for them. The Democrats estimate that the total liabilities for the next fiscal year will be $519,292,000, and the receipts plus the surplus July 1 next only $451,908,000, a deficiency of $68,000,000. If true this is very sad.

There will undoubtedly be a shrinkage in the revenues owing to the fact that the last Congress put sugar and molasses on the free list, which deprives the Treasury of fifty-six millions a year, or about five millions a month, beginning with the first of this month, when the refiners were allowed to commence refining in bond. But what the Government loses the consumer will gain plus the middleman's profits, which amount to at least 10 per cent. Sugar will drop to about five cents a pound. The total gain to the people will be $61,600,000. Not only did Congress take off the sugar duties but it voted a bounty of two cents a pound on all sugar produced in this country. This will give Louisiana about $8,000,000, and the cane-growing sections of Texas and Florida, the beet sugarmakers of Nebraska, and the maple sugar-growers of Vermont two millions more.

It is true that there are increases of duties in the McKinley bill, but they will not replace more than forty millions of the lost sugar revenue. Nevertheless there is no fear of a deficiency, for the following reasons: The Democrats estimate that the surplus in the Treasury at the close of the present fiscal year will be but four and a quarter millions. That is far too small. They allow nothing for the fact that the revenues will exceed the estimates at least ten millions, and that by the recoinage of worn silver and trade dollars twenty-six millions has been added to the working capital of the Treasury. Here then is a total of thirty-six millions to be deducted from the alleged impending deficiency of sixty-eight millions July 1, 1892. That cuts it down to thirty-two millions.

It has been the case always except in times of panic that the revenues have exceeded the estimates. There is no reason to doubt that this will be the case for the next fiscal year and that the receipts will be ten millions more than the $446,000,000 Secretary Windom estimated them at. That reduces this alleged deficiency to twenty-two millions. Then the Democrats assert that the deficiencies in appropriations during the next fiscal year will amount to twenty-five millions. This is pure guess work. It may be that sum or half that only. Then they assume that all the money appropriated will be spent—that every cent voted for river and harbor improvements will be disbursed. It is not likely that that will be the case. It certainly will not be if the President and Secretary of the Treasury see that there is a danger of the funds in the Treasury running low. So with a smaller pension deficiency than the Democrats claim, and with a little cutting and clipping on the part of the Government, there will be no deficiency at all.

But the Democrats, in their eagerness to prove that there will be a shortage, assume that the permanent appropriations, as they are called—the payment of interest on the debt, etc.—will amount to $115,000,000. To swell them to that amount they include nearly $40,000,000 for the sinking fund. It is not, however, necessary to put aside a dollar for that purpose. The payment of bonds before maturity has been carried to such an extent that the sinking fund can be passed safely without violating any law. Therefore there will not be a deficit of sixty-eight millions a year and a third hence, but a surplus of from twenty to forty millions.

CAUSE OF BUSINESS FAILURES.

To every seventy persons in the United States and Canada there is one strictly commercial or industrial establishment, aside from enterprises too insignificant to be entitled to a report and the thousands of purely speculative financial enterprises. This is one of the facts presented by the Bradstreet record of business failures for several years past, the data being obtained from 65,978 towns and cities in the United States, or 72,637 in both countries; and it is worth noting that a greater number of places are embraced in the list than are known as post-offices.

Out of a little more than 1,063,000 of these persons, firms, and corporations reported last year 12,299 failed, the ratio being 115 in 10,000, against 127 for 1889, and 118 in 1888. Of the failures of last year 91.3 per cent represented liabilities of less than $20,000 each, and they are thus classified with respect to cause of inability to continue in business:

Cause.	No.	Liabilities.
Incompetence	3,005	$ 21,545,228
Lack of experience	611	3,562,065
Lack of capital	4,053	45,809,192
Unwise granting of credits	502	7,204,085
Failures of others	257	20,790,648
Personal extravagance	343	2,626,381
Neglect of business	300	2,411,807
Competition	246	2,194,554
Disaster	1,353	42,650,814
Speculation	604	19,616,481
Fraud	416	6,612,099
Total	10,673	$175,032,834

Nearly 40 per cent of the entire number of failures is ascribed to lack of capital, and about as many more to what may be called lack of mental capital—namely: want of knowledge of the business, prudence in the granting of credits, or self-restraint in the matter of personal or family expenditure. In other words, four out of every five failures are the fault of the person or persons managing the business, and the other fifth to causes that may fairly be claimed to be beyond their control. This statistical deduction is in strict harmony with the conclusions of men who watch the conduct of those around them. The average business failure is a direct consequence of trying to do too much, trusting too much, or spending too much—perhaps all three. The individual is ambitious to outshine his competitors and associates, and finds himself unequal to the task. He takes in more stock than his capital warrants, and thus becomes loaded down with debt responsibilities he is unable to meet at maturity. If he were content to do less he would be safe, but that would amount to a confession of willingness to take second or third place and be content with small profits, which means less money to spend in maintaining a position in society. He is too proud to accept the alternative and launches out imprudently, making a big venture, like the gambler who stakes his all upon the turn of a card or the throw of a die. If he wins it is "all right," and his mischievous conduct is too apt to be held up as an example to others of what they may hope to accomplish by being equally enterprising. If he loses it is all wrong, and he is set down as one who has bitten off more than he could chew.

There is one respect in which this is worse than professional gambling. The man who risks only his own capital in bucking the tiger in the lair of the latter is not half so bad as the so-called "merchant" who ventures the property of his creditors in a speculative phase of his business, calculating on taking in the profit if he wins and letting his creditors stand any loss that may occur. The latter is one of the pests of society, and deserves to be punished in common with the confidence man or the embezzler. Unfortunately for the welfare of society he too often escapes the consequences of his misdeeds, leaving them to be borne by a portion of the 20 per cent of honest merchants who fail because others do not pay their debts.

THE SUPREME COURT RELIEF.

The Fifty-first Congress is to be most heartily congratulated upon the passage of the bill for the relief of the National Supreme Court by the creation of Circuit Courts of Appeal which will have final jurisdiction in some classes of cases on which appeals are now allowed to the former. The new law will be in good working order by midsummer and it may be expected to relieve the Supreme Court's docket materially and expedite business before that tribunal.

Having at last obtained that measure of relief for which the Supreme Judges have been solicitious so long, it may be emphasized by further action which is within the powers of the court towards necessary self-relief. Unnecessary time is consumed in writing out long and exhaustive opinions in cases where all the law points have been substantially settled before in other cases. The English courts avoid this waste of time by delivering such opinions verbally and calling attention to the previous case in which the law points have been settled, but in our Supreme Court the ground is all traveled over again, and instead of bringing it down to the plain syllabus the opinion is lumbered up with superfluous reiterations and long and tedious extracts from old opinions which could be avoided by simple references to the cases containing the special law points or principles involved.

This in itself involves a great waste of time. Again, on Mondays all opinions are read at length by the clerk instead of being handed down in type to the attorneys, who are the only parties interested. Saturdays little is done in the morning, and the afternoon is a half-holiday. Thus two days in the week are wasted, and there is a still greater waste of time in the deliverance of long opinions, which could be shortened materially. A reform in this matter would not only benefit the United States Supreme Court but all the State Supreme Courts, which follow the example of the higher tribunal, and thus forty-four Supreme Courts waste time with long opinions and useless verbiage, mainly because the higher court does the same, when all that is necessary for them to say is that the case rests on the same principles as those set forth in the case of Smith vs. Brown, for instance. Having obtained from Congress a much-needed measure of relief by outside sources, would it not be well now for the court to help itself a little in the matter of economizing time?

THE DEMOCRATS ARE NOT GUILTLESS.

The New York *Herald*, a malignant, perverse partisan paper, breaks out into a double-leaded howl over the appropriations made by the last or Fifty-first Congress. It says in its wild excitement:

One thousand million dollars!

Imagine, if possible, the enormity of the sum.

Aye, enormity is the right word. It stands for "an exceeding offense against right or decency; atrocious crime; flagitious villainy; atrocity."

And what milder terms will the people of this country use when they learn that $1,000,000,000 has been added to the burdens that already grind and oppress them?

One thousand million dollars in new and increased appropriations!

That is the record of this Republican Congress, whose legislative life will end at the hour of noon tomorrow.

This, if true, would be alarming. An addition of a thousand million dollars to the expenses or burdens of the people of the United States in two years is no joke. Happily, the next words in the article are calculated to allay the alarm of the public. Representative Dockery, a Missouri Democrat, is quoted as saying that the last Congress spent two hundred millions more than the one which preceded it, or one thousand millions in all. Mr. Cannon's estimate, however, is eleven millions smaller. What is the meaning then of this scream about "one thousand million dollars in new and increased appropriations"? Why cannot the *Herald* get within less than 500 per cent of the truth?

Assuming that the Fifty-first Congress did spend or appropriate two hundred millions more than the Fiftieth, why did it do so? Was it simply because of Republican extravagance, as the *Herald* alleges? One item of expenditure was $76,617,000 to make good deficiencies of the Fiftieth or Democratic House. That body under Democratic control contracted debts without providing the money with which to pay them, and its successor had to furnish the cash to foot the bills. Over one-third of the alleged extravagance of the last Congress was due to the reckless wastefulness of the Democrats of the preceding House.

The next great item of increase is in pensions—$63,000,000. This must be charged up chiefly to the Dependent Service law, which will assist a great many needy and deserving men, and will also be taken advantage of by some who are not entitled to assistance from the Government. As far as it helps the first class some will find fault with it. All will say with Gen. Grant:

> My sympathies are with every movement which aims to acknowledge our indebtedness to the private soldier—the countless, nameless, often disregarded heroes of the musket and bayonet, to whose true patriotism, patient endurance, and fiery courage on the day of danger we who are Generals owe victory, and the country will yet owe its salvation.

But where this law aids the unworthy the Democrats must shoulder their full share of responsibility. They will not dare to assert that as a party they voted against the bill. Were they to attempt to do so the record would prove them liars. When the final vote was taken on the passage of the bill in the House the following Democrats voted for it:

Barwig (Wis.), Biggs (Cal.), Brickner (Wis.), Brookshire (Ind.), Bynum (Ind.), Campbell (N. Y.), Chipman (Mich.), Clancy (N. Y.), Clunie (Cal.), Cooper (Ind.), Covert (N. Y.), Cummings (N. Y.), Dunphy (N. Y.), Fitch (N. Y.), Fithian (Ill.), Flower (N. Y.), Forman (Ill.), Geissenhainer (N. J.), Holman (Ind.), Magner (N. Y.), Martin (Ind.), McAdoo (N. J.), McClellan (Ind.), O'Neill (Mass.), Outhwaite (O.), Owens (O.), Parrott (Ind.), Pennington (Del), Reilly (Pa.), Seney (O.), Shively (Ind.), Spinola (N. Y.), Tracey (N. Y.), Whiting (Mich.), Williams (Ill.), Yoder (O.)—36.

The following Democrats dodged, afraid to vote against the bill and not willing to vote for it for various reasons:

Alderson (W. V.), Blanchard (La.), Boatner (La.), Breckinridge (Ark.), Brown (Ind.), Brunner (Pa.), Bullock (Fla.), Bunn (N. C.), Candler (Ga.), Catchings (Miss.), Gibson (Md.), Hare (Tex.), Hayes (Ia.), Herbert (Ala.), Kerr (Pa.), Lane (Ill.), Lawler (Ill.), Lester (Va.), Maish (Pa.), Mansur (Mo.), McCarthy (N. Y.), McMillin (Tenn.), Oates (Ala.), O'Ferrall (Va.), O'Neall (Ind.), Phelan (Tenn.), Quinn (N. Y.), Rowland (N. C.), Rusk (Md.), Skinner (N. C.), Stahlnecker (N. Y.), Stewart (Ga.), Stump (Md.), Turpin (Ala.), Wheeler (Ala.), Whitthorne (Tenn.), Wike (Ill.), Wiley (N. Y.), Wilkinson (La.), Wilson (Mo.)—40.

Here then, out of a total Democratic membership of 150, were 76 either voting for or refusing to vote against the bill. Such being the record of that party, it must stand its share of the responsibility for the increased expenditures due to pension legislation. It appears then that of the alleged increase of two hundred millions, or rather $189,000,000, the sum of $140,000,000 must be charged up to Democrats alone, like the deficiency item, or to Democrats and Republicans jointly. And on this the *Herald* builds up its fantastic yarn about the addition by Republicans of a thousand millions to the burdens of the people. Can partisan folly and madness go farther than this?

TARDY FRIENDS OF RECIPROCITY.

The last Congress did some good things and refrained from doing some bad ones—notably from passing a stumptail silver bill—but it also refrained persistently from doing something which would have been of inestimable advantage to those American interests which are the most depressed and stand in the greatest need of relief. The combined ignorance, envy, and malice of narrow-gauge men made it impossible to get through, except in a maimed and imperfect form, Mr. Blaine's brilliant reciprocity plan.

Some of the members could not understand it. Others who did opposed it because they thought its adoption and success would throw them in the background. So the only recognition which could be secured for his ideas was in the shape of the Aldrich amendment. Even after Congress reassembled for the short session, and it was seen what a hold reciprocity had taken on the public mind, these Senatorial and Representative bigots, though much entreated, would not widen Mr. Blaine's powers and give his idea full scope. They were more bitter and more malignant than during the long session. The unexpected defeat of most of them had maddened them, and they refused to listen to the voice of the people.

Mr. Blaine has done the best he can with the means at his disposal. He has made a most valuable agreement with Brazil, but he may not be able to accomplish anything further. If so the fault will not be his, but that of Congressional dunderheads. While Mr. Blaine was unable to convert them, he has been more fortunate with some of the papers which have always stood up for the McKinleys and the Aldriches. The New York *Tribune*, for instance, is busied now in singing the praises of reciprocity. It says "it is accomplishing for American trade results of incalculable good." True enough, but it is a pity that the *Tribune* did not find it out a little sooner so that it might have used its influence with its friends in Congress to amend the act and give Mr. Blaine a free hand.

That paper did not lift up its voice during the last session and ask that that be done, nor has it advocated a correction of the blunder at the last session. It was silent when it could have done some good. It is nice to print trade statistics and show what can be done by reciprocity, but it is more practical to urge the passage of that legislation which will make reciprocity feasible. As things stand now, if Spain and other countries refuse to open their ports freely to the products of the United States, which has given them the free run of its immense market, the only penalty so far as sugar is concerned is the reimposition of *half the original duty*. There may be many nations which will not be scared by that weak threat.

THE PALESTINE MEMORIAL.

We print elsewhere the memorial presented to the President Thursday last by Mr. W. E. Blackstone, the Chairman of the Conference of Christians and Jews recently held in Chicago. It urges upon the Government the necessity that it shall use its good offices to induce the European Powers to bring such a pressure to bear upon Turkey that it will consent to the return of the Jews, or such of them as may desire to go, to Palestine. It is well known that the movement upon which this memorial is based particularly concerns the Russian Jews, who, suffering under persecution, are preparing for an exodus. Their inclinations and necessities will lead them to this country, but why should they not go to Palestine? Why should not the Powers which have forced Turkey to give back the Balkan provinces to their original owners also induce, if not compel, the unspeakable Turk to restore Palestine to the Jews?

The scheme is a feasible one. It is practical for the Jews to settle there and have a government similar, for instance, to that which Turkey has conceded to Bulgaria. The Sultan would possess the powers of suzerainty and have the right to a certain amount of tribute by virtue of it, the Jews in the meantime enjoying autonomy and having a share in the Government. Railroads already are projected which will open up the country. Irrigation schemes are suggested which will enhance and restore its old fertility. It is of no use to dictate to Russia in the matter of Jewish persecution. Such protests have been made and the protesters have been snubbed impolitely. But if all the Powers should insist upon the restoration of Palestine to the Jews Turkey would yield and the problem would be solved. This Government could exercise an immense influence in carrying out the scheme if it should take hold of it in earnest.

The memorial carries with it a list of representative signatures from all classes of laymen and clergymen which is unusual. The indorsement is one which should command the serious consideration of the President. It will be an act of Christian statesmanship if he shall concede the request stated in the memorial and it will commend itself to the representative men of every denomination and of all classes of society.

THE Democrats, harping upon the alleged extravagance of the last Congress, say that it appropriated three million dollars more than its predecessor for river and harbor improvements. It did, but where did that excess go? Exclusively for building levees along the banks of the Mississippi and for deepening the channel over the Galveston bar. Where the Southern Democrats did not vote for the bill which contained these measures they stood ready to do so if their votes were needed to secure its passage. They would have put in their pockets all their scruples about the constitutionality of internal improvements if they had seen any likelihood of the loss of their appropriations. In this, as in other cases, these Southern Democrats have pursued the policy of receiving the money and then blackguarding those who voted to give it to them.

So with the bill for refunding the direct tax. It is more of a benefit to the Southern than the Northern States, for they need the money more. It will be of value to a State like Alabama, which gets but little cash under it, because it opens the way for the payment in cash of claims of that State against the General Government, which would otherwise be paid only by offsetting them against what the State owed. Nor can payments made under this law be called extravagant and wasteful ones. The money is in the Treasury unused. It is not throwing it away to give it back to the States whence it came, to be used by them for public purposes. As this direct tax was imposed as a war measure, the agitation on the part of the States for its repayment, like that of all other war expenses incurred by them, would have continued forever. Some time or other the money would have been voted back, and this is as good a time as any, when the World's Fair furnishes a worthy object on which the States can expend a share of it.

JERSEY CITY has been gerrymandered so as to allow the Republicans to have one Alderman in the City Council. It will be the duty of the Jersey City Republicans to see that that one is a good man. He will have to leaven a large and soggy lump of very bad political dough.

THE esteemed New York *Herald* would save nearly a stickful and a half of space every day if it would run those three standing editorials in this style:

Never print a paid advertisement, etc.

A story is told, etc.

The expenditures for pensions, etc.

The saving in space effected by this plan would amount to a little over fifty-two columns in a year, and the suggestion is worth the serious consideration of our valued contemporary.

SENATOR-ELECT KYLE considers the lack of money the trouble in South Dakota and the West. He said that the Alliance movement grew out of the discontent in the South and West on account of economic conditions. More money was needed to carry on the trade of the country. The high tariff was bad enough, but the scarcity of money was worse. They wanted money, and did not care what sort. Silver money was as good as gold, and gold no better than paper.—*Washington Interviews.*

It would have been more satisfactory to the general reader if Senator Kyle had explained what sort of crops or products raised in South Dakota last year failed to find purchasers for them on account of a scarcity of money to buy them. The whole trouble in South Dakota, as Kyle well knows, for some years past has its cause in a scarcity of farm stuff for sale. The drought of the seasons cut off the crops. The lack of rainfall prevented them from maturing in a large part of the State. On account of the lack of rain the farmers have been distressed for want of money with which to buy clothing, groceries, and other needed goods. The want of money was occasioned by their having raised nothing with which to buy money. The high tariff was undoubtedly bad, but the scarcity of farm crops was far worse. Had enough rain fallen to have produced crops they would have had money—and money good as gold, or gold itself if they preferred it. All the farmers of the West who last year raised any surplus products have encountered no trouble whatever in finding plenty of buyers at good prices. Why does Kyle conceal all these facts? Does he hope to subvert by ignoring them?

THE Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company classes the water it uses in its locomotives into three grades—good, bad, and very bad. Lake Michigan water is the "Q.'s" standard of excellence. It ranks as "good." Ordinary well water, such as it procures from the tanks and wells along its line, ranks as "bad," and the water from the inland rivers and creeks is classed as "very bad," and is used only whenever the other two kinds are not available. It does not follow that the "bad" water is really bad, but only relatively so. It is the best that can be had outside of Chicago.

BLAINE will carry Canada by a big majority next time.

"WHAT constitutes a State?" A hundred thousand square miles of sage-brush desert and played-out mines, with a population of about two-fifths of a human being to the square mile. That is what constitutes the State of Nevada.

THE editor of the Indianapolis *Journal* is righteously indignant at the idea of Indiana appropriating "a paltry $65,000" for an exhibit at the World's Fair. "What Hoosier," he asks, "proud of the State and its resources wants to see them advertised to the world in this niggardly fashion?" We predict that the Hoosiers will not stand any nonsense of that kind. If the Legislature fails to appropriate a respectable sum for the World's Fair exhibit there are enough public-spirited men of means in Indiana to see that their State stands on an equal footing with other States of its rank, and they will do it.

NOW THAT everybody has had his fling at Lord Tennyson's little poem, "To Sleep," let us admit that it is deserving of praise. It is pretty, tender, and Tennysonian. Long may the venerable poet laureate live, and long may he be able to grind out verse at $45 a word or any other sum.

IF the King of Italy has any more badges of nobility to bestow on Americans he can tender one to Gov.-Senator Hill of New York without any fear of its being refused.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Instructive Little Story.

"You don't amount to much," said the bridge, boastingly, to the rough-looking pile of stonework on which it rested. "All you are good for is to stand down there in the water. People come from miles around to admire my handsome proportions, my lightness and strength, and to wonder how much I cost. If it wasn't for me nobody could cross the river. I'm the bridge myself. That's what I am. You are nothing but a heap of rocks."

"That may be true," replied the rough-looking pile of stonework. "But no matter how high you hold your head nor how fine and smart you think you are I want you to understand I consider myself your pier!"

This story teaches, dear children, that nothing is more important than to have a good understanding.

Practically Unanimous.

"Isn't it a shame," exclaimed the indignant old gentleman, feeling to see if his wig was all right, "that they are trying to pass a law in Minnesota to prevent anybody from appearing on the stage in tights?"

"Indeed it is!" answered the equally indignant old lady, as she went on packing her ballet wardrobe in a small hand-satchel.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Burnett's income from her books and plays is placed at $32,000 a year.

Gen. Sherman's personal property, including the furniture of his New York house, did not exceed $2,500 in value.

Ex-Senator Pierce of North Dakota is talked of as a possible Minister to China, in case Mr. Blair decides not to accept that office.

Dr. Jacob H. Gallinger has thrown up his cases in the New Hampshire Legislature and is now working off the Senatorial hook in Washington.

George W. Childs instructed his assistant editors many years ago never to let any witticism which reflected on woman creep into the columns of the *Ledger*.

King Kalakaua's full name and title was David Laamea Kamanakapuu Mahinalani Naloiaehuokalani Lumialani Kalakaua, Seventh King of Hawaii.

The Emir of Bokhara has sent to the Czar a present of eight milk-white asses of the purest Central Asian breed, and they have been duly installed among the Czar's ass-sets.

De Lesseps is now 86 years old. At 80 he was a rugged, enthusiastic, and vigorous octogenarian, but since the collapse of his great Panama Canal scheme he has aged and broken perceptibly.

Meissonier's intense aversion to Americans was due to the fact that "they were not demonstrative enough" when they were introduced to his presence. He once said that he hated them for this reason.

Miss Taylor of the China Inland Mission is about to attempt a journey through Thibet. This singular and interesting country, always jealously closed against the outer barbarian, has again and again thwarted the well-laid plans of some of the greatest men travelers of our time.

Gen. John M. Corse, who has just been succeeded as Postmaster at Boston by ex-Mayor Hart of that city, was with Gen. Sherman in his "March to the Sea," and sent to "Old Tecumseh" the message from Allatoona that he would hold the fort. It was from this suggestion that the song, "Hold the Fort, for I Am Coming," was written, of course.

Mr. P. T. Sherman says of the famous Khedive diamonds, which were sent to Miss Minnie Sherman by the Khedive of Egypt in 1874 as a wedding present when she was married to Lieut. Thomas W. Fitch: "One of the four shares will be sold, which one has not yet been decided, but if Mrs. Fitch has decided to sell her share, two shares will be sold. The diamonds are not worth $135,000, as has been said—only $40,000, and the sale will be entirely private."

Senator-elect Kyle is a six-foot blonde of athletic build. He does not look to be more than 35 years old. His hair and mustache are not quite red, but nearly so. His complexion is decidedly blonde, and a set of white teeth are frequently exposed by a faint smile. His large blue eyes are expressive of little earnestness or amiability, but the lines in them are strong, and his dress and whole bearing indicate a simplicity and freedom from affectation or vanity.

Miss Lillian B. Perry of Covington, Tenn., has won a prize for the best description of the kind of man to marry, and this is the way she paints her ideal: "If I wished to marry (which of course I do not) I would desire a man too noble to commit a mean act, but generous enough to forgive one. A man as gentle as a woman, as manly a man who does not talk scandal nor tell disagreeable truths. A man whose name I would be proud to bear; to whom I could carry my doubts and perplexities and with whom I would find sympathy and joy."

Mr. Jephson, Stanley's lieutenant, relates this experience with young Rudyard Kipling: "It was at a little tea, and Mr. Kipling as usual was monopolizing the conversation, and it was 'I' this and 'I' that, all 'I I I I I.' Well, finally he said to the party sitting beside him, but loud enough for us all to hear, as usual, 'Madam, I was recently asked a most extraordinary question by a lady, and I thought it was a very peculiar question to ask me, but she said: "Mr. Kipling, why are you such a prig?" Well, as you can well imagine, there was a dead silence, for every one was thinking the same thing. Then one dropped his napkin or a spoon, or spilled some wine so as to make a commotion, for no one really knew what to say."

CURRENT NOTES.

"He was a perfect prince of good fellows!" "How was that?" "Never paid a debt!"—*Puck.*

Every one admires a man of push, but nobody wants to be the person pushed aside by that man.—*St. Joseph News.*

She (after the bath)—"My dear, I feel as if I had been born anew." He—"In heaven's name! Two birthdays!"—*Fliegende Blatter.*

Tommy—"What sort of preachers are called 'doctors,' pa?" Pa—"The kind who practice what they preach, my son!"—*New York Herald.*

The author had just gotten his MSS. back from the publishers when he remarked: "This business isn't remarkable for large profits: but it certainly shows quick returns."—*Washington Post.*

The Squire—"Good morning, Miss Violet. Bent on an errand of mercy?" Miss Violet (the rector's daughter, modestly)—"O, no! I am just taking a few little pies of my own making round to the cottagers."—*Ariel.*

Small Boy—"Grandpa, the robins are singing this morning. Is that a sign that spring is here?" Grandpa (who has been deceived too often)—"No. It's a sign that robins ain't got no sense."—*Good News.*

An old churchgoer remarked the other day, "There are some people who go to church and clasp their hands so tight in prayer that they can't get them apart when the contribution box comes around."—*Boston Traveller.*

"Has she no pride—no self-respect? How can she permit that fellow to smoke while they are promenading on the avenue?" "O, that's Charley Van Ninny, and she's afraid people wouldn't know it's a man."—*Life's Calendar.*

THE KEY STILL MISSING.

Peoria *Transcript:* "Long" Jones says a Republican Senator will be elected this week. This must mean the abandonment of Streeter.

Quincy *Whig:* Gen. Palmer strongly reminds one of the dog in the manger. He hasn't a ghost of a chance himself, but he hangs on and crowds everybody else out.

Memphis *Avalanche:* Illinois Republicans must have experienced a change of heart else they would not think so much of Mr. A. J. Streeter, who was a howling Copperhead a quarter of a century ago.

South Bend *Tribune:* The Republicans in the Illinois Legislature have done all they could to secure the election of Gen. Palmer. If he is not elected now these fool Republicans will not be to blame.

Boston *Globe:* The Illinois Senatorial contest still drags its slow length along. Illinois legislators should hurry up and choose a Senator or the United States Senate will be abolished before they elect their man.

Detroit *Tribune:* That was splendid advice that the widow of John A. Logan telegraphed to the Republican members of the Illinois Legislature last week. Don't monkey with trafficking politicians. Be square and clean. Defeat is infinitely to be preferred to success with dishonor.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* In refusing to elect Gen. Palmer to the Senatorship the Illinois Legislature is simply carrying out the mandate of the people. The Republican and Alliance vote for members of the lower and larger branch of the Legislature was far in excess of the

FIGHTING FOR THE FUNDS

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MESSRS. M'CARTHY AND PARNELL.

Relief for the Tenants—Controversy of the Irish Leaders Over Money Matters—An Early Agreement Unlikely—The Reserve Fund Much Larger than Has Been Supposed—Copies of Letters Lately Exchanged.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

DUBLIN, March 6.—The following correspondence has passed between Mr. Parnell and Mr. Justin McCarthy, and has not yet been made public. The correspondence opens, as will be seen, by a letter from Mr. John Dillon, asking both Mr. Parnell and Mr. McCarthy to make some adequate arrangements for the relief of the evicted tenants in Ireland during the imprisonment of Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien. This interchange of letters grew out of the resolution passed by the McCarthy section at one of its meetings a few weeks ago favoring a transfer of the funds held in Paris to the credit of the Irish party by the council of the Tenants' Defense Association in Ireland.

The first letter reads thus:

HOTEL DU LOUVRE, BOULOGNE, Feb. 11.—Dear Parnell: In view of what has occurred it will be impossible for me to be any longer responsible for the distribution of the funds for evicted tenants. I have accordingly decided to write you and McCarthy, asking you to make some arrangement under which this department will be attended to in the future.

I have instructed James O'Brien to place at the disposal of any person nominated by you and McCarthy for this purpose the necessary books and papers. Mr. Ginnell, who has acted as my secretary in connection with this business for some years, will be able to give you full information on the matters connected with the distribution of this fund. I am anxious that a committee should be appointed to examine the accounts of the fund since I took charge of it in 1886. James O'Brien has, I understand, prepared the accounts to be audited. Yours sincerely, JOHN DILLON.

Parnell to McCarthy.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, LONDON, Feb. 18.—Dear McCarthy: I desire to draw your recollection to our conversation on the evening of the 13th, when we discussed the wish expressed by Dillon in his letter to us of the 11th that we should for the future undertake the distribution of the fund to the evicted tenants for him until his release from prison.

You will remember that I directed your attention to the securities in the hands of Munroe in our joint names, and to the probability that we should have to realize on some of them for the succor of the tenants if we accepted Dillon's trust. You expressed some doubts which I did not share as to our power to use these securities for the purpose, and you also suggested the appointment of a joint committee as a substitute for ourselves in the assumption of the responsibility which Dillon wished us to undertake, a substitution I declined to agree to. It was, however, finally arranged that you should obtain some information as to the extent of the financial liability involved in undertaking the trust, and that you would meanwhile consider whether you would assume it personally or conjointly with myself, as was desired by Dillon. Would you kindly inform me whether you have yet considered the matter or have come to any definite conclusion. Yours sincerely, CHARLES STEWART PARNELL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 18.—Dear Parnell: I do not remember that in our conversation of the 13th I expressed any doubt which you did not share as to our power to use the securities in the hands of Munroe for the succor of the evicted tenants. As you are aware, I readily signed the order for the release of a certain amount of value for the purpose. Nor do I recollect any proposal for the formation of a joint committee made by me and declined by you. We talked over the matter and various suggestions were made, but they were all, as I understand, only suggestions. They were not formally put forward and not formally declined. I believe I said I would prefer the joint committee to suggest the distribution of the fund should this be undertaken by you and me conjointly. These, however, are not questions of importance. My colleagues passed the resolution, by which of course I am bound, declaring their willingness to authorize me to join in any advance of the entire residue of the fund or such part as may be urgently required for the sustenance of the evicted tenants, but making it a condition at present that any further amounts granted should be remitted to the council of the Irish Tenants' Defense Association for distribution under their control. I should be glad to know whether this proposal meets your views. I have not yet obtained any information as to the extent of the financial liability. Yours truly,

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

Accuses McCarthy of Obstruction.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, LONDON, Feb. 20.—Dear McCarthy: Portions of our conversation of the 13th with reference to which your memory has failed you are not of leading importance and I therefore pass them by, reminding you that the fund from which you sanctioned the previous draft was a separate and distinct one from that to which I directed your attention on the occasion of the conversation in question. If you refer to my letter of the 18th you will also find I allude to the appointment of a joint committee as a suggestion, not as a formal proposal, so that we are in this matter, fortunately, in agreement. You now inform me that your colleagues have passed a resolution by which you say you are bound authorising you to join in any advance from the funds for the sustenance of the evicted tenants, but making it a condition at present that any further amounts granted should be remitted to the council of the Tenants' Defense Association for distribution under their control.

I shall not stop to characterize the motives which seem to have guided the production of this resolution, for I feel sure that your mind is too upright to have harbored or entertained them spontaneously; but you appear to have gone to the meeting of your colleagues after having received my suggestion that the whole or a part of the Paris funds might be used for the evicted tenants; and, after having learned from me that I declined to share any responsibility in the matter with anybody save yourself, you then appear to have sanctioned the passage by them of an unmeaning obstruction, an oppressive resolution. Unmeaning because you were perfectly aware that you and I have jointly full power over the fund to dispose of as we think best for the national interests, and your colleagues have never yet been consulted as to its disposition and have no sort of authority to interfere in the management of its expenditure; an obstruction because you know perfectly well I could not agree to the conditions sought to be imposed by your colleagues and which appear to have been suggested in order to bring matters to a deadlock; and oppressive because the resolution as a reason for the insertion of this objectionable condition makes imputations against O'Brien of so shameful a character as to make its adoption by any body of Irishmen claiming to be patriotic appear incredible.

I must also respectfully protest against the publication by your colleagues of the extent of the reserve resources in Paris. Fortunately their knowledge upon the subject does not equal their carelessness, and in stating the amount at £36,000 they have considerably underestimated the fund still available. I would remind you that during the special commission I distinctly declined to give the court any information which would lead to disclosure of the nature and extent of these reserve resources. I know nothing more dangerous and mischievous to the evicted tenants' interests, and the folly of such attempted disclosure would have been palpable to everybody save certain men, some of whom have shown themselves only too anxious to make a little political capital at the expense of the evicted tenants. You will forgive me if I repeat in conclusion the question with which I closed my letter of the 18th as to whether you are willing to accept the trust conferred on you by Dillon and cooperate with me in distributing the funds to the evicted tenants until his release from prison. Truly yours,

C. S. PARNELL.

Doubts His Authority.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 23, 1891.—Dear Parnell: I have submitted your last letter to the meeting of our party, and I am now in a position to reply. My colleagues hold that we are dealing with a national fund raised by public contribution for the furtherance of the Irish cause, and that you and I have no title to dispose of it at our own pleasure. They maintain that we derived our fiduciary position from them and in the exercise of our functions we are subject to their authority. For my part, entirely accept this view, and in case of any proposal to me to release any part of the funds I should submit it to my colleagues on the lines stated for their proposals and should act according to their judgment. Moreover I should expect to be furnished with accounts of the appropriation of money already released for the information of my colleagues before making any assent to any proposal to release a further sum.

I do not know any ground upon which it could be contended that you or I, or both, have the right to deal with this public money as freely as we have our own, even if we were given the authority to dispose of the fund for the benefit of the evicted tenants. I do not see how you and I could efficiently supervise this expenditure, I doubt whether you have, and I have not the requisite personal knowledge of the details of the agrarian situation, especially of estates in the districts directly concerned. We should certainly need to act by the hands of others, and the question is who would they be and upon what instruction or whose instruction would they act in disposing of the money. My colleagues and myself are at a loss to conceive what objection there can be to the Council of the Tenants' Defense Association. That body was appointed by a resolution of the entire Irish party in its constitution. It has administered about £70,000 raised in Ireland in 1889, and has done this with satisfaction. You yourself are one of the treasurers of the body. Dr. Kenney is another. What, then, can be your objection? What better administration do you suggest?

If the notion is that you and I should act without any regular agency whatever to assist us I apprehend, from the recollection of serious differences which sprung up between us as to the result of recent interviews, that such a method would be certainly irksome and probably unworkable. The object being simply to relieve the evicted tenants why should not such a contribution as we can make from the Paris fund to the object be given to the body which has satisfactorily controlled the expenditures of about nine-tenths of the money applied for the same purpose since 1889. I have to add that no information has been yet afforded us by the National League as to the expenditure of the sum of £3,000 which was handed over to the league. But the money last released from the Paris fund, as this sum was, was set free by my cooperation for the purpose of giving succor to the evicted tenants. My colleagues and I consider ourselves entitled to ask for the particulars of its appropriation. The question does not at all concern O'Brien, who acted only as an intermediary in the transmission of the money from the Paris bankers to the league. What we wish to ascertain is how the league applied it. Yours truly,

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

Parnell Remains Obdurate.

Dear McCarthy: I received your letter bearing postmarks of the 24th on my return to London from Ireland. I regret to find your colleagues still insist on depriving you of the position of joint trustee in which I placed you over the Paris fund and that they consider themselves better entitled to occupy this position than you. You tell me that they say you derive your judiciary position from them, but I would remind you that this fund was collected and placed in my hands, and that I appointed you to be my joint trustee therein before the great majority of them occupied any public position. That I have carefully nursed it during many years, and have had the sole responsibility of selecting its investments, with the result that it is now many thousands in excess of what you or they had supposed. You know that we have never upon any occasion consulted any of your colleagues with reference to its care or investment, and that the claim which you say they now put forward to share your trusteeship is advanced for the first time, and apparently with the purpose to obstruct and insult. Your further suggestion that anything in my letter of the 20th can be taken as indicating an opinion that you or I, or both of us together, have a right to deal with this money as freely as if were our own is absolutely unwarranted. The passage in my letter upon which you apparently base this suggestion is as follows: "You and I have jointly full power over this fund to dispose of as we think best for the national interests," which is a very different thing from disposing of it as if it were our own. You say you do not see how you or I could efficiently supervise the expenditure for the relief of the evicted tenants, inasmuch as we have not the requisite knowledge of the details of the estates, and you reiterate your suggestion that the council of the Tenants' Defense Association is the suitable body for this duty, that it has the requisite knowledge, and that they have already administered about £70,000.

When Dillon asked us to undertake this duty he provided the means for enabling us to obtain the requisite knowledge of all the details by instructing James O'Brien to place at our disposal the necessary books and papers, and also by directing Grinnell, who acted as Dillon's secretary in connection with this business, to give us full information on the matters connected with the distribution of the fund.

Dillon evidently considered that the council of the Tenants, Defense Association could not carry out the necessary duties or he would have applied to them instead of to us. Our colleagues are quite in error in informing you that the council of this association has administered £70,000. This body never administered a single penny. They simply confined themselves to collecting. Their duties have been merely as a conduit pipe through which subscriptions from the country passed to those who had charge of its administration. To such an extent have they carried this that they always carefully protect themselves from any knowledge of details. They have been equally careful to have no official knowledge whatever of the estates or the districts receiving help from the fund, or the amounts respectively allocated, or the persons or local authority charged with the administration of the grants.

They simply confined themselves to receiving subscriptions and signing checks payable to those persons who administered and distributed the proceeds of those checks and money received from me or other to the evicted tenants. And who were these persons when they were in the enjoyment of liberty? They were O'Brien and Dillon. When these gentlemen were in prison or abroad they appointed others to take their place. At one time it was Mr. Gill and John Redmond, at other times Carew and Clancy. Dillon has now asked us to assume the duty, and I will not be a party to the evasion of this responsibility of making impracticable proposals or setting up pretexts or excuses. I am most anxious to come to some arrangement with you by which the evicted tenants may be protected until they can obtain fair settlements, and this question should not be allowed to assume any partisan complexion between us. I do not think your course in submitting the details of our conversation to your colleagues and in sanctioning the passage or publication of a resolution framed in consequence of this knowledge, obviously designed as a stroke of partisan policy, was a reciprocation or acknowledgment of my attitude, but I do not see why, if the attempt to make party capital out of the position of the evicted tenants is abandoned, there should be any difficulty in our agreeing upon the selection of two members, one from among your colleagues and one from among mine, who are practically acquainted by personal experience in Ireland with the detailed information of those estates who would cooperate with us in continuing the system hitherto adopted. Very few of my colleagues are in town now, and I could not without the sanction of my party make any final arrangement, but am willing that any sum actually needed for the present wants of the tenants should be released and intrusted by you and me to James O'Brien and Clancy for distribution. No time should be lost and no delay in the relief of tenants should be interposed pending some definite final settlement of the question; that final settlement I, for my part, should do my best to bring about at the earliest possible moment. JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 6.—Dear McCarthy: You ask me in your letter of the 2d how £5,000, a portion of the £8,000, was distributed. I can only tell you it was expended in accordance with directions and instructions from O'Brien, to whom you must apply for more particular information if you desire it. I am glad to find you ready to receive favorably the suggestion in my letter of the 28th ult., and as I understand you have an opportunity early next week of consulting your colleagues I trust I may then have your definite reply and the name of your proposed assistant. Until the arrangement of some permanent plan, I understand there are sufficient funds in hand to render unnecessary any immediate sale of any Paris securities. Truly,

CHARLES STUART PARNELL.

QUEEN OF WASHERWOMEN

A PARIS DAMSEL HONORED BY HER FELLOW-LABORERS.

Mlle. Sicard Chosen Queen for a Day—Her Handsome Gown Exhibited at the Wash-House Where She Is Employed—More Trouble in Argentine—German Soldiers Kill Two Hundred Natives Near Zanzibar—General News from Abroad.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, March 6.—The procession of laundresses of Paris, which is always one of the sights of the beautiful city, was this year a most marked success. In fact, people say it has not been equaled in years. There were hundreds of thousands of people along the boulevards, all eager to see the parade and all testifying to its excellence as compared with the last ones. The heroine of the occasion, she who has been elected by her fellows as the queen of the laundresses, is Mlle. Louise Sicard, a beautiful brunette of 26 summers. She is a statuesque creature, of a tall and commanding figure which, though powerfully built, is nevertheless exceedingly graceful. Her profile is classical, of a type which is common enough in the province of which she is a native. She has a low forehead, a head of jet black hair, dark, ardent eyes, and an open-hearted smile. So, as you may imagine, she was not long in winning a place in the good graces of the assembled multitude.

Mlle. Sicard's dress was exhibited at the wash-house in which she is employed, and attracted the usual gaping crowd. It is really a magnificent garment, every bit as fine as the dress which was sent a short time ago by one of the first modistes to the Czarina. It is of cream brocade with fern leaves so plentifully embroidered in gold as to almost cover it, and it is made after the fashion of that set by Anne of Austria.

MORE TROUBLE IN ARGENTINE.

Business Suspended for Two Days to Help the Banks.

BUENOS AYRES, March 6.—The Argentine Government issued a decree yesterday which suspends business on the bourse, in the custom-house, and in the banks for two days, today and tomorrow. This decree was issued in view of the disturbed state of trade, the financial anxiety prevailing, and the general feeling of panic which exists in all circles.

The decree announces that the days mentioned are to be observed as holidays, but the reason for the suspension of business is to try to save the Provincial Bank, about which so much has been said recently, from financial disaster. There has been a run on the bank for several days, and it is believed that it did not dare to open its doors today.

A syndicate composed of 120 merchants has arranged a plan by which they will lend the Argentine Government the sum of $20,000,000. Consequently the Government has decided that no fresh issue of paper money will be made, and that the tax recently levied on all deposits in private banks will be abolished.

Señor Lopez, the Minister of Finance, has resigned. He will probably be succeeded by Señor Wirburra.

SLAUGHTERED BY THE GERMANS.

Two Hundred Africans Killed by Wissmann's Soldiers.

BERLIN, March 6.—The *Tageblatt* publishes a dispatch from Zanzibar stating that Baron von Wissmann had punished the Kiboshi tribe, and that in so doing he killed 200, wounded 60, and captured 50 of the natives. The German loss was 2 killed and 15 wounded. The Germans captured 60,000 head of cattle and a quantity of ammunition and ivory.

CAN'T BEAR THE BURDENS.

Herr Rickert Says Germany's Increasing Budget Is Too Heavy.

BERLIN, March 6.—During the debate on the motion for a second reading of the navy budget in the Reichstag today Herr Rickert said that it was impossible for the country to bear the rapidly increasing burdens which were imposed upon it.

Dr. Windthorst, the leader of the Center, said that he would support the decision of the committee. Germany, however, could not bear to support a navy equal in strength to that which England affords. That country could bear its large navy because its army was small. In conclusion, Dr. Windthorst said: "Let the Government submit, not fine words, but a practical scheme for strengthening the navy. The Government's proposals have created terror throughout Germany."

Chancellor von Caprivi argued that the proposals were similar to those made in 1889. The Ministry, he said, was unanimous in the opinion that more money would not be desired. The Chancellor proposed that the vote for the two new ironclads should be returned to the Budget Committee, where, doubtless, some agreement would be arrived it.

Dr. Windthorst agreed to this and the House approved of the suggestion amid cheers.

PARNELL'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Money Wanted to Form a Campaign Fund —The Question of Religion.

DUBLIN, March 6.—In the appeal for money to form a Parnell campaign fund the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Rt.-Hon. Joseph M. Meade, J. P., and the High Sheriff of Dublin, James Shanks, Esq., are appointed treasurers of the fund. The appeal puts home rule to the front and declares that the industrial development of Ireland and civil and religious liberty must be an essential part of Irish self-government. The appeal also opposes any system of religious domination in Ireland. It says this question has always had too much ascendency when considering the future of Ireland. The true course would be one of religious toleration, Catholics and Protestants alike living under laws of their own making.

SOCIETY HAS A RIDDLE.

"Why Is Queen Victoria Like Nebuchadnezzar?" Ask the London Wits.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, March 6.—Society is amusing itself with a riddle at present. No evening party can be considered a success at which this scrap of would-be wit does not make its appearance. It is the riddle of the season, and as such its duty is evident. It must be en evidence everywhere, although it would have enraged the soul of Dr. Johnson, who declared that the man who would make a pun would pick a pocket, for it is on this "lowest form of wit," according to Sydney Smith, that the whole point, so far as it has one, turns. Still it serves society at present, and loud are the shouts of laughter which greet the correct answer. Whether this laugh is altogether sincere is a little questionable. This riddle is, "Why is the Queen like Nebuchadnezzar?"

All sorts of answers have been given, of which the following may be taken as a sample: "Because she has set up a golden image of Prince Albert in Hyde Park." "Wrong, wrong!" the asker cries. The true reply is: "Because the Queen is going forth to Grasse." This, it is almost superfluous to add, is received with wild hilarity.

SUICIDE OF A LONDON BANKER.

Robert Lindsay Antrobus of the Firm of Coutts & Co. Shoots Himself.

LONDON, March 6.—Mr. Robert Lindsay Antrobus, second son of Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., and a junior partner in the well-known banking house of Coutts & Co., London, was found dead in his bed this morning with a pistol by his side. It is believed that Mr. Antrobus committed suicide.

The deceased banker was born in 1857, and was not married. The cause of Mr. Antrobus' suicide is not known. He is said to have had no business or social troubles. He was at business yesterday.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Thinks the Monarchy in France Is Beyond Resuscitation.

PARIS, March 6.—Senator Bocher, the private adviser of the Comte de Paris, proposes to resign that office. It is alleged that ill-health is the cause of the Senator's action, but it is believed that his real reason is that he is finally convinced that monarchism, so far as France is concerned, is in a moribund condition.

The *Figaro* today says that it is probable that the owners of race horses will not take part in the proposed meeting at Auteuil Sunday next, and that those racer will consequently collapse.

The *Illustre Siecle* today publishes an interview with M. Herbette, the French Ambassador to Berlin, during the course of which the Ambassador said that he thought the French artists in refusing to exhibit at the Berlin exhibition obeyed the orders of a few blusterers. It was illogical for the artists to exhibit at Munich and Stuttgart and object to exhibiting at Berlin.

The French Ambassador added that, although he was no advocate of a Franco-German alliance, thinking such a thing impossible, he held that every effort ought to be made to remove the strain at present existing between the two countries.

A Denial from Burdett-Coutts.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, March 6.—Mr. Burdett-Coutts has sent the following message to THE TRIBUNE office here, with a request that it be cabled to Chicago:

Gentlemen: May I ask you to state that the report published in some papers in the United States that there is a probability of my being implicated in a divorce suit is absolutely untrue, and that there is not a shadow of foundation for any imputation of the kind? The spirit of falsehood that animates the American papers will, I feel assured, secure for this refutation of the cruel scandal the same publicity as was given to the original report cabled from London. Faithfully yours, W. BURDETT-COUTTS,

No. 1 Stratton street, London, W.

Says O'Shea Wouldn't Stay at Home.

DUBLIN, March 6.—At a McCarthyite meeting in Cork today Canon Mahoney declared that in Room 13 of the House of Commons Mr. Parnell on one occasion said he would "lift a corner of the veil," whereupon he (Parnell) repudiated the charge of abusing the hospitality of a friend. He said he defied anybody to find in Hansard's reports that on a single occasion he had called Capt. O'Shea a "friend." Further, Capt. O'Shea did not pay the expenses of his household, and he had calculated and found that during the whole of his married life Capt. O'Shea had spent only 410 days at home.

James Payn and "Punch."

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, March 6.—There is good news for those Anglomaniacs who affect *Punch*, which it is the fashion to say is the most dreary comic paper ever produced, but which in spite of this reputation everybody considers it his duty to read. The good news is that Mr. James Payn, the celebrated novelist, has just joined the staff and will of course take part in the weekly dinners which it holds. On hearing of the new appointment I heard a gentleman remark: "Thank God, he may relieve its deadly dullness," but I noticed he had a copy of *Punch* in his hand.

Insurgents Getting Short of Ammunition.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, March 6.—The latest official advices from Chile state that the insurgents are getting short of ammunition. This fact explains why no attack has been made on Santiago, where the Government troops are well armed and in possession of an abundance of ammunition. It is believed by President Balmaceda's partisans that a vigorous effort, if made now, will quell the uprising, and that after all that official may come out ahead.

King Humbert Friendly to the United States.

ROME, March 6.—Upon the occasion of the visit of King Humbert to the foundry where the statue of the American Republic has just been completed by Mr. Simmons, the American sculptor, his Majesty congratulated Mr. Simmons upon the results of his great work, and said that he was glad to seize an occasion to honor American art and to express friendship for the people of the United States. The statue referred to has groups around it representing the army and navy, and is designed for a Soldiers' and Sailors' monument to be erected at Portland, Me.

Gen. Booth Is Ill.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, March 6.—Gen. Booth is quite ill. Sufficiently so to be confined to his bed for the last few days. The illness is in consequence of an exhausting tour through the North of Europe, during which he caught a severe cold. He has decided for the present to postpone the great meetings called for next Monday and Tuesday evenings at Exeter Hall.

Another Sudden Death at Monte Carlo.

MONACO, March 6.—Monte Carlo has again been startled by a sudden death. This time it is an English physician, Dr. Seagart, who had been winning enormous sums at the gaming tables. The unfortunate physician fell dead as he was seated in front of a croupier at one of the tables. Apoplexy is announced as being the cause of his death.

Instructed to Assassinate People.

ROME, March 6.—Lieut. Livraghi, Chief of Police of Massowah, who is accused of murdering rich natives for purposes of plunder, in a communication to the *Secolo* asserts that exalted personages instructed the Massowah police to assassinate 800 natives. The public are much excited over the affair and demand that a stringent inquiry be made.

Bismarck Will Come Into Line.

BERLIN, March 6.—It is stated that Prince Bismarck, if elected to the Reichstag, will support the Government, and that the breach in the ranks of the Radicals has reconciled Prince Bismarck to Chancellor Von Caprivi, since which reconciliation the *Hamburger Nachrichten's* attacks on the Government have ceased.

Brevities by Cable.

Prince Jerome Napoleon, who is lying ill in Rome, has suffered a relapse.

A number of cotton-seed oil merchants, including Messrs Rose, Wilson & Rose, George Soanes, Son & Co., Bevan, Harris & Secretan, and Game, Bowes & Co., of London have formed a joint stock company with a capital of $4,000,000.

A sudden fall in Scotch iron was the feature of the iron market in London yesterday. The fall was caused by bear operations, the bears having become emboldened by the withdrawal of the Pig-Iron bill, which was intended to do away with dealing in pig-iron futures.

CHARLES HAMMOND'S LETTERS STOLEN.

An English Detective Buys Them but Fails to Keep Possession.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 6.—[Special.]—An English detective named Partridge recently secured possession of the famous English letters of Charles Hammond, but was a few days ago robbed of them by a man named Tyrrel. Officers arrived here in hot pursuit, and expect to have Tyrrel under arrest in a few hours. Partridge says he came direct from London with instructions to secure the letters at any price and at all hazards. He followed his man to Australia, then back to California, and finally located him there. A dicker was made and a compromise effected wherein the blackmailers were paid several thousand dollars for the letters in question, a number of which were from noted persons in England.

While at San Francisco Partridge met a man named Tyrrel, who introduced himself and stated he had been sent out from London to aid Partridge. He produced a photograph of the latter, by which means he said he identified him, and presented credentials and testimonials. By these he gained his confidence. Partridge explained to Tyrrel how matters stood, saying the affair had been compromised, but still he had hopes of getting a cinch on Hammond and his gang. While at Sacramento these papers, which were kept locked up in a tin box and zealously guarded, mysteriously disappeared one night along with the "slippery" Tyrrel, who was the only person who knew what the box contained. Partridge was in a hole. He came North and notified a Tacoma detective agency. A man answering the description of Tyrrel was seen to leave Tacoma Wednesday for Portland, and the officers claim they will capture him tomorrow.

Fires of a Day.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 6.—[Special.]—A fire which broke out at 11:30 o'clock tonight in Gebhardt & Stock Manufacturing company's sash, door, and blind factory on Park street, near Fourth avenue, gutted the building. The loss is about $15,000, covered by insurance.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., March 6.—[Special.]—Fire this morning destroyed Charles Gregory's blacksmith shop and a barn in the rear. King Humbert, a stallion valued at $2,500, was burned to death.

MARQUETTE, Mich., March 6.—At 2:20 this morning the residence of M. H. Foard, on East Arch street, was totally destroyed by fire, which was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in the parlor. Frozen hydrants caused much delay in obtaining water. The loss is $4,000; insurance, $2,000. Nothing was saved.

Practical.

Newly-Made Widow—"He is a fashionable undertaker, but even his charges are far below what I can afford, and I want to give my husband the most expensive funeral I can, you know."

The Friend—"Why don't you get a plumber to bury him, then?"—*Life.*

Danish Crowns.

The Danish King's crown is worth $125,000, the Queen's crown $17,500, and the sword of state $15,000.

Sunday Workers.

Two million and a half is the number of persons who are said to work Sundays in this country.

Arizona's Area.

Arizona has a gross area of 113,020 square miles, of which only 120 square miles are water.

Bad Spell.

A Gordon (Ga.) schoolteacher promoted a boy to the head of the class for spelling cat "quatte."

How Many Actors?

There are over 80,000 people connected with the stage in London.

MUST GIVE UP PARNELL.

GLADSTONE'S ULTIMATUM EXPECTED SOON.

It Is Thought He Will Tell the Irish They Must Drop Parnell or Lose the Support of the English Liberals—Friends of the McCarthyites in Despair—Sir Charles Dilke Not Having Smooth Sailing in His Attempt to Get Back Into Parliament—Gossip from England's Capital.

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LONDON, March 6.—The Liberal official circle expect an early deliverance from Mr. Gladstone on the party electoral program, which will either be issued as a special manifesto or declared in his coming speech at Hastings. The private and persistent entreaty of a number of leading adherents to make his attitude towards the Irish party definite and unmistakable has finally caused him to decide to speak out. Mr. Parnell's reiteration of assurances to the Irish people that by supporting him they will ultimately bring about the surrender of the Gladstonians is resented keenly by English Liberal leaders. Mr. Gladstone's pronouncement is expected to let the world know that if the Irish people champion Mr. Parnell the English Liberals will abandon home rule. Apart from Irish questions the rank and file of the Liberal members of the House of Commons are impatient to obtain a definite electoral platform. Tomorrow the Gladstonian weekly, the *Speaker*, will contain an article entitled "Cleaning the Decks," admitting this feeling and adding that the official program will be in the hands of the electors in due time and that it will not be found wanting in strength or in practical character.

With reference to the Conservative platform, a prominent member of the Government, interviewed in the lobby of the House of Commons, said that though the Cabinet had decided to wind up the session as quickly as possible, and aimed to prorogue Parliament in the first week in July, no declaration would be given by any Minister until early in the autumn. He indicated that in the campaign then commencing the Conservatives would make a feature of the promised labor legislation.

Not Ready for Federation.

Mr. Gladstone has quashed the interest in the motion of the Scotch Liberals, led by Mr. Clarke, proposing to establish federal relations between the nationalities coistituting the United Kingdom by causing the whips to intimate that the party ought not to discuss or vote on the matter. When Mr. Clarke spoke tonight the Liberals trooped out, and when the Government put up a minor member to attack the proposal the House was counted out. Federation is not yet a practical question, though it has a growing advocacy among the more extreme radicals.

Friends of the McCarthyites Despair.

Mr. Parnell's delegates to America will leave Sunday. They are greatly encouraged by the cable assurances of the warm and widespread support of their American compatriots. *United Ireland* contrasts the departure and prospects of Messrs. O'Connor, Kelly, Redmond, and Harrison, with the partial collapse of the McCarthyite mission preparations. The McCarthyites at first arranged to send Messrs. Abraham, Kenney, and Flynn, to act with Mr. T. P. O'Connor. Mr. Abraham refused, Messrs. Kenney and Flynn were superseded, and T. P. O'Connor packed up his traps to come home. Now a single ambassador, Mr. Fox, goes to represent the failing faction. The firmest English friends of the McCarthyites are beginning to despair of their ability to make headway against the vigor and virile activity of the Parnellites. Mr. Parnell has shown his usual skill in the selection of his emissaries. All excepting Mr. Harrison are trusted Nationalists, and can appeal with confidence based upon past personal history to the Irish-Americans. Mr. Parnell's speech at Clerkenwell was a pointed bid for the labor vote. It was also meant to entice Mr. Davitt, but only stirred up Mr. Davitt's bile. Writing to the *Labor World* Mr. Davitt predicts that Mr. Parnell will not humbug the workmen, denounces him for making a hypocritical profession of interest in labor whilst actively fomenting racial feuds between the English and Irish democracies, and accuses him of being ready to wreck the home-rule movement to pave the way for a Tory Parnellite compact like that of 1885.

Sir Charles and "Fanny."

When "Fanny," the mistress of Sir Charles Dilke, vanished between the first and second trials of the Crawford divorce case, Sir Charles Dilke was credited with knowing something of her whereabouts. Before her disappearance she signed a statement for the Queen's proctor blankly denying everything Mrs. Crawford swore to, yet when the time came to put her evidence to the test in court she became invisible to friend and foe. Mrs. Crawford's detectives vainly tried to trace her. The public press daily advertised for her. The popular call, "Where's Fanny?" became so strong, prolonged, and general that it might have echoed down the ages. The pretended revelations in the pamphlet published yesterday in regard to the old puzzle do not bear scrutiny. Mr. Stocks, "Fanny's" husband, is said to assert the integrity of his wife. Mr. Stocks is not heard personally in the pamphlet, but only by hearsay evidence. In the trial it was disclosed that "Fanny" was a servant in a house of doubtful character kept by Anna Dessoulavy. It has been since ascertained, according to the pamphlet, that she lodged in strict privacy with her landlady, who states that "Fanny" never went out nights or received visitors. Next, it is stated, she got a place in the country, where she first had a groom as a sweetheart, and then an artist, to whom she says she became engaged. She is reticent upon the rupture of this engagement, and so is Stocks, who succeeded the artist in "Fanny's" affections. Obviously, if Sir Charles aims to prove himself a long-suffering victim of the conspiracy of a vindictive woman and the incompetence of his advisers, the pamphlet will not suffice.

This line of rebuttal of sworn evidence is not new. Three years ago, when he accepted the Presidency of the Forest of Dean Liberal Association, a fly-sheet giving similar details was privately circulated and influenced the wire-pullers in their selection. Now that Sir Liberals in their selection. Now that Sir Charles is seeking a reelection to Parliament his friends venture to make a semi-public statement. The Radical majority in the Forest of Dean is so strong that Sir Charles is certain to be elected even if the social purity set contest the district against him and run a candidate of their own. Editor Stead will issue tomorrow a pamphlet vehemently denouncing Sir Charles Dilke, recalling his promise not to return to public life till his character was cleared, analyzing the Dilke pamphlet as an addition to his offense by piling up falsehoods and invoking a combination of the Liberals to prevent the reelection of Sir Charles lest disgrace fall upon the cause of liberalism. The friends of Sir Charles urge that their position be kept doubtful, because they cannot reopen the case by a direct appeal to the law. His Liberal opponents now challenge him to take the only course open for legal vindication—to prosecute the persons charged in the pamphlet with conspiracy and perjury. Monday Sir Charles will speak in the Forest of Dean, when his opponents will ask him to step down or prosecute.

Mr. Mackay's Troubles.

Since the San Francisco fracas, when Mr. Mackay vindicated his wife's honor, the other party, instead of prosecuting Mr. Mackay on the spot, has done nothing in the way of a vindication except inspiring suggestions in some American and European papers that Mr. Mackay assaulted him from behind. Mr. Mackay's solicitors in prosecuting an Anglo-French paper for libel believe that they have hit upon the origin of the incitement to the libelous article, and it will add additional interest to the proceedings if proof is produced connecting the San Francisco incident with the press attacks in Paris.

A Billiard Celebrity in Court.

The billiard celebrity, William Cook, formerly champion player of England, was in the divorce court today in the suit of his wife for infidelity, drunkenness, cruelty, and desertion. He made no defense on a decree nisi.

Zaeo and the County Council.

Several members of the London County Council have subjected themselves to public rebuke for their rash methods of inquiry into the fitness for performance of Zaeo, a noted female acrobat. The councilors, after seeing a performance at the Aquarium, to ascertain the truth of a rumor that Zaeo had injured her back through repeated falls, insisted upon making a closer examination, threatening that refusal on the girl's part would involve a proposal in the Council to stop the exhibition. Zaeo's mother bared the girl's back under protest, saying, "There, if your daughters are as pure as my child you may be proud of them, as I am of mine." The girl afterwards refused to perform until the directors of the Aquarium guaranteed protection from insults.

English Publishers and the Copyright Law.

The outcries of certain printers and paper-makers over the American Copyright act do not find any response among some of the greatest English publishers. Mr. Longman in an interview said that he was rejoiced at the passage of the act as a recognition of the principle of literary property. He thinks that most publishers will be left in a neutral position, while those having American houses may possibly be benefited by the act. His firm having an establishment in America will, when necessary, have the books set up in type there. He admitted that English printers and papermakers would be injured, as an amount of trade would certainly be diverted from them. The act would not bring the millennium to English authors. The manager of the Spottiswoodes, the great Government printers, says the Copyright act will not have a serious effect on the publishers. There will be a tremendous waste of time in sending proof-sheets to and fro between England and the United States. The papermakers are more alarmed. A deputation of stationers proposes to wait on Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, President of the Board of Trade, and demand Government action to prevent serious injury to their trade.

Abuses of the Lunacy Laws.

In the House of Commons tonight Mr. Fitzgerald questioned Home Secretary Matthews as to the name of the signers of the certificates of lunacy in the case of Mrs. Cathcart, the wealthy lady of Stafford who was confined in an asylum at the instigation of her husband. Mr. Matthews replied that the lady had been confined under the Lunacy act of 1880, two doctors signing. Mrs. Cathcart's lawyer, in a letter to the press, speaks indignantly of the seizure of her property, asserts that she is perfectly sane, and that she consulted him recently, fearing seizure by interested relatives. The case excites general public attention. Apart from the question of sanity the further question of the legality of the certificate arises. There is a case pending in the Court of Appeal in which it is contended that the lunacy act of 1880 invalidates the Lunacy Commissioners appointed under the act of 1880. Mr. Matthews has privately asked the Crown Council to give an opinion, the question involving a host of cases.

Trouble About the Labor Commission.

The Cabinet finds the constitution of the Labor Commission a difficult job. Mr. Goschen agrees to preside if permitted beforehand to prepare the scope of the questions for consideration. A section of the Ministry wants to have Lord Derby as President and to limit the inquiry within the narrowest practical bounds. The Trades Union's demand that one-half of the members be drawn from the working classes is generally censured. If the workmen get three representatives they will be fortunate. Every great interest in the country is claiming representation. Shopkeepers, manufacturers, railways, and cooperative societies all offer delegates. Prolonged confusion, ending in a fiasco, is the probable fate of the commission. Labor associations threaten to ignore the commission unless the Government accedes to their demands, including a discussion of all subjects, formulated in their program.

Monthly Balance-Sheets.

The joint stock banks finally agreed today to issue monthly balance-sheets of assets and liabilities. They avoided a definite decision on the question of cash reserves. A general agreement was expressed that if Mr. Goschen, by a proper system of note issue, insured an increase of cash reserves the banks would support his scheme.

Census of the British Empire.

The work of taking a census of the British Empire was begun Thursday in India. It is expected to show 280,000,000 inhabitants in India, against 254,000,000 in 1881. The British Isles will be taken a month hence and it is estimated that the population will show an increase of 15 per cent.

Empress Frederick Was Imprudent.

Lord Lytton has come from Paris to have a conference with Lord Salisbury on possible issues arising from Empress Frederick's visit to

LIBERALS IN MOURNING.

THEY LOOKED FOR A LANDSLIDE IN CANADA, BUT FAILED TO SEE IT.

Too Much Was Expected of Mr. Laurier, the Leader of the Opposition—While Sir John Is Returned to Power His Majority Is So Small and Such Delicate Questions Confront Him That It Is Probable That the Government Will Not Last Long.

TORONTO, Ont., March 6.—[Special.]—The election of yesterday was not a landslide. In one sense of the word the result was unexpected, in another it was not. There is no question but the disappointed ones are the Liberals. They had an element on their side which had in it a sort of electric dash which sees nothing but success and never thinks of defeat until encompassed by it. There was a magnetism in Mr. Laurier, the commander, which aroused too much enthusiasm. That is to say, his followers relied too much upon him personally. They believed that he was invincible. The result is that element is downcast today. It does not stop to consider that its party has made inroads on the Tory party. It does not count the losses which the latter has sustained. This element of dash does not see these things. It knows that it lost and refuses to be comforted.

Then there is the element which never goes out of the house without its sober second thought. That element which in the States we call Conservative. This element sees that the Liberal party has fortified itself by the contest of yesterday. If it has not reached the gates of the enemy's capital it has at least camped where it fought, and is in condition to renew the battle tomorrow, next week, next month, next year, and any time. It has made great gains where it said it would. It has the scalps of some of the Tory braves. It knows that the majority which returns Sir John to power is so small that demands will be made upon it, by Quebec, for instance, which seems to have been cradled in rags and beggary. There never was an hour when Quebec's hand was not outstretched. It has been promised the bridge; it has been promised the elevators of the Canadian Pacific and the terminus of that line. It will demand the fulfillment of these promises, and in the event of any holding back by the Tory party the Quebec members will cross the floor of the Commons and unite with the Liberals of Quebec, who are their brothers in language and creed, and the two will force the Government to go again to the country.

If the Government accedes to the demands of Quebec the Conservatives from the Province of Ontario and perhaps some others will arise and smite the Tories, for the intelligent Conservative members from Ontario will not remain idle and see the Government put its hand into the Government till and shell out the shekels for the purpose of paying an election compact.

Breakers Ahead for Sir John.

This situation and the Manitoba school question, which was made plain in THE TRIBUNE last week, will confront Sir John Macdonald as soon as Parliament assembles. They are serious questions. The old man is in the sere and yellow leaf, and the campaign just closed has left him in bad form, to say the least. Can he meet another struggle, which is only a few weeks ahead of him, and sustain himself?

The unexpected part of the business for the Liberals is the returns from the maritime provinces. The only explanation offered for the result there is that the country is on the verge of starvation, and that the boodle of the Tories was handed out to the sufferers in such quantity as to carry the day. Regarding Mr. Blake's manifesto the opinion among politicians is that it lays bare the fact that unless annexation comes sometime soon Canada will take its position among the organ-grinders of the earth. The document is one which statesmen of Great Britain and the United States will read with profound consideration.

"I consider as far as the trade question is concerned that it is an indecisive battle which will have to be fought over again," remarked Prof. Goldwin Smith. "I am very much disappointed at the result in Toronto. I wanted to see at least one good independent man elected here that could be depended upon to hold our rights against the Canadian Pacific railroad. These three men who have been chosen are pledged hard and fast to the Government on every question except that of equal rights. The Canadian Pacific railroad having actively supported the Government in this contest no doubt expects to receive something in return; that is where an independent man like Mr. Kerr could have been of great service to us. From what I had heard I expected the farmers would support unrestricted reciprocity more generally, but I suppose party lines among them are drawn pretty tightly. As for the maritime vote, of course, you can tell nothing about that. It is influenced largely by promises and expectations of public improvements and benefits."

The following is a table of yesterday's election results in each province, revised according to the latest returns:

	Conservatives.	Liberals.
Ontario	45	45
Quebec	25	36
Nova Scotia	16	5
New Brunswick	13	2
British Columbia	5	..
Manitoba	4	1
Northwest Territories	4	..
Prince Edward Island	3	4
	117	93

HARD PROBLEMS FOR MACDONALD.

Some of the Questions That His Government Must Face.

MONTREAL, Que., March 6.—[Special.]—As yet the election returns are incomplete, but there is little doubt but that the Government will have a majority of from twenty to twenty-five in the new House. The Province of Quebec has returned a majority of nine Liberals, including six Equal Rights candidates, while the maritime provinces have gone almost solid for the Conservatives. It seems pretty certain that had not the loyalty cry proved effective in the maritime provinces, whose interests undoubtedly are in the direction of reciprocity and free trade, protectionism would have been defeated yesterday. The Liberal leaders confidently claim that a majority in favor of unrestricted reciprocity will be in the next House, as several Conservatives had already promised Mr. Laurier their support provided he allowed them to be elected by acclamation.

The Liberals do not deplore the result; in fact, they look upon it as a great victory for unrestricted reciprocity and predict another election within a year.

In the first place, the evil results of the protective system are only beginning to culminate, and the vexed Newfoundland question is one that will fall particularly hard on the Government. It has become a Canadian question through their interference. The fishery questions with the United States East and West are still unsettled, but the worst question the Government has to face is the Manitoba school and language question. The Government followers from Ontario carry with them a distinct mandate to refuse the veto, while those from Quebec are equally pledged to support the veto. The fact that the hierarchy has gone solid for the Government is ominous of pledges given on this point.

These are some of the questions to puzzle the Government. Their task is an unenviable one. It is thought most likely that Sir John Macdonald, in spite of his promises to the manufacturers, will be compelled to negotiate a reciprocity treaty of some kind as the result of yesterday's election. Both Mr. Mercier and Mr. Laurier said tonight that the Liberal victory was one of the grandest of their lives.

ENGLAND WELL PLEASED.

The Result of the Canadian Elections Regarded with Satisfaction in London.

LONDON, March 6.—The *Globe* this evening refers to the Canadian elections and says the Canadian Government now has a free hand and can conclude the negotiations with the United States which were pending before the elections. The *Globe* adds that the most gratifying feature of the result is its significance as a protest against annexation.

The *St. James' Gazette* says that it is a source of pride and pleasure to Englishmen to note the response made to the annexation cry, adding: "Though England may sometimes be proud of the progress made by Anglo-Saxon America, she has more fondness for the fair young daughter of the empire adhering to the old flag."

The *Post* this morning says: "Sir John Macdonald's majority is reduced but his victory is unequivocal, and that is the only vital point to be considered. As her age increases England must either find her strength in the Empire generally or retire from her position as a world power. The strengthening of the Canadian's loyalty is a sign of vast welcome and import."

MR. BLAINE NOT DISTURBED.

He Says the Administration Had Little Interest in the Canadian Campaign.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—[Special.]—The Canadian election causes passing comment in Washington. As Secretary Blaine says, the Administration has less interest in it than the Canadians have in an election on this side of the line. It affects no question of public policy in the United States. It is presumed, however, that before long Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Tupper will appear in Washington to carry out the Tory program of reciprocity. The first question asked them will probably be where the invitation came from on which Sir John formulated the propositions which he claimed to have made to the United States by way of the British Foreign Office, and which have never been received. President Harrison's Administration never made any tender on the subject to the Dominion. The suggestion of Messrs. Macdonald and Tupper for reciprocity on the lines of the old Elgin jug-handled treaty will not be entertained, and the Canadian Tories will have to pacify their people as best they can.

Most of the public men who are specially familiar with the Canadian situation have left Washington. Congressman Hitt, however, is still here. He talked of the outlook tonight as something that was infinitely more important to the Canadians than to the people of the United States, who could afford to await the growth of reciprocity sentiment on the part of the Dominion. Said Mr. Hitt: "To any one who knows the situation in Canada the result indicates a healthful progress. The Liberals could hardly have expected to overcome everything. Had they done so they would undoubtedly have found themselves confronted with many embarrassments in the beginning. But they have admittedly made large gains, their cause is better understood, and they have the best of the argument. I observe, too, that while the manufacturing interests of the cities, as was to be expected, were against them, the farmers seemed to take kindly to reciprocity. The talk of treason does not seem to have amounted to much."

WIMAN SENDS CONGRATULATIONS.

He Felicitates Editor White on Feeling Jolly Under the Circumstances.

NEW YORK, March 6.—"Have you heard the news from Canada?" was the watchword today of the Canadian colony about Erastus Wiman's office. Mr. Wiman's views on the result of the Canadian elections cannot be better expressed than by the answer sent to the following sarcastic telegram from Richard White, a Tory newspaper man of Montreal:

MONTREAL, Que., March 6.—To Erastus Wiman, New York: Have you heard from Canada? We are feeling very happy. RICHARD WHITE.

At Mr. Wiman's direction his private secretary wrote out and sent over the wire the following:

To Richard White, *Gazette* Office, Montreal: Only the truly good could be happy under such adversity. As the Duke of Wellington said at Waterloo, "The butcher's bill is large." Two Ministers killed, the survivors desperately wounded, and the majority cut down at least one-half. I congratulate you on feeling jolly and coming out strong under the circumstances.

ERASTUS WIMAN.

Watson Elected in Marquette.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 6.—[Special.]—Fuller returns today do not change the results wired last night, though they affect the majorities considerably. Out of the nine Northwest constituencies the oppositionists elect one man. The result in Marquette was in great doubt until this evening when, all the returns being received with the exception of one small poll, it was found that Watson (Liberal) was 40 ahead. His election is conceded. This leaves the representation of the Northwest in the new Parliament exactly as it was in the last one.

Sir John Completely Exhausted.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 6.—Sir John Macdonald is completely exhausted today. He got up despite the advice of his physician and answered the hundreds of congratulatory telegrams that poured in from all quarters. The Premier has utterly lost his voice, but expects to be all right again in a few days. In an interview today he estimated his majority at between 35 and 38.

Alleged Bribery in Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 6.—Preliminary steps were taken to contest the election of Messrs. Stairs and Kenny, Conservatives, in Halifax County, on account of alleged bribery.

A MEXICAN BANDIT KILLED.

Jauregui, the Scourge of Jalisco, Conquered at Last.

During the last six months the State of Jalisco, Mexico, has been the field of operation for that unscrupulous bandit, Demetrio Jauregui. The authorities have made many efforts to put a stop to the robberies and murders which Jauregui and his band have been committing, but in spite of these efforts burglaries, abductions, and murders by the score were committed by the daring desperado according to the Mexican newspapers.

Things finally came to such a pass that the people of Jalisco grew desperate and decided that a supreme effort must be made to rid the country of Jauregui. Accordingly a company of infantry was put in readiness to pursue Jauregui at a moment's notice and capture him and his band.

The soldiers did not have long to wait, for about the 1st of this month they were informed that Jauregui intended to rob the plantation of El Carrizo. The chief of gendarmerie was authorized to station his forces in the vicinity of the plantation and to capture the bandits, alive if possible.

The 3d of this month, while Col. Jurrea and Lieut. Celso Gomez of the Seventieth Infantry were stationed with their soldiers in the vicinity of the plantation they saw Jauregui and his band of six men entering the residence of the owner, whose name is not given in the reports of the affair.

The soldiers at once surrounded the house and demanded the surrender of Jauregui's party. This demand was answered by a murderous volley of bullets from the repeating rifles of the bandits. The soldiers at once returned the fire. The shooting continued till nightfall, when the bandits ceased firing. By this time the soldiers, who were convinced that discretion was the better part of valor, decided to wait till morning before reopening the battle.

The following morning, however, the soldiers, led by Col. Jurrea, effected an entrance to the house and there found six of the bandits dead. Their leader, on seeing the soldiers, fled to the attic and barricaded the door. He was followed by two soldiers. One of these was killed instantly by a bullet from the pistol of the bandit chief. The other quickly fired at the port hole from which came the bullet which had killed his companion, and his shot was answered by a groan that showed that it had been effective.

Thinking that the coast was clear, the soldiers made their way to the attic and found the bandit chief lying on the floor behind an old bed. He was nearly exhausted from loss of blood, but he managed to hold a large revolver in each hand and at once opened fire.

Suddenly he fell back apparently unconscious. A soldier went forward and bent over the old bandit to see if there were any traces of life, when with a mighty effort Jauregui raised himself to a sitting posture, shot the soldier through the heart, and then died.

In this battle four soldiers were killed outright and eleven were wounded, some of them mortally. The bandits who accompanied Jauregui were Melquiades Jauregui, a brother of the chief; Manuel and Francisco Gatherez, Florencio Gomez, and two others who have not been identified. Now the people of Jalisco are breathing a little easier and sleeping a little more soundly than they were a month ago.

Jauregui's band was one of the worst that have ever visited the State of Jalisco. One of the outlaw's favorite schemes was to surround the house of wealthy planters in the middle of the night and demand large sums of money, valuable horses, and, in fact, any articles that might be of value to the bandits. If these demands were refused the bandits would sometimes murder the planter and at other times they would make him a prisoner and hold him till an exorbitant ransom was paid.

The people of the State of Jalisco have given many testimonials of their regard to Col. Jurrea, who conducted the attack. The local papers are heaping praise on the soldiers, but at the same time are warning the officials to keep well informed as to the movements of Jauregui's friends in the other bandit bands.

The Largest Lens.

There is now being finished at Greenville, Pa., a disk of glass for a refracting telescope lens, which is claimed as the largest that has ever been made in the United States. The disk is 30½ inches in diameter by 5½ inches in thickness, and weighs over 300 pounds.

CHEATED THE HANGMAN.

DAN PORTER, THE ESCAPED MURDERER, COMMITS SUICIDE.

He Blows Out His Brains Before the Officers Who Had Run Him Down in a Missouri Town—A Methodist Episcopal Preacher Creates a Sensation in a Minnesota City—Flight of a South Dakota Banker—General News of the Northwest.

ALEXANDRIA, Mo., March 6.—[Special.]—Dan Parker, the condemned murderer of Ed Smith, who escaped from jail at Quincy last Sunday night, killed himself about 9 o'clock this morning at a point twelve miles southwest of Kahoka, Mo. Posses have been out hunting for him all the week and traces of him had been found at various points in Missouri, northwest of Quincy. He was seen at St. Patrick, a small town in Clark county, Wednesday night and Thursday evening four men—Noble Butler, J. F. Kearfoot, T. M. Montgomery, and L. Tober—started out to follow up his trail. They followed him eighteen miles to the west and corralled him this morning in the house of a colored man named Meyer, where he had stopped for breakfast. They called him out, and, covering him with Winchesters and revolvers, demanded his surrender. Porter refused, but gave up a revolver and razor. He then pulled another revolver, and, placing it to his head, said:

"You shoot or I will." Still holding the revolver to his head he backed off down the road, the four men following him within a few feet. He lowered the revolver as if to shoot, when Butler pulled the trigger of his Winchester, but missed. Like a flash Porter turned his revolver against his head and sent a bullet crashing through his brain. He fell and was dead before he struck the ground.

The body was brought to this place and left here at midnight for Quincy.

The crime for which Porter was to hang was peculiarly cold-blooded. June 28 last he called Ed Smith to his door and shot him. No motive was ever assigned for the deed, as Porter had refused to talk. He was sentenced to hang March 20. Porter was a light mulatto and about 25 years old.

There was a reward of $2,700 for Porter, dead or alive.

WHY THE PREACHER LEFT TOWN.

Sensation Over the Actions of a Minister in a Minnesota Village.

BROWNSDALE, Minn., March 6.—[Special.]—There is a sensation here over the discovery that the Rev. H. C. Galbraith, the Methodist Episcopal minister here for the last two years, has placed the only daughter of Frederick M. Brown, a wealthy farmer, in a critical condition. The girl is only 16, and had been making her home with the family of the preacher for some time to take advantage of the village school. Galbraith has resigned his charge with the church and is at present in St. Paul. Galbraith is a man of possibly 45 years of age and has a wife and several grown children. His matrimonial record has been varied, and he is at present living with his second wife. A vigorous effort is being made by the church people and his friends to smother the matter, but the girl's father will push the case. A friend of Galbraith stated that the wicked dominie was preparing to go to Australia.

HEARD FROM IN CANADA.

A Missing South Dakota Banker Takes Refuge Across the Border.

YANKTON, S. D., March 6.—Frank Buck, a young German who for several years operated a private bank at Freeman, Hutchins County, S. D., and who was arranging ostensibly to open a bank in Lesterville, a village in Yankton County, mysteriously disappeared from this city two weeks ago. Fears were entertained that he had been murdered and robbed, because he had several thousand dollars in his possession when last seen, but today he was heard from in Canada. He is a defaulter in a large sum, and Sioux City, Ia., banks and banking companies are the victims.

Charged with Conspiracy.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 6.—[Special.]—Frank B. Polk, who has been "general salesman," so the directory says, for the Cooperative Patent company, was arrested here today charged with conspiracy to use the mails for fraudulent purposes. His brother, John R. Polk, General Superintendent of the concern, was arrested at the same time at Hot Springs, Ark., on the same charge and will be brought here for trial. The case is one upon which Post-Office Inspector C. E. Herring has been at work for some time, and it was upon his testimony that the Federal grand jury indicted them. Their operations extended all over the United States, and they did an immense business. Their scheme appears to have been to issue flaming circulars, mailing them not only here but at other points, and get people to consign their patents to them for development. They would demand an advance fee, so it is charged, of $10, and then never do anything with the patents. Frank B. was held in $1,000 bonds to appear for trial here.

Liquor Troubles at Council Bluffs.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., March 6.—[Special.]—Ex-Attorney-General Baker of Des Moines, attorney for the Iowa State Temperance Alliance, reached here today and was closeted with Attorney Seabrook, who is endeavoring to secure injunctions against the saloons. Tonight it is given out that he will take a hand in the liquor cases, which are to be resumed tomorrow. One of the constables from Des Moines, Mercer, who has become notorious throughout the State as a searcher, accompanies Baker. Today a petition was signed by every member of the board of trade and nearly every merchant asking that the city government be allowed to continue its present method of regulating the liquor traffic. All liquor dealers were notified this afternoon by the City Marshal that they must continue to pay the $50 monthly fine, notwithstanding the application for injunctions to restrain the city from collecting the same.

The Negroes Don't Like Langston City.

GUTHRIE, O. T., March 6.—[Special.]—E. P. McCabe, ex-Auditor of Kansas, laid out a fake town ten miles northeast of Guthrie. He called it Langston City, after the colored Congressman. He advertised it all over the South in a seductive circular. Langston was to be a negro city, and the negro was to step into high places. The negro preacher in every Southern town was made McCabe's "confidential agent," and got 25 per cent of the agent's sales. Negroes went wild over the project and McCabe cleared over $20,000. In the last ten days these negroes began to arrive. Curses were heaped on McCabe and negro victims are strongly threatening the "great negro benefactor."

Sensational Elopement in Indiana.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., March 6.—[Special.]—Eva McLin, the 16-year-old daughter of Dr. McLin of this city, and William Christman of Wabash are the principals in a romantic affair. The doctor and daughter live alone. He was making preparations to go to Europe and his daughter to relatives in Michigan. Wednesday night Christman made a vain attempt to secure Eva's trunk and escape. Last night the elopement was successful, although the girl was closely guarded. Warrants were issued today for Christman's arrest and officers are in pursuit. He was traced to Marion.

Murderer McMahon Sent to Prison.

PORT HURON, Mich., March 6.—[Special.]—Daniel McMahon, the man who murdered Annie Murphy and then tried to commit suicide, arrived here last evening and he passed the night in the county jail. He admitted the killing to the officers in charge during the night. He said he went to her room, threw her on the bed, and stabbed her twice in the throat with his jackknife. He then cut his own throat with a razor. He was brought before Judge Canfield this morning and pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to prison at Jackson, solitary confinement for life.

Bold Robberies at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 6.—Three masked men entered the house of Robert Patton, a workman, near the stock-yards this morning. Patton had just gone to work. One of the men intimidated Mrs. Patton with a revolver while the others robbed the house, securing $50 in money, saved from Patton's wages. Late last night three men of the same description and also masked met Robert La Force, night operator of the Alton railroad at Independence, as he was going home and forced him to return to the station and deliver to them the contents of the cash-box, amounting to about $5.

The Oldest Postmaster Dying.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 6.—[Special.]—Celestine Koltenbach, said to be the oldest Postmaster in the United States, lies at the point of death in his home at Potosi, Wis. He was appointed Postmaster in 1838 under Van Buren, and has held the office ever since, nearly fifty-three years. He is 77 years of age.

Investigating the Soldiers' Home.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 6.—[Special.]—The Soldiers' Home Investigating Committee today examined Col. Wells, who is lying ill at his home. He said that he had received pay for his services while a member of the Board of Control for advocating the adoption of the Rutton system of heating, after the contract had been awarded for another system. Architects Fairfield and Hollister were recalled and paid professional compliments to each other. The investigation thus far made indicates a complete fizzle. No scandal has been unearthed.

Incendiary Fires at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., March 6.—[Special.]—The scenes of Wednesday night, when firebugs set five fires in an hour and a half, were repeated tonight, and the whole city is in a state of alarm and the local fire department is worn out with exertions. The Union Slaughter-House, set afire at 9:20, has burned to the ground. At 10 o'clock the residence of Vinton Stillings was set afire in the cellar, and smoke, fire, and water have ruined it. Almost simultaneously the building occupied by the Park Cracker Hardware company was set ablaze in one of the offices in the second story. A conflagration in the down-town business district was averted by an early discovery of the fire. The stock of the hardware company, though badly damaged by water, is well insured. Vinton Stillings' loss is about $5,000; insured. The loss at the slaughter-house is probably $1,000.

Narrowly Escaped Lynching.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 6.—[Special.]—The Delanos who were arrested at Ludington yesterday charged with unnatural crimes were examined today and held for the May term of the Circuit Court without bail. When conveyed from the court-room to the jail the Sheriff was surrounded by an angry mob which demanded the surrender of the fiends. Cries of "Lynch them!" "Lynch them!" were raised, but the Sheriff managed to escape with his men by dodging through the crowd. It is feared that the men will be taken from the jail and strung up before morning.

Pleased Some and Disappointed Others.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., March 6.—[Special.]—The announcement from Washington that the Coeur D'Alene Indian reservation was not thrown open by the passage of the bill and that a Presidential proclamation would have to be issued fixing a definite date of opening, has disappointed many and pleased others. A few of the more impulsive, who have been waiting for months and know just where they want to go and how to get there, are weary of delay, but many others, who are not so familiar with the reservation, are pleased.

Walked Off the Cars and Was Killed.

WICHITA, Kas., March 6.—[Special.]—What is supposed to have been a case of self-destruction occurred on the Rock Island road near Dover, Ok., today. About three miles from this village a passenger left his seat and walked out to the front platform and off the car. The train was stopped and a short distance back the body of the man was found with his neck broken. It is not known who he was, but it is reported that an envelope or card on which the name J. Z. Powell appeared was found in one of his pockets.

Boartz Found Not Guilty.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., March 6.—[Special.]—The jury in the Boartz murder case came in at 11 o'clock tonight and returned a verdict of not guilty. The crime for which he was indicted was the killing of James Donahue Dec. 8, 1889. The case was heard a year ago and resulted in a disagreement, the jury standing nine for acquittal to three for guilty.

A Murderer to Make a Confession.

DECATUR, Ill., March 6.—[Special.]—Today William H. Crawford, who is to hang March 14, said he would make a written confession today telling the manner in which he killed Mrs. Col. Mathias, but he will not consent to the publication of the same until after his death. Important details have always been shrouded in mystery, and it has been thought that Crawford had an accomplice.

Cheated the Gallows.

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., March 6.—[Special.]—Christian Bierre cheated the law at 6 o'clock this evening by hanging himself to the door of his cell with a neck scarf. A few days ago he seized his stepdaughter, a girl of 8 years, thrust her under his arm and carried her half a mile to a pond, where he deliberately held her under the water until drowned. His trial was set for tomorrow.

Brook Trout in Michigan Streams.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 6.—[Special.]—The State Fishery Commission announces that it has planted 1,000,000 brook trout in the streams of the State this winter and will plant 250,000,000 more prior to April 1. The hatching station is located at Paris, near this city, and fish have been sent to twenty-eight of the eighty-one counties of the State.

Said to Be a Big Shortage.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 6.—[Special.]—State Examiner Knox, who for the last week has been making an examination of the accounts of Jay P. Davis, Deputy Clerk of Courts, reports that Davis' shortages through bogus jury certificates are enormous. They will run between $35,000 and $30,000.

Kansas Settlers Turning Back.

ABILENE, Kas., March 6.—[Special.]—Orders from Washington stopped today all entries of preemption on timber-culture claims in Western Kansas. Settlers who had gone West seeking homes are turning back, as they are too poor to purchase lands.

Dedication of a Masonic Hall.

GALESBURG, Ill., March 6.—[Special.]—The dedication of the new Masonic Hall took place here this afternoon. Grand Master J. N. Pearson of Godfrey delivered the address. Outside lodges were largely represented.

Notes of the Northwest.

T. H. Sheppard & Co. of Chicago have purchased 8,000,000 feet of logs from Dundas Bros. of Ashland.

Dr. T. L. Armstrong, Government Live-Stock Inspector, has been directed to open an office in Indianapolis.

The heaviest snow since December fell at Galena, Ill., Thursday night, furnishing the first sleighing of the winter.

W. H. Harnden, a newspaper man, committed suicide at Yankton, S. D., yesterday. Lack of employment the cause.

The Harvard College Association of the Southwest tendered a banquet to President Eliot at the Coates House in Kansas City Thursday.

Miss Belle Abernety, a niece of ex-Representative Remann of Vandalia, Ill., and Joseph Hofmaster were married at Vandalia last evening.

W. G. French, the murderer of G. M. Steel, was arraigned at Ashland, Wis., yesterday for preliminary examination. He was remanded back to jail.

Peninsular Commandery, No. 8, K. T., held its thirty-fifth annual meeting and banquet at Kalamazoo last night. William L. Brownell was elected Eminent Commander.

Conrad Lanzendorfer, butcher, and one of the leaders of the Mannerchor Society of Council Bluffs, is missing. He left his place of business Monday and has not been seen since, except by some dirt haulers near the cemetery. Searchers are looking for him.

The case against Charles Nichols, the former President of the defunct Nichols Bank of Kansas City, for receiving deposits after the bank was in a bankrupt condition, was continued Thursday, and in default of a new bond, which he could not give, Nichols was sent to jail.

The Swiss Guard's Mistake.

Masquerading is allowed during carnival time in certain Italian towns between sunset and sunrise, but not during the business hours of the day. Cardinal Masella being lately at Pisa, and having an official visit to pay to some dignitary who lived close to his hotel, set out on foot in his scarlet robe and baretta. A policeman, unaccustomed to see a Prince of the Church unattended and walking in the street, stopped his Eminence and severely informed him that it was forbidden to go about "disguised" in broad daylight. He had taken the Cardinal for a mummer. This was better, however, than what happened to a Cardinal at the last Ecumenical Council, when a great crowd of Bishops were pressing into St. Peter's, so that the Swiss Guards could not keep a way clear for the Pope and his suite. One of these men, impatient at being shoved about, lifted the stock of his halbert, and ramming it behind him hit a Cardinal in the pit of the stomach. A moan from his Eminence caused the guard to look round, upon which he humbly excused himself on the ground that he thought he was hitting a Bishop.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

More Trouble About the Vassar Estate.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 6.—[Special.]—There is considerable talk about town today over the announcement that the attorneys of Vassar College have declined to carry out the terms of the proposition made by the next of kin of John Guy Vassar to cease contesting Vassar College's interest in the will if each next of kin is paid $9,000.

The attorneys claim that the agreement ratified by the trustees of the college named sixteen next of kin and that since then another next of kin has come to light named Caroline Harbottle, and therefore they have no power to settle without another meeting of trustees to authorize them to do so and that a meeting cannot be called in time.

Great Opportunity.

Tom (a rival)—"Being a clergyman, you have better opportunities than most bachelors to find out the good and bad qualities of the young ladies in your congregation."

The Rev. Whitetie—"How so?"

Tom—"You at least have a chance to discover which of the girls snore."—*Life.*

Small Incomes.

The statistics of the trades unions in Germany show that about 2,000,000 workmen in that country have an annual income of less than $155, and that in the weaving districts of Saxony and Silesia there are thousands of men earning but $75 per year by their trade.

Heat Furnished by the Landlord.

The Master (ungrammatically)—"You needn't trouble to build a fire, Marie. I shan't need any when I'm gone."

Maid—"That's what the poor misses is always sayin', sir."—*New York Herald.*

HIS STAR ON THE WANE.

MINNESOTA ALLIANCE MEN SICK OF IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

They Think the Sage of Minnlnger Should Clear Himself of the Charges Brought Against Him or Resign—Michigan Democrats in League with the Standard Oil Company—Nebraska Solons Deal with the Usury Question—Other Political Matters.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 6.—[Special.]—A decided sensation was created at the Capitol today when it was learned that there was a secret conference of Alliance leaders at the Merchants' Hotel last night, and that it is gathered for the purpose of discussing Ignatius Donnelly. The men present were among the most prominent Alliance men in the Legislature. The drift of the talk was that Donnelly was proving to be a load on the Alliance, as his legislative career had not panned out to the credit of the Alliance.

The publication of the King letter by the *Pioneer-Press*, for which Senator Donnelly has brought a $100,000 libel suit, has not added to his prestige. It was urged, and for the honor of the Alliance it was thought right, that he should prove the alleged libelous matter to be false. If he could not do that he should resign the Presidency of the Alliance. The sentiment was in favor of formal action by the Alliance in making this statement in writing to Mr. Donnelly.

STANDARD OIL INFLUENCE.

It Is Exerted with Great Success Among Michigan's Democratic Solons.

LANSING, Mich., March 6.—[Special.]—Today's developments show conclusively that the Standard Oil company has allied itself with the Democratic Legislature in the effort to secure the abolishment of the Michigan Board of Health, acknowledged to be the most valuable board of its kind in the country. Secretary Baker of the board has just been elected an honorary member of the French Society of Hygiene, and is probably the only American who has ever been so honored.

The feud between the State Board of Health and the Standard Oil company is one of long standing. When the board was organized it began a determined fight to secure for the people a safer and better quality of illuminating oil. At that time Michigan had no State Oil Inspector. The oil consumed here was inspected by the Ohio inspector, who was practically an attaché of the Standard company, and who limited his work to a casual inspection at the works of the company before the oil was shipped. As a result, the oil was of inferior quality and accidents from the use of kerosene were painfully frequent. The new Board of Health put an end to this condition of things by securing the enactment of a law requiring a high test and the appointment of a State inspector.

The Standard's agents secured through successive Legislatures enactments lowering the high test required for oil. From the first standard of 150° they gradually forced it down to 120°.

The antagonism of the board was so pronounced that no attempt was made to lower the test at the last legislative session, but now the situation has changed radically. In his inaugural Gov. Winans urged upon the Legislature the abolishment of the State Board of Health on economical grounds and measures have been introduced providing for the repeal of the laws under which the board was created. Close upon the heels of these has come a bill to lower the standard for illuminating oils to 110°.

A skillful and unscrupulous lobbyist has been engaged, almost from the first day of the session, in secretly urging the abolishment of the board. To him can be directly traced the bill providing for the lowering of the oil test, and it is now established conclusively that he is employed by the Standard company. The present indications are that the opposition of the Governor, aided by the Standard's oleaginous methods, will result in the overthrow of the board.

TINKERING WITH USURY LAWS.

Nebraska Legislators Dealing with the Question of Illegal Interest.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 6.—[Special.]—The interest at the State-House today was on the usury question. The Senate this morning passed a bill providing that if a greater rate of interest than 10 per cent be contracted for or received or reserved the contract shall not therefore be void; but if any action is brought on such contract proof may be made that illegal interest has been directly or indirectly contracted for or reserved and the plaintiff shall only recover principal without interest and the defendant shall recover costs. If the interest shall have been paid thereon judgment shall be for the principal less the interest paid. Provided, further, that if more than 12 per cent has been charged, taken, or accepted the party charging, taking, or accepting shall forfeit to the borrower a sum equal to both principal and interest. The act and dealings of an agent in loaning money shall bind the principal.

This afternoon the House in Committee of the Whole took up the House Usury bill and a motion was made to substitute the Senate bill for the House bill and recommend it for passage. The entire afternoon was spent in a discussion of the subject and the committee arose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again at 10 tomorrow. The House bill makes unlawful the taking of any greater rate of interest than 10 per cent, but the note or contract shall not be declared void. Violations of the provisions of this act are punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, and the party charging this illegal rate shall be liable to the borrower or party aggrieved in a civil action for five times the amount of the whole interest charged.

VICTORY OVER THE CORRUPTIONISTS.

The New Indianapolis Reform Charter Goes Into Operation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 6.—[Special.]—The new reform charter of Indianapolis, embracing the best features of the Brooklyn and Philadelphia forms of municipal government, went into operation today at noon, the Governor having signed the bill at that time. There is great rejoicing over the triumph over the political corruptionists who tried to defeat the bill, and the Commercial Club today called a special meeting for a public jollification. The bill abolishes the Board of Aldermen, and the legislative powers of the city will hereafter be in the hands of the Common Council. The executive functions will be exercised by the Mayor, a City Controller, and boards appointed by the Mayor. Immediately after the bill was signed the police and fire departments were reorganized, the old officers being continued by the Mayor, who has absolute power in controlling all executive and administrative departments of the new government. He has appointed as the new Controller William Wesley Woolen, manager of the Indianapolis Clearing-House.

Gov. Hovey today decided to appoint Col. J. N. Walker of this city and Josiah Gwinn of New Albany State Tax Commissioners for Indiana under the new tax law.

The Governor today refused to issue commissions to Dr. Z. H. Houser, elected a trustee of the Central Hospital for the Insane, and John Brodie, one of the Northern Prison Directors elected by the Legislature. State Librarian Jacob P. Dunn is the only State officer elected by the Legislature the Governor will commission.

The conference committees of the House and Senate on the Fee and Salary bill reached an agreement today. The Senate was asked to recede from its amendments raising the emoluments of the State officers, and also fixing the time for the bill going into effect at June 1, 1892, while the House was asked to agree to all the other Senate amendments. The bill was passed at tonight's session.

Both the Senate and House passed the bill which makes it a crime for any banker or broker to receive deposits of money when his institution is insolvent.

ABOLISHING STATE BOARDS.

Bitter Fight in the Wisconsin Legislature on the Question.

MADISON, Wis., March 6.—[Special.]—The Assembly today concurred in the bill to provide for the levying of a tax of one-tenth of one mill for six years, to construct a gymnasium and armory and other new buildings at the State University. It will amount to an annual income of about $50,000. The Senate concurred in the bill to allow married women attorneys to act as Court Commissioners. The bill to prevent aliens from holding more than 320 acres of land was indefinitely postponed.

The joint Committee on Claims reported by a party vote in favor of the passage of the bill to abolish State Boards of Supervision and Charities and Reform and to create a new board to be known as the State Board of Control. A big fight is being made on this question.

The side of the anti-abolitionists is well set forth in a petition received this morning signed by officials of county asylums. It sets forth that the number of patients in county asylums in the State Sept. 30, 1890, was 1,716 and in the State hospitals 1,390. The cost of State buildings and purchasing land to provide for the inmates in county asylums, the petition says, would be over $1,000,000, and the cost of maintaining them nearly $2,000,000 since 1871, when the system of county asylums was established by the State board. The average cost of maintaining the insane in county asylums is one-half that in the State hospitals, a saving on 1,716 inmates of about $150,000 per annum over the former cost. The petition further says that the so-called "reform" proposed by the bill, in saving $2,500 per year, in the face of these facts is infinitesimal and unworthy of consideration. The value of the work of the board is shown by an extract of the report of the legislative committee of Indiana after its visit of inspection to Wisconsin.

Gov. Peck sent in his first veto today—that of a bill granting to the United States jurisdiction over certain lands in Sheboygan for a public building. A previous act providing for such cases was the cause assigned for the veto. The Assembly had a night session, and the Senate took a step toward reform by deciding to meet Saturday.

The Assembly tonight passed the several Milwaukee bond bills for public improvements, city-hall, library, and viaduct. The Committee on Judiciary reported for indefinite postponement the libel bill advocated by the State Press Association, which provides that in all cases where alleged libelous publications are made, malice shall not be presumed unless a retraction or apology is refused to be made, or unless the circumstances surrounding the publications, refusal to retract or apologize, conclusively prove malice.

The "Retrenchment and Reform" Committee was given several bills that had passed through regular committees all right, they being measures to appropriate a sum to establish a home for the feeble minded and to extend aid to the Industrial School for Girls. This action was determined upon by the Democratic caucus last night. Even the regular bill to appropriate money to the resident clergymen who open the sessions with prayer went along with the rest. There is talk of cutting down the stipend of $10 per week for such service. An irreverent Democrat sarcastically suggested that the Legislature advertise for sealed proposals to do the praying and award the contract to the lowest bidder.

May Get Back at Gov. Hill.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 6.—[Special.]—Gov. Bulkeley has not yet replied to the opinion given by Gov. Hill yesterday in refusing to honor a Connecticut requisition. Within a few days he will probably be called upon to decide whether or not to recognize Hill's requisitions, not for ordinary criminals

NOT ANXIOUS FOR RELIEF

THE SUPREME COURT SAID TO BE SATISFIED WITH ITS CONDITION.

Some of the Justices Are Reported to Be Opposed to the New Law for the Relief of the Court—They May Decide It Invalid—The Secretary of War to Enlist 2,000 Indian Soldiers—Colored Troops Rewarded for Good Conduct—General Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court does not seems anxious to be relieved in the way Congress provided. Some of the Justices, including Chief-Justice Fuller and Associate Justices Blatchford and Gray, are said to be of the opinion that the law is itself invalid because Congress exceeded its powers in taking away from the Supreme Court and conferring on the new Courts of Appeal jurisdiction in certain kinds of cases which the Constitution places in the Supreme Court alone. These classes of cases are as follows: Cases in which the jurisdiction of the Federal courts depends upon the character of the suitors, as aliens, citizens of other States, etc.; all cases arising under the patent laws; all cases arising under the revenue laws; all cases under the criminal laws and all admiralty cases other than prize cases. In addition to these alleged defects it is claimed that the practical operation of the law is likely to fall short of its intended purpose in the respect that by relieving the Supreme Court of its pressure of business it will more than correspondingly increase the pressure in the lower courts, because it draws upon the District Judges to sit with the Circuit Judges to form the "pony Supreme" or Appellate Court. The bill, as it was passed by Congress, was known as the Evarts bill. Senator Edmunds had an entirely different measure, but he was overruled in his own Judicial Committee, only Ingalls and Vest standing by him. Some of the points outlined above were discussed in committee and the report was that Chairman Edmunds declared the law would be unconstitutional. But Senator Evarts had no doubts of its constitutionality, and on a great constitutional question both branches of Congress are apt to defer to his judgment rather than to that of Senator Edmunds. Senator Spooner, who was recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the Senate and who supported the Evarts bill, said tonight he had no doubt as to the validity of the law and he was skeptical about the intention of any members of the Supreme Court to call it in question. The Supreme Court, however, is proverbially jealous of its authority and might of its own motion take original jurisdiction of the subject and pass on the validity of the law. A well-known lawyer who supported the Evarts bill in Congress says that the Supreme Court may of its own volition take cognizance of any statutes which trench upon its constitutional prerogatives and declare upon their validity. This is a matter of such vital importance to the entire country that it is possible before the law shall have been carried into effect the Supreme Court will have passed upon its validity. Justice Blatchford said today that the subject would doubtless come up for the action of the Supreme Court. By what precise method it will come before the court has not been made evident.

YOUNG BUCKS FOR SOLDIERS.

The Secretary of War Expects to Enlist Two Thousand Indians.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—[Special.]—Congress failed to enact the legislation asked for by the War Department for the enlistment of Indians as soldiers, but the experiment is nevertheless to be tried. An order is now being prepared at the War Department authorizing the enlistment of 2,000 young bucks. The Secretary has decided that he can do this under existing laws, as long as the 25,000 men allowed are not exceeded. If successful in getting the 2,000 Indians desired it is the intention to distribute them in separate companies among all the cavalry and infantry regiments except those in the Division of the Atlantic. These companies will be officered by those who have had experience in dealing with the Indians. The department has little doubt of the success of the experiment provided the Indians can be induced to enlist. It is feared, however, that there may be some difficulty in getting the number desired. The young fighting men are the ones the department wants to get, but officers lately in from the Sioux country say these men will be the most difficult to secure, for the reason that they are loath to leave their tribes.

COLORED PEOPLE PLEASED.

Troop I of the Ninth Cavalry Rewarded for Good Conduct.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—[Special.]—The colored citizens of Washington are happy. The War Department has definitely decided to bring a troop of colored cavalry—I of the Ninth—to Fort Meyer as a reward for its services in the recent Indian campaign. No greater honor could be paid a troop, white or colored than this, for in addition to being the most delightful cavalry station in the country, Fort Meyer has been officially designated as the haven of rest for the troops that have made themselves conspicuous in military achievements. Besides, the troops stationed there have the additional distinction of being the guard of honor to the President on occasions of official ceremony. Troop K of the Seventh Cavalry (white) will also be rewarded for its gallant conduct in the Wounded Knee battle by a period at Fort Meyer. The troops named will come East, relieving the two troops at present stationed here, about May 1.

SETTLE THE TARIFF QUESTION FIRST.

Mr. Mills Thinks the Democrats Should Let Silver Alone for Awhile.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—[Special.]—Roger Q. Mills is showing a tendency to put the silver agitation in the background. He thinks the next campaign will be fought on the tariff and silver questions, but says the tariff should be kept in front by the Democrats and settled in advance of the silver question. In an interview Mr. Mills says: "The law passed last year providing for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion per month, equal to about $5,000,000, has so far had no perceptible effect in relieving the distresses of the country. But if we had free coinage it would produce no appreciable effect for good until taxation is reduced. The first step to take is to reduce the rates of taxation to the lowest possible point and increase imports and exports to the highest possible point. That will lower the price of manufactures, raise the price of agricultural products, distribute the congested wealth of the country, and revive its industries in all departments. When we accomplish this we can settle the silver question. Until it is done we should permit nothing to distract our councils or divide our forces. If we act wisely we will unite as one man and strike with all our force for a reduction of the tariff and an enlargement of our trade. It would be folly for us now to go to wrangling over silver and divide our own forces. We are for tariff for revenue only. Please spell 'only' with the largest 'O' you have in the shop."

MASON HASN'T GOT THE PEN.

He Has Lost Interest in the Quill That Signed the McKinley Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—[Special.]—The copyright people were so pleased with the passage of their bill the other day that they got the President to sign the measure with a quill pen made from the feather of an American eagle. Then one of them who had been at the head of the literary lobby was given the pen as a souvenir. These Presidential souvenir pens are frequently sought after. When President Harrison signed the World's Fair proclamation he had the pen with which it was done sent to Director Peck. President Cleveland gave the pen with which he signed the Mexican Service Pension bill to Gen. Viele, a veteran of that war. There was no call for the pen with which he vetoed a more deserving measure for Union veterans. The pen with which he signed the Oleomargarine bill went to Farmer Hatch of Missouri, who had forced the bill through Congress. When President Harrison signed the Tariff bill at the Capitol last session the pen used was offered to Maj. McKinley as a memento of the occasion. The Major thought it was enough to have his name given to the law, and he didn't care for the pen. This was then given to Mr. Mason of Illinois, who promised to keep the pen as a heritage for his children. Not long afterward the Tariff bill knocked Mr. Mason out of his seat in Congress, and the sentimental interest attaching to that particular pen was gone. He was asked a day or two ago what had become of it. He said: "I don't mind telling you confidentially that I haven't got it any longer. I lent that pen to Mr. Wanamaker for his bargain counter, and he hasn't returned it yet."

IN HONOR OF SENATOR SPOONER.

His Late Associates in the Senate Give Him a Banquet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—[Special.]—Thirty-five of the most distinguished men in public life last night paid a remarkable tribute to a statesman who has been temporarily relegated to a private career. Ex-Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin was the honored guest at a banquet tendered him by a number of his late associates in the United States Senate, gentlemen who had served with him on the Committee on Claims. Chamberlin's was the place where the feast was spread, and when the hour arrived the entire company was present. President Harrison, Vice-President Morton, Secretary Rusk, and Senator Sawyer had been invited to grace the occasion with their presence. The subscribers were Senators John T. Mitchell, M. S. Quay, J. N. Dolph, George F. Hoar, W. M. Stewart, Anthony Higgins, E. O. Wolcott, George Gray, J. E. Jones, Charles J. Faulkner, S. Pasco, John B. Allen, Justin S. Morrill, John P. Jones, W. B. Allison, William E. Chandler, Charles F. Manderson, M. C. Butler, A. P. Gorman, G. G. Vest, J. D. Cameron, Joseph R. Hawley, Frank Hiscock, Eugene Hale, Nelson W. Aldrich, P. B. Plumb, William M. Evarts, James McMillan, Algernon S. Paddock, W. F. Sanders, and S. M. Cullom.

Senator Mitchell was toastmaster, and when the elaborate menu came to a conclusion, so far as the solids were concerned, he made a pleasant and eulogistic speech in which he referred to his friend from Wisconsin in terms of unaffected endearment. Mr. Spooner made a happy reply, in which he spoke pleasantly of his six years' service in the Senate and the friendships which he had formed. Nearly all of the Senators present spoke briefly of the man they had assembled to honor, and the Vice-President and Secretary Rusk added their quota to the eloquence of the occasion. A previous engagement compelled President Harrison to leave the table at an early hour, so the regrets of the Chief Executive at Mr. Spooner's retirement were not publicly expressed.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Judge Blodgett Not Likely to Be Appointed Appellate Judge.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—[Special.]—The suggestion has been made to the President that Judge Blodgett be made the Appellate Judge in the Circuit Court which comprises Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. It is possible this would be done were it not for the fact that Judge Blodgett is already near the age of retirement, and the intention of the President is to find younger men for all the newly created judicial places. The salary of these Appellate Court Judges is $6,000 a year, but the pay of all the District Judges was raised by Congress to $5,000 at this session, so that the pecuniary difference between the two places is not great.

Muddle About the Idaho Judgeship.

A queer muddle threatens to surround the United States District Judgeship for Idaho. The President appointed Mr. Beattie for the place. One of the Idaho Senators was for him and one against him. He failed of confirmation. The point has been made that as this is a new office it can only be filled by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and that the President's attempt to fill it having failed he cannot appoint a man now and have him serve until the Senate can act on the nomination. Under this view no vacancy such as the President is authorized to fill until the Senate can pass on it exists. The question is under advisement at the Department of Justice. Until a decision is reached no intimation of the view of the department will be given out.

Dubois Scores a Point.

Senator Dubois of Idaho has scored one point in the contest over his seat. His name has been placed on the roll of Senators. Gen. McCook, Secretary of the Senate, hesitated about so doing, saying he did not want to take any chances. But Senator Edmunds told the General that he did not think he was taking any chances in so doing. He held that it did not make any difference what pretended credentials Mr. Claggett might have Mr. Dubois was the undoubted Senator, and his name should go on the roll. Accordingly it was put there, and there it will stay, as the law and the precedents are in his favor.

Sugar Inspectors to Be Appointed.

As the outcome of recent legislation there will be established a new division in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The division had to do with the administration of the law which provides a bounty of two cents upon domestic sugars. There will also be appointed twelve expert inspectors. As a general rule, however, the present force of internal revenue collectors, who are already bonded as disbursing officers, will be utilized in carrying out the provisions of the new law which will go into effect July 1.

Affairs of the Treasury Department.

Secretary Foster will leave Washington Sunday for a few weeks' visit to his home at Fostoria, O., for the purpose of arranging his private affairs for a permanent residence in Washington. It is said on high authority that the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury will not be made until after his return, and that there is no prospect of an immediate change in the office of United States Treasurer.

International Congress of Geography.

The Department of State has been officially notified that an International Congress of Geography will be held at Berne from Aug. 10 to 15 next. All societies and institutions in the United States interested in the subject are invited to send delegates. Printed programs of the congress may be had upon application to the Department of State at Washington.

Medals for Brave Soldiers.

Secretary Proctor today awarded medals of honor to the following-named enlisted men for gallantry in the action of Wounded Knee Creek, S. D., in December last: First Sergt. Jacob Trautman, Troop I, Seventh Cavalry; and Corporal Paul H. Weiner and Privates Joshua B. Hartzog, George Green, and John Flood, all of Light Battery E, First Artillery.

Population of Missouri.

The Census Bureau today announced the population of the State of Missouri by races as follows: Whites, 2,524,468; colored, 154,131; Indians, 168; Japanese, 4; Chinese, 413; total, 2,679,184.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

A Cadet's Account of a "Mutiny."

MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY, ORCHARD LAKE, March 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Monday, Feb. 23, a legal holiday, it was announced at mess by "She" (Cadet Maj. Tousey) that there was a probability of our having a half-holiday. We preferred and took a whole one. At chapel call no one turned out. We were ordered to our rooms, and soon after we might have been seen swarming from the back windows of the barracks. We started around Orchard Lake and got back in time for mess. On the way around Orchard Lake no property was destroyed. At mess it was announced that "call to quarters" would sound immediately after mess. We smiled aloud and broke for the doors. "She" (Cadet Maj. Tousey) very injudiciously tried to stop us, 160 strong, but was landed rather unceremoniously on the stone walk. At 2 p. m. a compromise was affected between the officers and Lieut. Van Liew, and we went quietly to our rooms. It will not take much to set the mutinous spirit on fire again.

CADET.

"More Luck for Stanley."

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your daily of the 4th under heading of "More Luck for Stanley" a special cable from London reports that a representative of Mr. Stanley, having learned that an Indian banker in Zanzibar had in his possession £10,000 belonging to Tippoo Tib, had taken steps to impound the same until a judgment could be obtained in a suit against him for damages because he failed to carry out his contract with Stanley for furnishing carriers for the Emin relief expedition. Now, the fact is that Mr. Stanley was himself informed by the banker, Jaffar Tarya, in December, 1889, that Tippoo Tib had £10,000 in his hands, and Mr. Stanley immediately applied for *and secured* an injunction to prevent Jaffar Tarya from paying out any portion of the sum until a court of justice should determine whether the relief committee was not entitled to a judgment against Tippoo Tib because of his failure to fulfill his contract, and for reimbursement of the expense of transporting the wily and unreliable Arab and about 100 of his followers from Zanzibar to the mouth of the *Kongo* and up the Kongo to Stanley Falls. If it shall prove that the suit has been won then it is "more luck" not for Stanley personally but for the Emin Pasha relief committee.

CHAUNCEY STRONG.

*Kongo—Spelling adopted by the United States Board on Geographic Names.

He Did What He Could.

Sheepskin—"Shall you send your son to college?"

Hardup—"No, I cannot afford it; but I've bought him a cape overcoat."—*Puck.*

Anticipating.

Inquiring Briton—"How is it that you Americans think so little of your President?"

Affable Native—"Because we're always thinking of who is going to be the next one."—*Puck.*

THAT COUNTY INSURANCE.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATES GEN. SMITH.

A Committee Reports That the Protection Against Fire, as Recommended by the President, Will Be Satisfactory, and That Official Makes Explanations and Denies Charges of "Hoodlerism"—Changes in the State's-Attorney's Office—Enforcing the Smoke Ordinance.

No committee was ever appointed by the County Board to investigate President Smith, but the proceedings of the Committee on Public Service yesterday took the character of a searching inquiry. It was begun by the presentation of the following report from the Insurance company:

Your committee, to whom was referred the matter of the insurance, reports that it has examined thoroughly the charts, plats, papers, policies, etc., submitted to it, relative to the insurance on the various company buildings. We find that the insurance has been properly adjusted and that the rates in some instances were lowered on an average of from 40 to 50 per cent through the efforts of the President by former direction of the board.

You will find on an examination of the following list giving the names of the companies, the number of policies, and the amounts to be placed upon them upon the county buildings, that the companies are first-class and that in almost every case they are the same companies which have heretofore placed insurance for the county. The Traders' Insurance company has no insurance for the county. It is the opinion of your committee that the insurance, if placed as recommended by the President, will be in better shape than it has ever been before. J. M. GARLY, Chairman.

In the general debate which followed the first thing raked over was the bill of $375 from the Traders' Insurance company for premiums upon the five-year policies covering the Normal School library with $6,000 indemnity. It was referred back to the Finance Committee.

The question of President Smith's right to go ahead and make adjustments of $815,000 worth of insurance was called up. Mr. Smith said that he acted on the authority conferred by an approved report of the Public Service Committee, adopted by the board Jan. 19. He denied that he received $1,600 commission for doing the business and that his company had made $4,000 by the readjustment.

Mr. Green intimated that the bids for insurance presented to the board were not bona fide inasmuch as they were not presented until after the new policies had been written, to which the President replied that they were presented to satisfy the statutory provision in view of the fact that some of his readjustments represented an expenditure of more than $500. None of the bids received were as low as the figures he had secured.

Mr. Green thought that the President erred gravely in acting so far upon his own responsibility, and Mr. Struckman was of the same opinion, but as the rates had been advantageously adjusted he saw no reason to contest the report of the committee. He was satisfied to accept the President's denials of the charges of boodlerism.

After debate the question was called on Gen. Lieb's motion to accept the report. Mr. Green voted "nay" and after some hesitation Mr. Fleming voted with the rest of the committee, making the vote 8 to 1, Mr. Struckman having absented himself. Mr. Fleming laughingly remarked that it took ten votes in the board to approve the action of the Public Service Committee.

The jury list and sundry routine communications were considered and passed, and the committee adjourned to meet at the insane asylum tomorrow afternoon to investigate the work on the cottages to find variations from the specifications if there are any. Mr. Goble has been informed that he will be held to the letter of the contracts.

Changes at the Criminal Court Building.

Edward T. Glennan, Assistant States-Attorney for the last two years, handed in his resignation to States-Attorney Longenecker yesterday, to take effect May 1. He has recently been nominated a Justice of the Peace. Mr. Longenecker will appoint Justice Judson S. Going to the vacancy, he having declined a renomination.

Michael J. Hyland, the Superintendent of Public Schools, was before Judge Tuthill yesterday to show cause why he should not be fined for contempt for refusing to pay the Commercial Hotel bill for the board and lodging of the Hathaway jury. Mr. Hyland made a satisfactory explanation and promised to attend to the matter at once, and the court let him off.

The Council Finance Committee met yesterday and approved the contract between the city and Mr. Onderdonk in relation to the two and a half mile water tunnel. Mr. Onderdonk agrees to have the tunnel completed Aug. 1 for the sum of $50,000. The work will not interfere with the progress of the four-mile tunnel. Members of the committee wanted Ald. Cullerton to report the appropriation bill. Ald. Cullerton declined to do so. As a matter of fact the aggregate as it stands revised by the committee exceeds the city resources $2,500,000.

ENFORCING THE SMOKE ORDINANCE.

Inspector Young's Report on the Compliance of the Railroad Companies—Deaths.

The Health Department, by Chief Smoke Inspector Andrew Young, is following up the violators of the smoke ordinances, and he reports progress as follows:

"There is no longer any doubt of the practicability of abating the smoke nuisance on railroads, as is shown by the following report of what has been accomplished by the roads running into the city during the year beginning March 1, 1890: The Chicago and Northwestern has abated the nuisance on sixty-four locomotives and eighteen stationary engines in the depots, offices, and shops; the Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis on eighteen locomotives and one boiler, and contracted to equip all other engines running out of Chicago. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago has nineteen locomotives equipped. The Chicago and Northern Pacific is engaged in equipping all its locomotives running into this city. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern has equipped sixty-eight, and that number comprises all the locomotives running into the city, including passenger, freight, and switch. The Chicago and Rock Island has equipped twenty-four locomotives with devices and repaired thirty-six old ones, some of them having been in use for the last six years. The New York, Chicago and St. Louis has equipped eight locomotives and contracted for ten more. That will cover all the engines of this road running into this city. The Chicago and Erie has equipped eighteen and has assured this office that it will continue the good work until all the engines running into the city stop their smoke. The Chicago and Grand Trunk is now engaged in equipping all its engines, has seven equipped, and has promised to finish them all before summer. The Belt road has equipped three locomotives and the boilers at the Dearborn Station. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois has equipped nine new and repaired sixteen. The Baltimore and Ohio has its engines, thirty-five in number, equipped and reports itself highly pleased with the result. The Illinois Central has succeeded in stopping the smoke on twelve of its engines and promises a complete abatement of the nuisance in the near future. The Michigan Central is engaged upon thirty-nine of its engines running into the city, has thirteen of them all ready, which are working satisfactorily.

"These results are satisfactory to this department and establish beyond a question that it is practical to abate the smoke nuisance. Many of the other roads running into the city have made experiments during the last year and have reported little progress, with a good many failures. This department has decided that sufficient time has been given to those which have not yet complied with the ordinance and a vigorous prosecution will be commenced against those who have neglected or refused to comply. Much more has been accomplished in abating the nuisance in factories, hotels, and office buildings, a report of which will soon be ready for publication."

Vital-Statistician Tomlinson's report for February shows the following items of public concern:

Total number of deaths	1,924
Last month	1,999
Same month last year	2,030
Resulting from diphtheria	28
From scarlet-fever	18
From typhoid-fever	61
From malarial-fever	9
From acute lung troubles	405
From consumption	173
From violence	90
Of which suicides numbered	13
Murders	1
Under 5 years of age	906
Males	1,029
Females	895
Death rate per 1,000	10.24

Inconsistency.

Poet—"You said the other day in your paper that poverty is not a crime."

Editor—"Well?"

Poet—"And yet you decline my verses simply because you say they are poor."—*Puck.*

TO FIGHT THE CO-EMPLOYE ACT.

An Interesting Question Soon to Confront the Illinois Legislature.

The six organization of railroad employés in Illinois will begin a fight in the Legislature as soon as the Senatorial question is settled in support of House bill No. 138 which will become historic in trades union and political circles. The bill provides that railroad employés who are injured or killed while on duty shall not be debarred from recovering damages by themselves or representatives by reason of the fact that the injury or death resulted partially from the act or neglect of a co-employé.

This Co-employé act, as a bar to recovery of damages from railroad corporations, descended to this State from the old common law of England, and has saved millions of dollars to corporations and lost the same amount to injured employés or the widows of those fatally hurt. Attempts to amend or repeal it on the Illinois statutes have been made, but the powerful railway company lobbies have ever succeeded in killing them in committee, crowding them out at the close of the session, or amending them so that on being made a law they would collude at the first trial with the snag "class legislation," and be declared unconstitutional and inoperative.

The fight for the supporters of the present bill and against its opposers will be so savage, its friends allege, as to turn the balance of power in State politics. Preparations began for the battle last summer. Railway bodies interested are Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen (brakemen), Brotherhood of Conductors, Order of Railway Conductors, and Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association. The first step was to elect one of their own members to the Lower House to present and watch the bill. William E. Burns of the Fifth District, a member of Brotherhoods of Engineers and Firemen, at one time Vice-Grand Master of the latter, was taken from his engine on the Illinois Central road and readily elected. The bill was drawn by an eminent attorney. It was then discussed, amended, and adopted by the grand lodge of the six bodies, then considered, changed, and by ballot adopted by the 213 different local unions in the State; then considered and indorsed again by the grand lodges and as thus standing was submitted to the attorney who drew it, and to Judges of various courts up to the supreme tribunal of the State, and received their approval as constitutional. As so many bills ostensibly drawn to reach the same ends have been declared unconstitutional, the employés now swear by the exact wording of this bill, which reads as follows:

A BILL for an act to define and establish the liability of railroad corporations for injuries by and to their fellow-servants:

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, Whenever any railroad corporation, operating any railroad in this State, shall have in its employ two or more fellow-servants, co-employés, or agents who shall be, by the nature of their employment, habitually associated and jointly engaged as such in the same line or branch of railroad service, connected in any manner with the use and operation of its railroad in and about its business as a common carrier of passengers and freight, and one of such fellow-servants, co-employés, or agents shall be injured or killed by reason or in consequence, wholly or in part, of the wrongful or negligent act or default of another of them, occurring in and about the latter's performance of his part of such branch or line of such railroad service in, or in any manner connected with, such use and operation of said railroad in and about its business as such common carrier of passengers and freight; and such wrongful or negligent act or default is such as would have entitled the said party injured; or in case of his death his personal representative, for the benefit of his widow and next of kin, to have maintained an action against such railroad corporation, and to have recovered therein damages in respect of such injuries or death, had the party so injured not been such fellow-servant of the party so causing such injury, then, and in every such case, such railroad corporation shall be liable to an action for damages for such injury at the suit of such injured servant, employé, or agent, or in case of his death at the suit of his personal representative, as aforesaid, for the benefit of his widow and next of kin, as if the relationship of fellow-servant had not existed between the party so injured or killed and the party so causing his injury or death; and no rule, regulation, or contract between such corporation and any servant, employé, or agent thereof, shall impair or diminish such liability of such corporation.

Sec. 2. Whereas an emergency exists, therefore this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The bill was presented in the Senate by Mr. Humphrey, a Republican. Thousands of copies of the bill have been scattered over the State and sent to every member of the six bodies in Illinois. Not only this, but committees have been appointed in every one of the 213 local unions in the State to visit the Senators and Representatives in their districts, present the bill to them, explain its object, and ask their support. Every member of the Upper and Lower House has been seen by these committees. A powerful lobby will keep tab on the outcome in Springfield. The determined opposition of railroad corporations is expected. It is publicly announced by the employés that they will vote and work against the reelection to any office of every Representative or Senator who opposes the bill, and that they will support all who lend their aid. Their organization for this purpose is now so far advanced that they have at headquarters a working bureau devoted to hunting up the political complexion of each voting district in the State, as to nationality, strictly local questions, the history, standing on public questions of all Representatives and Senators, as well as the elements of strength—name, address, politics of those who ran against them at the time of their election. Never in the history of the State has trades unionism stepped into politics with such a formidable showing and thorough organization.

BELIEVE A GREAT ADVANCE DOUBTFUL.

What Tea Inspectors Say of the Rumored Increase of Price.

"I do not apprehend that the price of tea will be advanced 10 cents a pound in consequence of a shortage of the crop," said S. O. Blair of E. B. Millar & Co., when questioned regarding a New York dispatch to the effect that it was 27,000,000 pounds short. "I do not know that there will be any such shortage. It will not make so much difference to consumers if the price is advanced. Wealthy people who use the finest kinds of tea do not have any idea what their tea costs them anyway, and if a dealer tells a customer who is in the habit of buying tea that costs 35 to 45 cents a pound, the price of that tea has risen 10 cents, the customer is generally willing to take some other kind of tea sold at the old price and represented to be just as good."

Another dealer said the crop of the last year showed a decrease of 1,000,000 pounds in the Chinese product and an increase of 5,000,000 in the Japan crop. This country—the West particularly—used Japan tea almost altogether, so that the shortage in China tea could make little difference here.

The shortage, according to another importer, was that of the last year in Congou and India teas. He did not fear any shortage in the spring crop of 1891-'92. It was too early to determine that. The harvest of teas was from June to August.

Sues an Obdurate Parent for Damages.

FINDLAY, O., March 6.—[Special.]—When Charles McClinton eloped with Miss Minnie Monett, the only daughter of a wealthy Crawford County farmer, and took her to Kentucky, where they were married, the public was quick to say he only sought the girl's hand in marriage because of the wealth of her father. When three days after the marriage she returned home with her husband to seek forgiveness from her parents and was refused, and in a few hours afterwards committed suicide, the indifference of the young husband over his wife tragic death caused unfavorable comment. This was intensified yesterday when young McClinton began suit against Oliver Monett, the father of his bride, to recover damages in the sum of $50,000, alleging as a cause for action that the father exercised undue influence over his daughter, resulting in her suicide, and that by her death his (McClinton's) affections have been damaged and his financial prospects ruined.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Brown's Household Panacea,
"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth., Cooling delicious. 25 cents

Earl & Wilson's F. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat.

WAS SOLD MANY TIMES.

SOMETHING ABOUT MR. ELLSWORTH'S GUTENBERG PURCHASE.

The Bible Has Passed Through Many Hands and Has Steadily Increased in Value—It Is Wonderfully Well Preserved, Having Not a Stain on It—Some Other Old Bibles—Reproduction of Missing Leaves—Published Between 1450 and 1455.

The Gutenberg Bible purchased by James W. Ellsworth at the Brayton Ives sale, in New York, was the first book printed with type. The two volumes, for which Mr. Ellsworth paid $14,800, were procured by Brayton Ives from Mr. Cole, who bought the volumes at the sale of the George Brindley library, in Hartford, 1881. Mr. Brindley's copy was purchased in 1873, through the agency of H. Stevens, in London. It had been discovered a few years previous in the Arciv of the Predigerkirche of Erfurt. A full and accurate description of it was published by Dr. Bruno Stübel of Leipsic, who had a rare opportunity of collating "the new-found forty-two-line copy" with two other copies, one from the Munich Library, the other from the library of Leipsic. The Gutenberg Bible, now the property of Mr. Ellsworth, is of remarkable freshness and purity, and, though it has never been subjected to washing, is without the least stain. The costliness of its binding and the beauty of its painted initials, heightened with gold and decorated in arabesques, bespeak its place in early times on the library shelves of some Prince or some great nobleman. This exceptional excellence brought it ill-fortune, for some barbarian or crazed amateur has taken from it a few leaves, doubtless for the sake of their capital letters. By extraordinary good luck some ancient paper was found like that on which the Bible was printed and the missing leaves were reproduced in photo-lithographic fac-simile with such success that it is not easy to distinguish them. The copy is so nearly uncut that many of the manuscript cues for the rubricator are preserved at the extreme upper margin of the leaves.

The price of the present Ellsworth Bible has increased at each sale. In 1769 a vellum copy of the same brought at the Gangnat sale 2,100 francs; in 1815 the same copy at the McCarthy-Reagh sale was purchased by Mr. Greenville for 6,260 francs. Mr. Perkins' vellum copy, with two leaves in fac simile, was bought by him in 1825 from Messrs. G. and N. Nichol for £504; in 1873 it was sold at £3,400. The Duke of Sussex's paper copy was bought at Perry's sale for £168; was sold in 1841 for £190; and in 1858 at the Bishop of Cashel's sale for £596. The Perkins copy was sold in 1873 for £2,690.

From the Mosarin Library.

The Gutenberg Bible was formerly known as the "Mazarin Bible" from the fact that the earliest published description of it was based on a copy discovered by De Bure in the Mazarin Library.

While it is impossible to fix with accuracy the date of the appearance of this first printed book it is the consensus of opinion among modern and medieval critics that it must have been published between 1450 and 1455. That it was not later than 1456 is shown by a manuscript note which is in the copy in the National Library in Paris, which states that it was "illuminated, bound, and completed on the day of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary [Aug. 15], 1456, by Henricus Albrech, alias Cremer," Vicar of the Collegiate Church of St. Stephen at Mayence.

Some copies which may be called a second issue have forty lines on each of the first eight pages, forty-one on the ninth, and on the rest forty-two. In the latter issue the three red lines at the beginning are in type and not in manuscript as in the forty-two line issue. The Ellsworth purchase is the best of the forty-two line copies.

The Gutenberg Bible is printed in Latin, with the prologue of St Jerome. Mr. Ellsworth's copy is in two volumes folio, first edition. It is in the original binding, thick oak boards covered with stamped calf, and ornamented with brass corners and center pieces. Many of the leaves are with uncut edges and measure 11¼ by 15⅞ inches on the leaf. It is without title pages, pagination, or signatures. On the outer margins can be seen, also, the holes made by the pins by which the sheets were fastened while going through the press.

The copy is just as it came from the press and the hands of the great inventor of printing.

There are 641 leaves printed in double columns, forty-two lines to a full column. The initials and rubrics are in manuscript throughout. The first volume contains 324 leaves, of which one is in fac-simile, and ends with Psalms; the second volume has 317 leaves, of which sixteen are in fac-simile. The rubrics in the Ellsworth Bible were left blank when the book was printed to be written in by hand, and spaces were also left for the illuminator to introduce the capitals, so that the book has, as completed, much the effect of an illuminated manuscript of the period. But the text is less free and even less distinct, and there is some awkwardness in the ends of the lines, where blanks occur when a word could not be got in.

Throughout the work are hundreds of illuminated capital letters, brilliantly colored and decorated, and many of them with heightened effects in gold.

MYSTERIOUS POISONS.

The True Stories About Them Are More Wonderful than the False Ones.

Not long ago a daily newspaper contained a paragraph dated New London, Conn., which told how a farmer and his wife were overpowered by the noxious fumes of a stick of poison alder which had been thrown into the kitchen stove, and how a physician had a hard struggle to save their lives. A reporter showed it to a well-known scientist who has made the study of toxicology a specialty and asked him whether there could possibly be any truth in it. Here is what the professor said:

"Young man, take out your notebook, sit down and listen, and I will tell you something about a subject that the public knows less about than any other subject in the world. That story isn't true, and nothing like it ever was or ever will be true. It is of exactly the same character as the following myths which I am going to relate to you.

"On the Island of Java grows the bohun upas tree, which owes its notoriety to Foersch, a surgeon in the employ of the Dutch East India company, who, nearly a hundred years ago, told some wonderful stories about it. He relates how the emanations of this tree killed all animals that approached it; how the birds that flew too near it fell dead; how criminals that were condemned to death were allowed to collect leaves from the tree, and that only two out of twenty ever returned; how it grew in a valley, with no tree or plant within ten miles of it, all being a barren waste, strewn with human and other bones. It was a beautiful story and the world believed it. Scientists discovered in 1810 that the upas was a very poisonous tree, whose effects were similar to those of poison ivy.

"Next is the manchineel, a poisonous evergreen tree which grows in the West India Islands. This tree was said to be even more deadly than the upas, and it was generally supposed that a drop of its juice falling upon the skin had the same effect as the application of a red-hot iron. The milky juice of this tree is undoubtedly highly poisonous, but such stories as the above are highly exaggerated. This poison, like our poison sumach, affects some persons more seriously than others. It is said that the smoke from burning manchineel wood produces temporary blindness. This is true in a measure, though it does not affect every one in the same way. Berthold Seemann, the botanist, was blind for a few days after he had gathered some of the leaves of the tree on the coast of Florida, and some of the crew were blind for nearly a week from having made a fire of the wood.

"Dramatists as a rule do not know the first thing about poisons. Nathaniel Lee, in his tragedy of 'Alexander,' makes one of his characters administer a poison to the conqueror of the world, which,

"Mixed with his wine, a single drop gives death,
And sends him howling to the shades below.

"After swallowing this terrible mixture Alexander goes through the latter part of the fourth and most of the fifth act, kills a man, makes a fine speech, raves wildly, recovers his senses, and, after a fine dying address, goes off. Now, there isn't a poison in the world which can produce such an effect. There is a poison, little known to the playwrights, which has a much more wonderful effect than this, but very few people know anything about it. After it is swallowed the person walks about for a time varying from half an hour to two hours; then his skin, and even the whites of his eyes, become of a strange purplish, livid color. He may feel perpetly well, when suddenly acute pain will set in, and in a few moments he dies. This effect is produced by nitro benzine.

"Then there is Philip Massinger, who in his play, 'The Duke of Milan,' shows that he doesn't know the first thing about toxicology. One of the characters scatters a poisonous powder over a flower, which is afterward given to a female. Some of the powder falls on her hand, and when her lover salutes the tips of her fingers he dies. Pure aconitine itself, the most powerful of all known vegetable poisons, would hardly produce that effect.

"The most powerful and deadly poison in the world and at the same time the oldest one known to mankind is prussic acid. To illustrate its antiquity: An Egyptologist has read on an Egyptian papyrus preserved at the Louvre: 'Pronounce not the name of J. A. O. under the penalty of the peach.' The only poison which can be distilled from the peach is prussic acid, so that it must have been known to the Egyptian. A knight in the reign of Tiberius, accused of high treason, swallowed poison and fell dead at the feet of the Senators. No poison but prussic acid, and that only in a concentrated state, would have had this effect. The prussic acid that is sold in drug stores is only diluted stuff, containing a small percentage of the real acid. Pure prussic acid is made only in chemical laboratories, and it is so powerful that were a person to inhale the fumes arising from it in one good whiff he would drop dead."

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The largest and only exclusive Flavoring Extract Manufactory in the World.

The purity of Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts is an established fact.

They contain no poisonous oils or ethers.

They are of the highest strength attainable.

Lemon, Vanilla, Orange, Nectarine, etc., flavor as naturally and deliciously as the fresh fruit from which they are made.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Shoe Dept.

Directs attention to special items, as follows:

*La Royal Kid—Dull D

TO PRESERVE REVENUES.

PRESIDENT MANVEL'S REASON FOR MAKING CONCESSIONS.

Every Demand of Competitors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Regarding Division of Traffic Between Chicago and Southwestern Missouri Points Allowed—Decision by the Inter-State Commerce Commission—Some Western Meetings to Be Held—Notes.

The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé is evidently not inclined to have any trouble with its competitors that might lead to a reduction in rates. "To preserve revenues," as President Manvell calls it, "the company has made every concession demanded by its competitors so far as the division of traffic between Chicago and Southwestern Missouri River points is concerned. The Board of Commissioners or Chairmen, which is charged with and duty of carrying out the pooling agreement, it will be remembered, made a report a short time ago claiming that it could not enforce the agreement owing to the failure of the Santa Fé to direct freight as ordered by the Board of Arbitrators.

A meeting of the General Managers of the various roads was held in Chairman Walker's office yesterday to take action in the matter. It was shown that the Santa Fé has failed to divert some 1,200 cars of freight which that company was ordered to turn over to other companies, and the statement was made that unless the freight was turned over at once it would be useless to make further attempts to even up traffic.

President Manvel stated that his company had diverted all the freight it could, and he did not think that the diversion as made by the board was just and equitable. In the first place the Sante Fé has not been allotted a fair proportion of the traffic and is not now getting more than it is justly entitled to. He thought much of the Trans-Missouri freight was being diverted by other gateways—south of St. Louis and north of St. Joseph—the Santa Fé being about the only line which had no gateways outside of the pooled territory, and consequently was at a great disadvantage, inasmuch as it had to make good deficiencies of other roads that did not really exist. He wanted the division of Southwestern traffic deferred until the division of traffic agreement in the Southwest could be revised and arrangements made to extend it to all Western territory.

The Chairmen as well as the representatives of the other roads contended that the Santa Fé had no right to question the action of the Board of Arbitrators. "All it had to do was to carry out the orders of the board, and if it was not satisfied it could appeal to the Presidents. The charge that freight was being diverted via outside gateways was denied. After considerable discussion President Manvel of the Santa Fé agreed to divert as much freight as he could until the orders of the board were liquidated.

After this there was a long discussion regarding the renewal of the pass agreement. Chairman Walker was finally instructed to draw up a new agreement and submit it to a future meeting. It is claimed that but few passes had been issued on account of traffic, as the general agreement of the Western Freight Association provided that no passes on account of traffic should be issued. It is asserted, however, by parties who are well posted, that more passes have been issued to shippers and others since Jan. 1 than were issued during the whole of last year. This attempt to renew the pass agreement at this time looks much like "locking the stable after the cow has been stolen."

DECISION BY THE COMMISSION.

Differential Rates May Legally Be Made Under Certain Circumstances.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has just rendered a decision in the case of the Kauffman Milling company against the Missouri Pacific and all other roads between St. Louis and Texas points. The complainants, who are engaged in the manufacture of flour at St. Louis, claim to be unjustly discriminated against and subjected to undue and unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage by reason of the rate charged by the respondents on wheat and flour, respectively, from St. Louis, Mo., and other points in Missouri and Kansas, to points in Texas, which are five cents per 100 pounds (and sometimes more) greater on flour than on wheat; that this differential does not apply on like transportation in any other direction; that it is not warranted by any difference in cost of service; and that any difference in rates operates as an unjust and illegal discrimination against complainant and all other millers situated in the same territory.

The respondents answered separately, and, without setting forth the answers in full, it is sufficient for the purposes of the case to state generally their substance. They admitted that the rates charged upon the transportation in question are in fact five cents per 100 pounds greater upon flour than upon wheat, and that no difference is made upon like transportation in any other direction, but they claim that the rates are reasonable and that, and deny that the differential established by such rates operates as an unjust discrimination against the complainant or that it subjects complainant or other millers to any undue or unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage in contravention of the act to regulate commerce.

The finding of the commission in brief is as follows:

For reasons peculiar to the territory lying west of the Mississippi River, comprising a large portion of Texas, the State of Missouri, and a considerable part of Kansas, the rates on wheat and wheat flour are grouped without reference to distance, and a lower rate has been charged on wheat than on wheat flour for fifteen years or more. Prior to 1886 the difference in the two rates was 15 cents per 100 pounds or greater. In 1886 a readjustment of rates was made, and upon consideration of all the circumstances and conditions and claims of rival localities the differential was reduced to five cents a hundred pounds, which has since been maintained. Upon complaint made by millers of Missouri, supported also by millers of Kansas, against a differential of five cents a hundred pounds, and claiming an equal rate on wheat and flour carried from Missouri and Kansas into Texas it was held that under the conditions existing in the territory in question a rate of five cents less a hundred pounds on wheat than on flour does not as a matter of fact work unjust discrimination, and is not therefore unlawful.

It appearing that the carriers have at times reduced the rate on wheat without a contemporaneous reduction on flour, and so made a larger differential than five cents a hundred pounds, which is sometimes maintained for a considerable period, it is found that a differential exceeding five cents a hundred pounds works unjust discrimination and is unlawful.

Reserving any questions that may arise in case a uniform classification shall be established at present an exception to a general rule of classification or rate making may be justified by adequate considerations in view of dissimilar conditions in different portions of the country, and when a rigid application of a general rule will be injurious to important public interests an exception is only reasonable.

The power to regulate commerce among the States is absolute in Congress, and rates on such commerce may be regulated by Federal authority with reference to trade conditions and circumstances of localities without infringing the rights or immunities of such commerce under the Constitution.

The decision in this case applies only to the present situation in the territory in question, and is not intended to lay down a permanent rule for the future nor to apply elsewhere.

ITS REQUEST REFUSED.

The Santa Fe Can't Establish a New Route East Via Joliet.

The Joint Rate Committee of Eastern and Western Roads at its last meeting gave consideration to a request of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railway company for authority to make rates based on 102 per cent of Chicago-New York rates on grain of all kinds in carloads from Chicago and Eastern points via that road and Joliet. After a long discussion the following action was taken:

Resolved, That the application of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé to issue rates from the City of Chicago via Joliet to Eastern points be and is hereby declined, for the following reasons:

There exists no apparent commercial reason for opening such a route because the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé can deliver its Eastern freight at Joliet. Failing to so deliver at Joliet, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé should deliver its Eastward traffic to the Eastern lines at Chicago, as do all other Western lines after they have handed similar or competitive tonnage into Chicago. If this route be opened via Joliet similar applications are likely to follow from other Western lines which may be able to establish eastwardly connections from Chicago via the Belt Line, Stock-Yard tracks, etc. It would also establish a precedent at other cities which should not be conceded. The former decisions of this committee in the case of backbilling at and via Peoria, from Keokuk, etc., decline to acknowledge or sanction the principle or action now requested. One hundred and two per cent would be less in many instances than 100 per cent plus the established Chicago switching charges and thus result in needless reductions of rates.

The Joint Rate Committee requested general freight agents of Eastern and Western lines yesterday to comply with the above action.

IMPORTANT WESTERN MEETINGS.

Subjects to Be Considered by the Western Freight Association Next Week.

Chairman Midgley of the Western Freight Association has just issued calls for meetings of the various divisions and of all divisions to convene in the association rooms in "The Rookery" next Tuesday. Among the more important subjects to be considered by the general meeting are the following: Lumber, Memphis to Sioux City; rules governing passage of men in charge of live stock; minimum weight on mixed carloads of fresh meat and packing-house products; application for reduced rates between Chicago and Beatrice (Neb.); application of Mississippi River rates between Missouri River points and points in Illinois; division of Colorado and Utah rates from Atlantic seaboard via sea and rail lines; export rates from Missouri River points; rights of Transmissouri lines to establish rates to and from Colorado and Utah without consent of lines East.

The more important questions to be considered by the Southwestern lines are: Rate of 18 cents per 100 pounds desired on brick, car lots, Southwestern Missouri River points to Duluth; rate of 12½ cents per 100 pounds desired on brick, car lots, Southwestern Missouri River points to Chicago; through rates and divisions with the Chicago, Kansas City and Texas railway from Chicago, Peoria and Mississippi River; rates of 12½ cents per 100 pounds desired on scrap iron, car lots, Springfield, Mo., to St. Louis.

The docket for the meeting of the Western and Northwestern lines is an unusually large one and contains thirty-six subjects, but few of which, however, are of considerable importance. The most important questions are: Division of through rates on grain from points on Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and "Soo" lines to Chicago; live hogs, Sioux Falls to Chicago, 24 cents per 100 pounds; rates on stock cattle; cattle, Winona to Chicago, 17 cents per 100 pounds; sheep, 24 cents, same as from Dodge, Wis.; rates between Omaha and points in Iowa same as to and from Council Bluffs.

Jacksonville Southeastern Comes Down.

The indications are that the Jacksonville Southeastern troubles will be amicably adjusted and that the Chicago and Alton will not press its demand for a reduction of the mileage ticket rate to two cents per mile. Chairman Finley stood ready for several days past to order the reduction as demanded by the Alton and only held off upon the urgent request of the Santa Fé people, who thought that if proper judgment was displayed the Jacksonville Southeastern could be induced to withdraw its outstanding mileage tickets, and thus remove all cause for further complaint. President Hook and General Passenger Agent Kent of the Jacksonville Southeastern came here yesterday and had a long conference with Chairman Finley and the Santa Fé people. It is understood that the outstanding mileage tickets will be withdrawn.

Railroad Notes.

J. N. Bissell has been appointed Commercial Agent of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé railway, with headquarters at Galveston, Tex., vice G. W. Beers assigned to other duties.

In order to meet the demands of increased travel between Chicago and St. Louis the Wabash has been compelled to put on additional equipment. Commencing today this company will run elegant buffet parlor cars on its day trains between Chicago and St. Louis, leaving Chicago daily, except Sunday, at 8:25 a. m.

INCREASED ACTIVITY AT WAUKEGAN.

The Location of the Washburn & Moen Works Gives It Fresh Impetus.

The formal announcement made by H. B. Cragin that the works of the Washburn & Moen company are to be located at Waukegan adds impetus to the activity which that town has experienced during the last three months. Acres adjoining the tract purchased by the company have been taken out of the market or are being held at $1,500 to $1,700 an acre. The company has simply been waiting for satisfactory railroad agreements and is now ready to begin active operations. Factories will be erected at once, and it is expected that 1,000 men will be at work within a year. Real-estate men say that the incidents of the boom in Lake County (Ind.) acres last fall will be reproduced this summer in Waukegan. The official statement of the company establishing the fact that the works of the company will be located at Waukegan, the recent developments of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern railroad, and the fact that the land has a certain intrinsic value, all aid in giving buyers a confidence in Waukegan investments which they lacked in regard to purchases at Tolleston.

A. Loeb & Bro. have sold the remainder of their holding known as the Park Addition to Winnetka, containing about eighty acres, for $120,000. William H. Cairnduff is the purchaser. The land lies northeast of Winnetka Station. They have also sold six acres at the southwest corner of South Park avenue and Eighty-seventh street to Charles F. Hayes for $20,000.

The Iroquois Club has held an option for some time on the Brunswick Hotel property at the northwest corner of Adams street and Michigan avenue. It is said that final action in the purchase of this property will be decided upon in a few days.

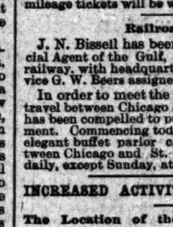
William A. Merigold & Co. have sold fifty-three lots on Carroll and Kinzie streets, west of Sacramento avenue, with residence, for $70,000, and forty acres in Sec. 25, 37, 14 for an equal sum.

H. B. Seeley has prepared plans for remodeling the building at Franklin and Madison streets, now occupied by Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., at a cost of $50,000. Mr. Seeley is also preparing plans for an apartment-house to be located on Vernon avenue and Thirtieth street which will cost $30,000.

SAYS HE SAW HARSH AT MONROE, MICH.

A Railroad Conductor Furnishes a Clew to the Missing Man's Whereabouts.

William Harsh, the missing stockman from Tiskilwa, Bureau County, this State, whose photograph and description have been sent broadcast throughout the adjacent country, has been traced to Monroe, Mich., where he was seen four days ago.



WILLIAM HARSH.

Mr. Harsh disappeared in Chicago Feb. 14, having on his person bank notes to the amount of $1,300. This money was the proceeds of a cattle sale at the Stock-Yards, and as a number of men saw him get the payment it was supposed he had been foully dealt with. This theory was dissipated yesterday by Conductor McBean of the Toledo division of the Michigan Central railroad, who arrived in Chicago two days ago, having been shifted from the above division to one in Chicago.

"Four or five days ago," while making my run from Toledo to Monroe," said Mr. McBean yesterday, "I had as a passenger Mr. Harsh. I did not know it at the time, for the reason that the conductors on the Toledo stretch had not received the circulars and photographs of the stockman which were sent out by Chief of Police Marsh. As soon as I arrived in Chicago, however, and saw a photograph which one of the boys here had I recognized him as my passenger. I remembered him especially because I thought him crazy at the time. He told me was a stockman and exhibited considerable money. He said he was on his way to Detroit from Chicago on a matter of business. So strangely did he act that when he got off at Monroe I told the station agent about him and asked him to keep an eye on him. The operator there was present when I spoke of the old fellow and saw him when he left the car. That the old man was mentally deranged I have no doubt, and if the agent at Monroe should be communicated with he could probably furnish information which would lead to the location of the missing man."

Defense of the Western Union.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 6.—The Western Union Telegraph company filed an answer in the United States Circuit Court today in suits brought by the Government against the Pacific railroad and the telegraph company to have their leases annulled for failure to comply with their contracts. The company asserts that the bill of complaint states no cause of action properly cognizable in a court of equity, but that all matters set forth in the bill are cognizable if at all in a court of law; also that certain of the alleged causes of action are barred by limitation.

They Hired a Hall.

Evidence in a New York breach of promise suit proved that twenty persons were present when the defendant promised to marry the plaintiff.

HAVE FAITH IN SIR JOHN.

TWO CANADIANS TALK OF THE PREMIER IN A FRIENDLY SPIRIT.

He May Heed the Expressed Wish of the "Magnificent Minority"—What an American-Russian Says—The Cheyenne Indians—Kansas Farm Mortgages and Crops—A. Hoffnung Contradicts the Rumor About a Pending Revolution in Hawaii—Hotel Arrivals.

"I left my home in Toronto yesterday after voting the Conservative ticket," said C. H. Rust, who is a guest at the Leland. "I was glad to learn upon reaching here today that Sir John Macdonald was returned to power. He is by far the best Premier we have had there, within my recollection. Aside from thoroughly understanding the needs of the Dominion he is whole-hearted and agreeable socially. He is popular everywhere. The Liberals drew their strength about Toronto, and to a great extent elsewhere, I believe, from the farmer. Those living along the border are anxious for reciprocity. The McKinley bill had the effect of largely reducing the price of barley, which would return to the old figures with rapidity if it could be sent to Ogdensburg and thence to the distilleries of New York and Pennsylvania free of tariff. The people in the large towns all stood by Sir John. His majority in the Dominion Parliament is not large, but it is a good working majority, and by the time his five years' term is ended he will have a larger following than the returns now show."

Edward Willits of Kingston, Ont., was seen at the Grand Pacific:

"My belief on this question of home politics," he said, "is that Sir John Macdonald will see from the result that the wishes of the magnificent minority of the people in the provinces must be heeded. He will before five years, I think, be for reciprocity himself. In the course of time, too, we will see that his support in Parliament will be greater than the present returns show. The independents, and some of the less pronounced Liberals, will be found with him for the sake of the offices and patronage they can thereby obtain."

"Yes, I'm from St. Petersburg, but I'm no Nihilist," replied J. C. Talbots, who was seated in the office of the Wellington. "My name is hardly Russian, and as a matter of fact I was born of American parents and am a native of Pennsylvania. I went to Russia to take charge of some oil interests. Americans are well treated there, and in fact all strangers with a stalwart Government back of them have but little to fear. The persecution of the Jews in Russia is caused not by any fear that they will obtain political power—there is not the remotest fear of that. They are the money-lenders of the country, and the practical Russian looks upon the man to whom he owes money as a personal enemy. It's a good, easy way to pay debts, too, this robbing your creditor of what he has left and then running him out of the country. The plan has many points of excellence as a financial measure."

Col. David Hunt of Guthrie, Oklahoma, was in the city yesterday.

"I do not believe that any danger of an uprising of Indians in the Territory is to be apprehended this spring," he said in response to a question. "The Cheyennes are the only ones to fear, and my conclusion is that the futile war medicine they made in 1891 was the last they will ever produce. They have an easy time as it is, and although the life of agency Indians is not usually envied by the advanced whites, the Cheyennes seem to enjoy it and show an increase in numbers. They are too well cared for to go on the warpath, and they also lack war chiefs."

E. T. Sanford of New York registered at the Tremont House yesterday.

"The farm mortgage interest will be taken care of in Kansas this year," he said, "and some of the principal will be discharged. Last season the crops were poor and corn is way up. With even a two-thirds crop the agriculturists will wear jewelry. I have been at Hutchinson representing some New York men of money who aim to build a packing-house there. They have decided that there is no money shipping hogs and cattle and their fodder east, and send their food after them, subsequently paying freight back on the farm products in meat form. The salt wells at Hutchinson will furnish the pickle and the meat will be sent in barrels and refrigerator-cars instead of on the hoof hereafter. I was told that winter wheat would be a short crop next year on account of the lack of snow this winter, but with any show of rain Kansas produces a great article of the spring cereal."

"I read this morning a suggestion that there might be a revolution in the late Kalakokalani from the throne," said A. Hoffnung, kaua's Kingdom and a removal of Queen Liliu-Hawaiian Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of St. James, who is at the Auditorium. "The man who made the statements is evidently unacquainted with the situation and a warm friend of Gen. Ashford. There is no danger of an uprising and no thought of one on the part of the people, in my judgment. There may be a few individuals who dream of it, Ashford is not in high favor in the Hawaiian Islands. He was one of the leaders of the movement in 1887 which resulted in a considerable limitation of the powers of the King.

"The natives are averse to warfare, being of a quiet and peaceful disposition. The talk about a missionary political party is idle. The missionaries have been of the utmost benefit to the islanders and have Christianized and civilized the whole Kingdom. They meddle little with politics, however. The Supreme Judge of the Hawaiian courts, and to a great extent therefore the real ruler of the Sandwich Islands, is Frank Judd, the son of the famous missionary. His selection was not due to the political work of the missionaries, but was by reason of his fitness above all others.

"I have been pained," said Mr. Huffnung, "by reading in papers that the late King was addicted to drunkenness, and was a confirmed poker player—in two words, a drunkard and gambler. These assertions are wide of the truth. He was as fond of card playing as men generally are, but it was by no means a passion with him. I have sat in games with him, myself, but I never knew of his indulging in high play."

Auditorium—H. R. Gould, Omaha; M. T. Atwater, St. Paul; G. W. Bender, Indianapolis; T. C. Gay, Topeka; J. M. Egan, St. Paul; William Larsing and George W. Denile, Buffalo, N. Y.; Marshall Childs, Pittsburg; W. R. Stewart, Des Moines; W. A. Garson and wife, Neenah; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Field, London; George L. Hall, St. Paul; F. H. Selleck, Denver; E. Bentley, Youngstown; Gen. F. M. Drake, Centerville; Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Bassett, Pittsburg; T. Rockfeller, Cleveland; C. H. Pendleton, Louisville.

Grand Pacific—A. Chesborough, San Francisco; J. B. Wanning, Buffalo; Thomas Brown, Erie; H. B. Anderson, Trenton; R. C. Grier, Peoria; Joseph Wood, Pittsburg; W. F. Hayes, Fort Townsend; R. H. McCracken, San Antonio; G. A. Bell and wife, Cobden; John McChord, Lebannon; John H. Wilds and wife, England; R. H. Thompson, St. Louis; J. C. Copling, Amola, Ill.

Palmer House—Miss B. French, Berlin; A. A. Willits, Dayton; William Orr, Marquette; W. J. Brachman, Sioux City; F. M. Caldwell, Huntington; Miss Ella Lowe, Dallas, Tex.; E. L. Barr, Toronto; Mrs. Diver and Miss Diver, Yazoo City; W. C. Mead, Denver; Mrs. M. Clifton, Prescott, Ariz., S. D. Reeve, Pueblo.

Sherman House—Dr. W. A. Reed, Wisconsin; J. C. Winer, Indianapolis; William McKinley and J. R. Moore, Duluth; G. W. Allen and James T. Allen, Philadelphia; R. W. Murphy and wife, Bloomington, Ill.; H. J. Dickinson, Fort Worth, Tex.; A. C. Spafford, Rockford; E. French, Toledo.

Tremont House—Jacob Greenwood and Robert Meyers and wife, Coatsville, Pa.; F. Towle, Detroit; J. H. McGown, W. D. Morris, J. M. Colman, and B. D. Porter, Evansville; Miss C. Kendall, Miss L. Villard, and Miss D. Chandler, Lake Forrest.

Wellington—M. A. Gurist and wife, San Francisco; M. B. Chase, Muskegon; Charles Greenleaf, Augusta; J. Springer, L. A. Andrews, Iowa City, Ia.; C. A. Frances and wife, Redwood Falls, Minn.; George W. Simmons, Lincoln, Neb.

Richelieu—R. M. Snider, Dallas, Tex.; L. L. Loose, Boston; Mrs. T. B. Casey and Mrs. George B. Shepherd, Minneapolis; H. T. Scott, San Francisco; F. D. Hanford and B. A. Church, Oveonto; William D. Foulke, Richmond, Ind.

Leland—J. W. Browning, Indianapolis; C. W. Yard, Detroit; W. M. Fair, Mankato, Minn.; A. S. Cauterwood, Indianapolis; C. E. East, Toronto, Canada; Charles Roe, Bristol, Conn.

Miss Willard Wants $10,000 Damages.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 6.—[Special.]—Miss Elgise Willard, proprietress of the "Town Lots" theatrical company, has brought an action against Jacob Litt, proprietor, and Frank L. Bixby of the Grand Opera-House to recover $10,000 for damages suffered by the plaintiff in the display of an offensive placard in front of the opera-house to the effect that the house closed because "Town Lots" was too bad. Miss Willard regards this as a libel and proposes to be avenged.

One Hundred and Thirty-seven Years Old.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 6.—[Special.]—Tobe Lewis, an inmate of the workhouse of this county, claims to be 137 years old and has papers to show that he is more than a centenarian. He claims to have had nine wives, who bore him forty children, and remembers accurately incidents of the Revolutionary War. He is still able to do light work and may live for many years yet.

DECISIVE
Baking Powder Tests

The United States Official

Investigation of Baking Powders, made, by authority of Congress, in the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., furnishes the highest authoritative information as to which powder is the best. The Official Report

Shows the ROYAL to be a cream of tartar baking powder, superior to all others in leavening power (*U. S. Dept. Agriculture Bulletin 13, p. 599*).

THEY ARE ALL IN FAVOR OF JUDGE DYER

Milwaukee Lawyers Would Like to See Him on the Bench Again.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 6.—[Special.]—THE TRIBUNE'S suggestion of ex-Judge Dyer of Milwaukee for appointment as Judge of the United States Appellate Court to be established in this circuit under the new law is most heartily indorsed by leading members of the Milwaukee bar. Every member of the bar also agreed with THE TRIBUNE that the appointment rightfully should come to a Wisconsin man. Prominent lawyers here say that Judge Dyer can have the unanimous indorsement of the Wisconsin bar for the place. There is considerable doubt, though, whether or not Judge Dyer would sacrifice his present position with the Northwestern Life Insurance company, which is understood to pay him $10,000 a year, to go back on the bench for $6,000, although some of his more intimate friends believe that he might be induced to take the place. The following are the expressions of some of the leading lawyers of Milwaukee to THE TRIBUNE correspondent:

Gen. F. C. Winkler—I can only say that a better selection than Judge Dyer could not be made. I hope he will get the place.

Joshua Stark—If Judge Dyer could be prevailed upon to accept the position it would be a most acceptable thing to the bar. It is an honor that he deserves, and I think the bar of Wisconsin would be exceedingly pleased to see him accept the position.

E. E. Chapin—Judge Dyer made an acceptable Judge in this district and had the confidence of the entire bar. The long experience of Judge Dyer as District Judge would well qualify him for the Circuit Judgeship. The appointment ought to come to Wisconsin.

Hugh Ryan—As the appointment will naturally go to a Republican under this Administration, I know of no one whose appointment would give more general satisfaction to the bar and people than Judge Dyer. He is certainly entitled to it and if he could take it ought to have it.

George E. Sutherland—There could be but one opinion as to Judge Dyer's preëminent fitness for the place. While serving on the District bench he unmistakably showed the qualities of a first-class Judge. He has great patience and thoroughness in the consideration of every question, and to an unusual degree is capable of laying aside every feature of a personal character connected with a lawsuit.

G. H. Noyes—I think there can be no difference of opinion as to Judge Dyer's competency for the position. If he would accept his appointment would meet the approval of the bar of this city and State without reference to politics. Another attorney of this city whose appointment would also be most satisfactory is Gen. F. C. Winkler. I think the appointment of either of these gentlemen would be received with great favor by the bar of Chicago.

J. V. Quarles—Judge Dyer's appointment, if he could be induced to take it, would meet my most hearty concurrence. I know of no trial Judge who has such a record with the Supreme Court. My recollection is that in a judicial career of about twelve years he had only been reversed by the Supreme Court three or four times. When such a man retires from the bench the entire community sustains a great loss. There are few men as well fitted for the bench as Judge Dyer.

G. C. Markham—I know that it was the regret of every lawyer at the bar that the smallness of the salary seemed to compel Judge Dyer to leave the district bench. Taking into consideration his ability, his natural sense of justice and fairness, his unswerving integrity and absolute impartiality, it is but natural that the bar and businessmen generally should look to such a man as being one of the fittest to fill the important position. Whether he would think of accepting the appointment should it be offered him I have no idea, but I would be delighted to see him again on the bench.

A shocking case of brutality was told in Judge Wallber's court today. Mrs. Susan C. Zopik lives at No. 803 First avenue and she has a 10-year-old son who is deaf and dumb. Wednesday night she became angry with the boy, so the story was told in court, and picking up a whip she beat the boy unmercifully. There was one long blue cut across his cheek and his body was terribly lacerated. Dr. Kellogg heard of the case and took care of the boy, dressing his wounds. He also notified Superintendent Whitehead, who secured the arrest of the woman. Judge Wallber fined the woman $30 or sixty days in the House of Correction. The boy was given in charge of the Humane Society and he will be placed in some institution for the deaf and dumb where he will be educated.

Two big acreage tracts near the city changed hands today. Edmund Burke and James Brown purchased the Shepardson property of forty-two acres on the Whitefish Bay road opposite the new Lake Shore Park for $126,000. The property is to be platted. Seventy-five acres at Schwartsburg adjoining the property, recently purchased by Henry C. Payne, were bought by the recently organized Industrial Land company, of which T. W. Spence is President, William Mariner Vice-President, and Fred W. Rogers Secretary and Treasurer. The price paid was $60,000. The property was owned by F. Offem.

The deed transferring the entire property of the Cream City Railway company to the Milwaukee Street Railway company was filed in the Register of Deeds' office today. It is signed by William N. Cromwell of New York, Vice-President of the company, and dated Feb. 19. The consideration is stated as $1 and other valuable considerations.

Detective Sullivan returned from Chicago this morning with Paddy Reilly, who is believed to be one of the gang of safe-blowers who had been at work here the last week. Reilly was at work in a Chicago blacksmith shop when arrested, but did not resist, although he had two revolvers on his person.

BELIEVED HE WAS J. WILKES BOOTH.

What Wheeling People Thought of the Rev. J. G. Armstrong.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 6.—[Special.]—An article in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE concerning the remarkable resemblance of J. Wilkes Booth and the Rev. J. G. Armstrong, formerly of this city, but who recently died in Atlanta, was telegraphed from Chicago last night. The story revived here the gossip concerning his identity at the time of his residence in Wheeling. There were hundreds who believed Armstrong was Booth and still believe so, and many circumstances tended to confirm the belief. The resemblance was striking, even to personal peculiarities, a scar on the neck and a gunshot wound in the leg. Even while pastor of St. Matthew's Church he frequented the theaters and associated with actors. His sermons were models of dramatic elocution. Since he moved to the South his daughter, who was popular in society here, has gone on the stage. Added to these circumstances a woman, an old mistress of Booth's, claimed that Booth was still alive and in this country, and that she was in correspondence with him.

Now comes Dr. H. A. Thayer of Grafton, this State, who was a surgeon in the army and stationed at Washington, who says he assisted at the autopsy on Booth's body after he was killed and produces conclusive proofs of the fact. While here the Rev. Mr. Armstrong's life was an open book, and to satisfy public clamor he published the story of his life and produced proofs to show that he was born in Scotland, educated for the Presbyterian ministry, afterward adopting the Episcopal Church. The reports connecting his name with Booth were a source of constant worry to him, and he was singularly reticent when approached on the subject.

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Ladies' Kid and Suede Gloves	75c
Ladies' Mousquetaire Suede Gloves —Exceptional Bargain	98c
Men's Superior Quality Walking Gloves	$1.25

These lots are at least 20% cheaper than similar grades sold elsewhere in Chicago.

THE HOSIERY DEPT. Offers Manufacturers' Samples of Ladies' and Children's Hose:

—Ladies' Fancy Lisle Hose
—Ladies' Boot Pattern Lisle Hose
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Sales for Week Ending March 14.

Tuesday—DRY GOODS, CARPETS, Etc.
Including, commencing promptly at 11 a. m., peremptory sale of upwards of 2,000 SPRING GARMENTS, ULSTERS, JACKETS, BEADED WRAPS, SILK WRAPS, Etc.

Wednesday—BOOTS AND SHOES
Including A LARGE RETAILER'S STOCK, consisting of CHOICE GOODS from the BEST MANUFACTURERS, to be sold by order of administrator of estate.

Thursday, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, Etc.
Including, commencing promptly at 11 a. m., FIRE SALVAGE SALE of stock of LION CLOTHING MFG. CO., Indianapolis, Ind., consisting of 1,250 dozen OVERALLS, PANTS, SHIRTS, JUMPERS, etc., all in good condition.

IN BASEMENT.
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On Thursday, March 12, 1891, 11 a. m., FOR ACCOUNT OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, At Public Auction, at Salvage Salesrooms, 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago, The Stock of The LION CLOTHING MFG. CO., Indianapolis, Ind. Consisting of 1,250 Dozen Men's Shirts, Pants, Overalls, Jumpers, ETC., All in good condition and on exhibition day before sale.

ADVANCE NOTICE.
About the 3d Week in March
We will hold one of the largest
Sales of Dry Goods
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For account of Fire Underwriters. Particulars later.
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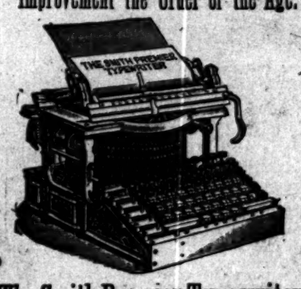

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